"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; south winds, shifting to east.

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PRESIDENT MEETS LEADERS

National Committee Visits Him After Opening Session.

Alabama Is for Senator Hanna, but Other States Are Still with Mr. Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A big crowd filled the corridors of the Arlington to-day several hours before the National Republican Committee convened. The talk indulged in regarded more the favorable action of the next convention than the action of the committee on the selection of a convention city, and Mr. Roosevelt's chances of getting the nomination were generally regarded as certain as Chicago's likelihood of getting the convention, which is conceded.

There is unquestionably a feeling of admiration for Hanna, but with the men who are recognized leaders of Republican thought and action in the councils of the party Roosevelt is apparently stronger to-day than at any previous time.

When Mr. Hanna entered the room and assumed his place at the desk of the presiding officer he was greeted with applause. Secretary Heath was on the platform with Mr. Hanna, engaged in his routine duties of preparing the roll of the committee. Mr. Hanna's opening address was brief and pertinent. He said that all the interest to the Republican Party that centred in the committee was expressed in the single word "success," and all that was necessary to bring about success in the next campaign was to stand pat on the principles and policies of the party. This declaration was applauded. Following Mr. Hanna's address the routine business of the committee was proceeded with without oratorical accompaniments.

Secretary Heath read a communication from S. R. Palmer of Porto Rico, representing the American Federal Party, which related to its association with the Republican Party. It was stated that as long as Porto Rico was governed by the Foraker act it could not be connected with the politics of the United States, as Porto Ricans were not recognized as citizens of the United States.

Matters requiring the consideration of the committee were referred to the executive session, which will be held to-morrow afternoon.

The committee at 2:30 o'clock assembled at the hotel and proceeded to the White House to call on the President. After the committee had waited a few minutes in the Green Parlor the President entered, and was heartily greeted by the committee. Chairman Hanna said as he took Mr. Roosevelt's hand:

"Mr. President, I have the honor to present en masse the members of the Republican National Committee. In my experience with this body of men I have found them all true, loyal Republicans, ready to support the principles of the Republican Party at all times."

President Roosevelt replied:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is a peculiar pleasure to me to greet here the men to whom not merely the party, but the country, has owed so much in the immediate past, and the men to whom both party and country will owe so much in the immediate future."

"You had better pass around the room, Mr. President, and shake hands with each one," remarked Senator Hanna.

"All right," responded the President. "I was just wondering which was the best way to get at them."

"You will have no trouble in getting at these fellows," responded Senator Hanna; "they are all anxious to see you."

As the laugh subsided the President remarked, bowing to Senator Hanna:

"I have sat at the feet of Gamaliel."

He then passed around the room and shook the hand of each member, after which a photograph of the committee was taken on the portico of the White House, with the President and Senator Hanna in the centre. Secretary Heath did not accompany the committee to the White House.

Some of the committee attempted to draw from the President an opinion on the prospects of his nomination next year, but he declared that the subject was one that he would not discuss. The people, he said, must decide who will be their candidates.

Members of the committee were free in expressing their own opinions in regard to the popular feeling in their respective States for President Roosevelt. Mr. Sheldon of New York scouts the idea that Roosevelt cannot carry the Empire State. He is confident that Mr. Roosevelt will not only be the unanimous choice of the New York delegation for the nomination, but that he will be given a very large majority at the election.

There were a few discordant notes from Southern States. Mr. Turley, the committeeman from Mississippi, said: "There is a strong feeling against the nomination of President Roosevelt in my State at present, due chiefly to the fact that he has appointed a Democrat as referee in all disagreements about patronage."

Committeeman Demmick of Alabama said: "The Republicans of Alabama are not satisfied with President Roosevelt. They feel that the President has not treated them fairly, that he has no confidence in their judgment and ability to manage the affairs of the party in Alabama properly, and therefore feel that he has no claim on their support."

About fifty of the members of the committee which is here from Chicago to urge the holding of the Republican National Convention in that city called on Speaker Cannon to-day to pay their respects. Addressing the visitors, Mr. Cannon expressed the opinion that they would succeed in taking the convention to Chicago.

"The work of that convention," he said, "has already been mapped out. Public sentiment as voiced by the great multitude of the voters has already expressed approval of the Administration and a desire for the nomination of President Roosevelt for a second term.

"The Republican Party has many great leaders. Among them that great leader of a sister State, equal in business ability, statesmanship, and devotion to public service of any citizen within our borders. He is able to speak, and he has spoken for himself. His voice was in harmony with the great sentiment of the majority. I have no doubt that in common with other great leaders in whom the Republican Party and the people have confidence he will in the future, as in the past, devote his earnest efforts and give his loyal support to the common success."

MANY ISSUES IN SENATE.

Democrats Present Several Resolutions and Will Confer To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—This was a field day for issues in the Senate. Democrats vied with each other in bringing them to the front until there was a broad smile all over the Republican side of the Chamber.

It was decided to hold another conference to-morrow in Senator Gorman's room in the hope of reaching a line-up on the politics that must be played for the rest of the session.

Senator Gorman has finally decided to make a keen fight to pass the resolution for an investigation of the Post Office Department, and this, with the Hoar resolution in regard to Panama, is at the top of the programme.

Senator Bacon by a resolution which he introduced to-day suggested that the trust question can be made to yield campaign material if properly worked. He wants the President to send to the Senate all of the information gathered during the past Summer by Commissioner of Corporations Garfield and show whether the anti-trust legislation of last session has done anybody any good.

Senator Tillman cut out a month's work for all concerned by demanding a great deal of light on the constructive recess of last Monday. He wants all the legal aspects of the case passed on by the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Culberson asked by a resolution which he presented that more information be forthcoming on the Panama incident in the hope that it may be shown that the President was too hasty in bringing the new republic into being, and that the United States has been discredited in the whole episode.

Senator Patterson advanced a local issue in his State for consideration. He presented a resolution intended to seek information as to whether there was a republican form of government in Colorado at the present time, in view of the use of State troops to put down laboring men who are exercising the right of public discussion.

The main question before the Democratic conference to-morrow is expected to be the policy of delaying the ratification of the Panama treaty. It is not the purpose of the Democratic Senators to defeat the treaty out and out, but to put stumbling stones in its path and keep it back as long as possible.

If an adjournment can be reached next Summer without a final vote on the treaty the Democrats will be satisfied. They can then go into the campaign and criticise the President for the haste and irregularity attendant on the creation and recognition of the Republic of Panama.

This ingenious course is the conception of Senator Gorman, and it has already received many adherents.

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GARVIN FOR PRESIDENCY.

Boom for Rhode Island's Democratic Governor Is Started.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The name of Gov. Lucius F. C. Garvin of Rhode Island has for several days been seriously under consideration for President by many Democrats in Congress. A speech by Representative Granger, the Democratic Congressman from that State, to-day gave new impetus to the Garvin talk.

Those Democrats who are inclined to favor Mr. Garvin's nomination advanced these reasons:

First—He is the only Democrat, except Judge Parker, who has carried a Northern or Eastern State since Bryan was first nominated for President.

Second—While Rhode Island's electoral vote is small, if Mr. Garvin is satisfactory to that State, he may be supposed to be satisfactory to New York and other Eastern States.

Third—He is conspicuously identified with the issue of anti-graft, and if the Democratic campaign cry next year is "Turn the rascals out!" he will be a platform in himself.

Fourth—That he has always been regular and should be satisfactory to the West and South.

Gov. Garvin, his friends say, has waged a persistent war on corruption and graft, and they point to the fact that in the campaign recently closed the Republicans made that the issue against him, charging that he was staining the fair name of the State by his attacks on her political corruption.

Mr. Granger's speech to-day was devoted to proving that the tendency was toward Democracy in his State. He showed that while the Republican vote had increased only 20 per cent. in four years, the Democratic vote had increased 100 per cent., and he gave figures to show that if the "rotten borough" system of representation were abolished the Rhode Island General Assembly would be overwhelmingly Democratic.

When told to-night that Democrats were seriously considering Gov. Garvin's name Mr. Granger replied: "Yes, I know it. Several Democratic conferrees in the House have approached me on the subject. It of course seems incredible that the Democratic Party should ever go to New England for Presidential timber. But if it should it could not get any abler, better, or cleaner man than Gov. Garvin.

"He has been thirteen times in the Legislature and all his life has fought official corruption. He is a downright, forceful man and stands by principle at any cost to himself."

It is believed that the Garvin boom originated with a well-known Western man who is himself identified with the issue of anti-graft. Some of those who have been discussing the subject are in the attitude of inquirers eagerly seeking information about the Governor's availability. Others are enthusiastically for him.

UNIVERSAL TOBACCO HEARING.

Ex-Director Testifies That Butler Said Stockholders Must Take Chances.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—William D. Judkins, one of the original Directors of the Universal Tobacco Company, was placed on the stand by the complainants in the receivership proceedings to-day.

Mr. Judkins testified that he had heard Mr. Butler say that only the bondholders would have an interest in the property, and if the stockholders did not buy the bonds they would have to take their chances, whereupon the witness told Mr. Butler that he would not stand by the proposed mortgage bond issue. Butler, he said, called for his resignation at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

Much of the morning session was taken up by Julian T. Davies, of counsel for the complainants, in offering as evidence extracts of the minutes of the Directors of the company. The case was adjourned until next Wednesday.

PRIVATE TROLLEY CAR IN WRECK.

Brake Refused to Work and Two Occupants Are Injured.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 11.—Henry T. Everett's private trolley car with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Currie and Dr. and Mrs. O. M. Lyon, all of Akron, as passengers, was wrecked in this city this afternoon.

Dr. Lyon was probably fatally hurt, while Mrs. Lyon received injuries that may prove serious.

The car was coming toward the city at a lively rate, and the motorman applied air some distance before the switch with the Akron line was reached, but the wheels slipped on the rails, and the front trucks left the track and struck a telephone pole, knocking it down and battering in the end of the car.

Mr. Currie is General Manager of the Northern Ohio Traction Company, and was coming to the city on a pleasure trip.

A New Five-hour Train.
"THE MERCHANTS' LIMITED," New York to Boston, via Shore Line, vestibuled parlor and buffet smoking cars only, with dining car New York to New London, will leave Grand Central Station, week days only, commencing Monday, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
Through fare, including parlor car seat, $7. Corresponding service in opposite direction.—Adv.

THIEVES GIVE UP PLUNDER

Securities Stolen from Baltimore Bank Messenger Returned.

Found Under Porch of Uninhabited House as Anonymous Letter to Robert Pinkerton Said They Would Be.

An anonymous letter received at the office of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency in this city on Thursday brought to a successful end what threatened to be a long hunt for $7,000 worth of securities which were stolen from the Merchants' National Bank in Baltimore a week ago.

The letter bore a Baltimore postmark and was scrawled in lead pencil in a disguised hand on a piece of ordinary letter paper, the envelope being addressed to Mr. Pinkerton personally. It read as follows:

"We made a mistake when we took that bundle from the bank messenger. We did not know that we were running up against the American Bankers' Association. Now we want to make it all right and we are going to 'plant' the 'stuff' where you can get it. As soon as we have found a good place you will know."

Upon the receipt of this letter Mr. Pinkerton conferred with Superintendent Thornhill of the agency in this city and then learned that for a week his men had been endeavoring to trace the men who on the previous Friday made off with a satchel containing the $7,000 in certified checks, drafts, and coupons, which was in the custody of Stewart Hill, a messenger from the Baltimore bank, while the latter was receipting for registered mail in the Post Office.

As a sequel to the letter a telephone message was received at the agency on Thursday afternoon. In this message the promised information was furnished with a great deal of detail. Mr. Pinkerton lost no time in calling up Douglas H. Thomas, President of the Merchants' National Bank in Baltimore on the long-distance telephone. Having explained who he was, he said:

"Take the car passing the Union Station with the words 'St. Paul' on it. Don't get off until you reach the end of the line at York Road. Cross York Road to Republic Street and continue on that street until you reach Jefferson. The third house from Republic Street on Jefferson is No. 807, and has a 'To Let' sign on it. The first step leading to the porch has a hole on the side. Reach in an arm's length and you will find the securities there."

Yesterday the Pinkerton people received word that the instructions had been followed to the letter and the result had been entirely successful. The only thing that was not in accordance with the directions was that the house bore the number 809 instead of 807.

Mr. Thomas, upon receiving the Pinkerton message, went at once to the house designated, accompanied by some local detectives and a couple of employes of the bank. Between the last step of the snow-covered stoop and the ground they found an aperture about three inches wide. Mr. Thomas put his hand into this and drew out a package wrapped in oil silk. Inside was found every one of the securities that had been so mysteriously stolen and recovered.

Robert Pinkerton, when seen yesterday, said he had not the slightest idea as to who his mysterious informant was.

"The American Bankers' Association," he said, "was organized for the vindictive prosecution of burglars and thieves that select their victim from among its members, and the act of the robbers was prompted by the almost certain arrest and merciless prosecution that they knew would follow their act. The return of the securities was voluntary on their part and no pledge was exacted or given."

"Do you know who committed the robbery?" Mr. Pinkerton was asked.

"It is our policy never to announce for publication what we know or do not know where our clients' interests are concerned," was the reply.

"Will you attempt to effect the arrest and punishment of the thieves in view of what has happened?"

"Well, really," Mr. Pinkerton replied, "as to that I must leave you to draw your own conclusions."

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—The recovery by the Merchants' National Bank officials of the $7,000 securities stolen from the bank runner and efforts made to prevent the prosecution of "Doc" Bliss, who is charged with complicity in the robbery, and the hunt for J. F. Pearson, a companion of Bliss, will probably result in a serious difference between the Pinkerton Agency and the Baltimore City detectives and the United States Secret Service men.

Inspector Bearce, chief of the Philadelphia division of the Pinkerton Agency, had a long conference with Chief Pumphrey of the local detective force this afternoon. When he left, Chief Pumphrey said:

"I told him I didn't care whether the securities were recovered or not; it wasn't going to stop us from prosecuting Bliss and getting Pearson, if we could. I knew that those securities would be returned, but it won't make the case any easier for Bliss. The Baltimore police and the United States officials don't intend to be played with in this affair.

"If these men escape, it will only be encouragement for other crooks to do their work, and, if they are caught, have matters made easy for them by returning the goods. Bliss and Pearson will find any deals they may make won't stop the Baltimore Detective Department, the United States officers, and the Merchants' Bank management from prosecuting vigorously."

DIED IN HIS 102D YEAR.

Isaac Price, Old Greenpoint Resident, Succumbs to Apoplexy—Attributed Long Life to Tobacco Chewing.

Isaac Price, who was thought to be the oldest citizen of the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, died yesterday, in his one hundred and second year, at his home, 98 Norman Avenue. He was born in the old City of New York, and when he was quite young his parents moved to Brooklyn, where Mr. Price was afterward apprenticed to a carpenter.

When Mr. Price started in business for himself he moved to Greenpoint, at a time when the shipbuilding industry was at its height. He helped in the construction of many clipper ships which were launched from there.

Mr. Price never tasted liquor in his life, but he was an inveterate chewer of tobacco, and to its use during his whole life he attributed the excellent condition of his health. At the age of 100 years there was a family celebration, and last March, when he celebrated his one hundred and first birthday, the official board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he had been a member for many years, honored him with the gift of a massive bouquet of 101 American Beauty roses.

A week ago Mr. Price was stricken with apoplexy while conversing with one of his great-grandchildren. A doctor who was summoned pronounced his condition hopeless. When he died yesterday morning he was surrounded by his two daughters, fourteen grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren.

DIVORCE FOR SECRET MARRIAGE

Daughter of W. J. White, Chewing Gum Manufacturer, Gets Legal Separation.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 11.—On the grounds of gross neglect and cruelty Mrs. Gloria Marie Calcutt, daughter of W. J. White, the wealthy chewing gum manufacturer, was granted a divorce from her husband, James F. Calcutt, a society man of Toronto, Ontario.

The only witnesses were the plaintiff, her sister, Miss Pearl White, and R. Snedden, Superintendent of the American Chicle Company.

Mrs. Calcutt said that her husband had contributed nothing toward her support since April 1, 1901. After removing to Toronto she said that he had twice pawned her jewelry, and that she had to redeem it.

The case had been advanced for hearing, as she wished to go to New York with her mother, Mrs. W. J. White. They will reside there. She was given the custody of three children.

She was secretly married to Calcutt Sept. 13, 1895, at Painesville.

Dewey's Wines Are Pure.
Special assorted cases for Holidays. A very acceptable present. Send for descriptive price list. Dewey's, 138 Fulton Street, New York City.—Adv.

MAY DISRUPT BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Report That Musical Union Will Order Members to Withdraw.

Musical people in and about the Metropolitan Opera House last night were busy discussing the report that the Musical Mutual Protective Union is to order twenty or more of its members who are now with the Boston Symphony Orchestra to leave that body. If this is true it will mean either a great blow to the orchestra, in case the men decide to drop out, or else it will mean a great blow to the union in case the men disobey the command and remain with the Symphony Orchestra.

Conductor Gericke of the orchestra said last night that he did not know whether any of his men belonged to the New York union, though he admitted that several musicians from this city joined his body not very long ago.

The report of the possible breaking up of such an unusual musical organization as the Boston Symphony Orchestra, even although it was not absolutely verified, was enough to make men in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House last night forget for the moment all about "La Tosca," being performed inside and give themselves up to guesses about whether or not the union would make a trial of strength with the famous orchestra.

Heretofore the Boston Symphony Orchestra has been untroubled by the usual protests of union men against those outside their organization, though other musical organizations, such as the one led by Victor Herbert in Pittsburg and the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, have had to knuckle to the unions whenever the latter made demands.

The cause of the Boston organization's freedom from trouble in this direction is the attitude of Henry H. Higginson, the Boston banker, who owns and manages the orchestra. He has said over and over again that if any musical union tried to interfere with him he would simply give up the orchestra and let it disband.

As the person who has provided the money for its support and overseen its tours, his attitude for years has been "with a union, out goes the orchestra." This explains what has for a long time seemed strange to many people—the fact that the Boston Symphony Orchestra has had no trouble with unions while other musical organizations have had so much.

In the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which gave a concert in Carnegie Hall to an enormous crowd night before last, there are between twenty and twenty-five members of the Musical Mutual Protective Union of New York. Of course, they are playing all the time with men who do not belong to the New York union, which is against the rules of the latter.

Walter Damrosch, as he walked into the Metropolitan last night, said that he thought it was time for the Boston organization to be having a contest with the union, as it had escaped heretofore in some unaccountable manner, while every other orchestra, like those in Pittsburg and Philadelphia, had had to be in a measure dependent on the whims of local unions.

None of the officers of the Musical Mutual Protective Union could be found at the headquarters of that body last night.

E. T. GERRY SPEEDING WEST.

Charters Special Train to Reach Bedside of Sick Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 11.—Elbridge T. Gerry of New York, with members of his family, arrived here this morning in his special car. A special Union Pacific train was made up for him here and pulled out immediately for the west.

Mr. Gerry is on his way to Portland, Oregon, in response to a telegram informing him that his brother, P. Gerry, is very ill there. The sick man went out West with the Harriman party to be present at the opening of the Ogden Lucien cut-off, and since then has been traveling through the West with the party.

When he arrived at Portland he fell ill and was compelled to take to his bed. His brother in New York was immediately telegraphed for, and now is speeding across the country to attend at his bedside. The train on which he is traveling will make a very fast run to the coast. W. A. Dull, Superintendent of the Nebraska Division of the Union Pacific, went West with Mr. Gerry and his family.

ATTY. GEN. CROW VERY ILL.

Condition of Missouri Official, Who Argued Ziegler Case, Is Dangerous.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11.—Attorney General E. C. Crow is seriously ill. He was not well when he started from New York after arguing for the State in the Ziegler case. He arrived here yesterday from Jefferson City on private business and became ill at the Southern Hotel. His condition to-day was so much worse that the physicians thought best to remove him from the hotel. He was taken to the home of A. C. Stuever, a close personal and political friend, and the services of a trained nurse were engaged. His condition late to-night is reported as dangerous.

J. L. BLAIR LEAVES ST. LOUIS.

Starts for Florida Seeking Health in Change of Climate.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. James L. Blair started last night for Eustis, Fla., in the hope that the change of climate will hasten Mr. Blair's recovery.

Their departure was not made known until late to-night. Accompanying them was Dr. Kimball of the Mullanphy Hospital staff, who has been in almost constant attendance upon Mr. Blair since his admission to that institution. Mr. Blair is still obliged to use a crutch in walking, and gains strength very slowly.

It is expected that he will remain in Florida for several weeks, at least until it is necessary for him to appear in court to answer the charge of forgery brought against him by the Grand Jury.

DR. FINSEN DANGEROUSLY ILL.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 11.—Dr. Finsen of this city, to whom the Nobel Medical Prize was awarded by the Norwegian Parliament yesterday, is dangerously ill.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages
are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

LEADER MASON WILL BE BRUCE'S SUCCESSOR

That Was the Assurance Following Conference with Odell.

IN SESSION UNTIL LATE

Leader Healey Is Likely to Succeed Excise Deputy Hilliard—Men Who Saw the Governor.

Following a conference between Gov. Odell and Senator Elsberg, Edward Lauterbach, and Abraham Gruber at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, which did not come to an end until within a few minutes of midnight, it was learned that Alexander T. Mason, leader of the Twenty-ninth District, of which Senator Elsberg and Mr. Lauterbach are residents, is almost as good as selected for the Presidency of the Republican County Committee, which office will be vacated by M. Linn Bruce Thursday of next week.

The conference did not begin until a long time after other political leaders had finished talks with the Executive. Senator Elsberg and Mr. Lauterbach kept their presence in the hotel secret. Mr. Gruber arrived late from the opera. No secret was made of his arrival.

It is the expectation that before Gov. Odell goes to attend the Pennsylvania Society dinner to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria his choice to succeed Chairman Bruce will be known. And it is also confidently expected that his plans with relation to the Treasurership to be given up by G. R. Sheldon and his views in connection with the Executive Committee Chairmanship and the other offices in the County Committee will be divulged.

Senator Platt is expected to arrive in the city to-day. Gov. Odell declared last night that he did not expect to meet him.

Chairman of the State Committee George W. Dunn is also expected to come to the city. Nothing new developed yesterday with relation to his position. Denials that ex-Congressman William L. Ward of Westchester will eventually succeed Chairman Dunn were not in evidence yesterday, and have not been at any time since Ward's name was put forward. The topic of a successor to National Committeeman Sheldon seemed to be lost sight of in the interest felt over the county Chairmanship, the Deputy Excise Commissionership, and the plans of the Governor for the reorganization of the party in the city.

Gov. Odell came to the city yesterday afternoon and took lunch at the Union League Club, going there from the Grand Central Station. He went from the club to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and there he remained until nearly midnight, when, in company with Secretary James G. Graham, he started ostensibly for the Republican Club.

All day long and up to 9:30 o'clock he conferred with politicians both in the lobby, the State Committee rooms, and his own apartment.

Louis F. Payn of Chatham was the first to get his ear. The ex-Marshal talked long and earnestly to the Governor in the State Committee rooms, but what he said neither would divulge. Mr. Payn later declared the nomination of President Roosevelt as doubtful, but said that if Mr. Roosevelt should be nominated the State of New York would go Democratic by 100,000 plurality.

Judge Brenner of Brooklyn had a long conference with the Governor. Then Edward H. Healey of the Thirty-fifth District followed. It is pretty generally asserted that Mr. Healey will succeed George Hilliard as head of the New York County Excise Department. At one time and another during the day and early evening Gov. Odell was seen by these district leaders:

Michael Hines of the Second, Joseph Levinson of the Fourth, Charles H. Murray of the Eighth, William Halpin of the Ninth, John P. Windolph of the Eleventh, Jacob A. Newstead of the Twelfth, Samuel Strasbourger of the Thirty-first, also Leader-elect Parsons of the Twenty-fifth, Leader-elect S. S. Koening of the Sixteenth, F. Norton Goddard, George R. Manchester, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, Superintendent of Public Works Charles S. Boyd, Jacob Snell, Superintendent of Napanoch Reformatory; Congressman William H. Flack of the Twenty-sixth Congressional District, Justice M. H. Hirschberg, recently appointed Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division in the Second Department, and Judge Aspinall of Kings County.

Each and every member of the County Committee had opportunity to voice his preferences for the Presidency of the committee. Up to 9 o'clock it was the general impression that the subject was as far from decision as ever. The Governor openly so declared it.

When asked in the afternoon in relation to the office, he said: "Why I don't pick out the Chairman of the County Committee. That is done by the members of the committee themselves."

Those members of the committee who saw the Governor yesterday were given to understand that he desired them to confer with him again about 3 o'clock to-day.

The Governor had nothing to say with reference to the report that he intended to deprive W. H. Ten Eyck, leader of the Thirty-fourth, and John P. Windolph, leader of the Eleventh, of their positions as Aqueduct Commissioners. Both are believed to be supporters of Senator Platt.

When it was hinted that the Governor might recommend legislation with the idea of having the two Commissioners ousted from their no-limit tenure, it was stated positively that he would make no reference whatever to the offices in his annual message.

WOODRUFF TALKS HARMONY

And Tells How Gov. Odell's Views Were Not Carried Out in Reorganization of Kings County Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff talked about Republican politics in the State to-night, saying that he knew of nothing except harmony, explaining why Jacob Brenner was chosen Chairman of the committee in Kings and stating that Senator Elsberg would not be made Chairman of the New York County Committee.

"I haven't seen either Senator Platt or Gov. Odell since ten days before their conference with President Roosevelt," he remarked, "and I don't talk perhaps with the authority that I might if I had seen them recently, but I understand that they are in perfect agreement. Mr. Platt is to be the Republican leader and Mr. Odell is to do the work. It is understood that Mr. Odell is to reorganize the County Committee in New York County.

"The Governor would hardly think of making Nathaniel Elsberg or Alexander T. Mason President of the New York County Committee. He is working in the interest of harmony.

"As regards the situation in Kings County, it is all perfectly harmonious down there. We decided to make Jacob Brenner Chairman of the committee. Then Gov. Odell asked me to come and see him at Albany. I couldn't go, and he sent for a number of the district leaders. On Tuesday afternoon the Brooklyn newspapers announced that I was down and out, and that the meeting scheduled for that evening would be postponed in order that some one else than Mr. Brenner should be made Chairman.

"Governor Odell talked with the district leaders about some one else than Mr. Brenner, all perfectly friendly. It occurred to me that it wouldn't be advisable to change our plans. I thought that Mr. Brenner would make a very excellent Chairman, and there was no real need of postponing the meeting. So it was held as scheduled, and it took us two minutes to elect Mr. Brenner, by unanimous vote. There was not a word said about adjournment, and everything passed over very harmoniously. You see, the Governor talked about some other man, and the Brooklyn papers didn't get the situation exactly right. I am going to see Gov. Odell in New York on Sunday, and we'll talk the situation over."

N. Y. to Buffalo and Chicago.
Lehigh Valley R. R., excellent ferry service, 23d St., Cortlandt St., Desbrosses St.—Adv.

COCKRAN FOR CONGRESS.

Decision Reached That Democrats Will Name Him to Succeed McClellan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—W. Bourke Cockran has been chosen as the Democratic candidate to succeed George B. McClellan in the House of Representatives when the Mayor-elect resigns.

If Mr. Cockran could take his seat as soon as McClellan resigns, there is little doubt that the awkward complication over McClellan's place on the Ways and Means Committee could be satisfactorily solved and that Mr. Cockran would be appointed.

It is not usual to hold a vacancy on so important a committee open for a month, and it would take that long to elect Mr. Cockran to Congress. There is reason, however, to believe that this plan is under consideration.

Col. McClellan, who originally intended to resign to take effect Dec. 31, has within the last day or two been thinking of having his resignation take effect on the day he sends it in, which will be when Congress adjourns for the holiday recess.

This, it is understood, is in Mr. Cockran's interest. It would permit the holding of the election comparatively early in January and would thus lessen the Speaker's objection to having a vacancy on the committee for a considerable part of the time that Congress was actually in session. If the Speaker agrees to the proposition Col. McClellan will undoubtedly resign very soon from Congress and Mr. Cockran will be assured of a place on the Ways and Means Committee.

COGGESHALL FOR STATE SENATE.

Ex-Senator Announces His Candidacy After Seeing Gov. Odell.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Henry J. Coggeshall of Waterville, Oneida County, who represented his district in the Senate 1884-1900, was a caller on Gov. Odell on Wednesday.

Mr. Coggeshall's district—the Thirty-fourth—is now represented by William Townsend, a Democrat, though it is a Republican stronghold.

Since Mr. Coggeshall's departure it has been learned that his conference with the Governor was with reference to getting the district back into the Republican column next Fall.

Upon reaching Utica on his way home Mr. Coggeshall declared his determination to enter the race for State Senator next Fall. Garry A. Willard, who defeated Mr. Coggeshall in the convention in 1900, having failed to be returned, is considered out of the running.

Mr. Coggeshall was elected as an independent the last time, but promises to get the regular Republican nomination next year.

"I am in the field to remain to the finish, and I shall not withdraw, as I did in 1902," he declares. "I have had advices from every ward and town in the district, and I feel confident there is and will be a well-defined sentiment among Republicans in my favor."

Gov. Odell feels that with Mr. Coggeshall his party in Oneida County will be able to get back into line again.

FIRE ON ELEVATED TRAIN.

Flames in a Car Throw Bay Ridge Passengers Into a Panic.

The Bay Ridge train which left the bridge shortly before 5 o'clock last night got as far as the St. Mark's Avenue Station, on the Fifth Avenue elevated road, when some of the women passengers saw smoke issuing from the flooring of the motor car. When the guard went to make an investigation a sheet of flame shot from beneath the car seats. Much excitement followed. The women begged the trainmen to stop the train, and when no heed was paid to their entreaties, several of them became hysterical. The flames spread rapidly, and it became necessary to huddle the women together in another car.

At the Union Street Station the train was stopped, and the passengers rushed pell-mell to the platform. Before the firemen reached the scene the train crew had succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

The fire was caused by an electric wire which had lost its insulation.

WILL LIGHT NEW YORK SUBWAY

Parsons Steam Turbine Engine as Described by Mr. Westinghouse.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—George Westinghouse has secured for the Westinghouse Machine Company the exclusive right to manufacture the Parsons steam turbine in Canada and the United States.

Mr. Westinghouse said:

"There are a half million horse power in use, and 84,000 of this is in use on steam vessels. There are 60,000 horse power stationary engines in use in the United States, and orders have been placed for 150,000 horse power more.

"The subway in New York will be lighted by electricity generated from the Parsons steam turbine engine. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will operate its electric line in the tunnels under New York with the same engines. The Hartford City Electric Light Company is having the largest engine in the world built for it.

"The turbine need not be called the engine of the future. It is the engine of the present."

NO TURKEYS FOR EMPLOYES.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 11.—Standard Oil employes in Cincinnati have been notified of the discontinuance of the custom started by Alexander McDonald, now living at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, a number of years ago, of giving every one a turkey and oysters or a two-dollar-and-a-half gold piece at Christmas.

The Board of Directors in the East, it is stated, decided that the custom either ought to be observed at all places or discontinued in Cincinnati, and determined on the latter course to avoid expense.

Employes in the Queen City have, therefore, been notified to "govern themselves accordingly."

The high price of turkeys has, it is thought, influenced the Standard Oil Directors.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla imparts a superior delicacy of flavor. Try it. Use it.—Adv.

Piso's Cure Has Cured Coughs for forty years. It is still on the market. All druggists.—Adv.

COLOMBIANS TURN BACK

Hunger Forces Troops to Give Up Attack on Panama.

Force Landed at Atrato River Returns to Cartagena—Colombian Decree Permits Commerce with Panama.

COLON, Dec. 11.—The mystery surrounding the movements of Colombian troops which were reported to have landed at the mouth of the Atrato River, with a view to an attack on Panama, was cleared up to-day after the arrival of the French steamship Fournel from Savanilla and Cartagena. She was the first vessel to reach this port since the decree closing those ports to and from Colon was canceled. Gov. Melendez gave out the following interview:

"I have just learned unofficially, through passengers of the Fournel, that the Colombian warships General Pinzon and Cartagena left Cartagena at the beginning of December, having on board the same 450 troops which Gen. Tovar brought to Colon. These were landed at the Rio Atrato, with instructions to build a road toward Panama. But after terrible suffering for four days in their efforts to go up the river in small boats and canoes, and being in want of provisions of all kinds, their supplies having been soaked with water and completely spoiled, the troops resolved not to go any further. The passengers also affirm the troops have since returned to Cartagena."

News has been received here from the interior to the effect that 4,000 Colombian troops left Bogota a fortnight ago to go down the Magdalena River, but on reaching Honda, they received orders countermanding the movement, and returned to Bogota Dec. 2. It is believed that Gen. Reyes is responsible for the countermanding of the march.

Gen. Melendez further said that he had sent Commissioners to the chiefs in the Indian territory requesting them to come to Colon and interview the officials of the Government on important matters concerning their interests. One chief from the Indian settlement at Point Diablo has already accepted this invitation and arrived here. He gives assurance that Colombian troops have not been seen in his territory, and further that they would not be allowed to cross the country. Other chiefs from San Blas and Cape Mosquito, who have accepted the Government's invitation, are expected to arrive here shortly.

Copies of the following decree, signed by Gov. Insignares, dated Cartagena, Dec. 2, arrived on the Fournel:

"By virtue of instructions received by way of Port Limon from his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Army of the Atlantic and the Pacific, it has been resolved to give preference to diplomatic methods in dealing with the Government of the United States in regard to the efforts made to defend our sovereignty and national integrity, diminished by the secession of Panama. Therefore, the causes which determined this Government to adopt measures to prevent communication with the rebel department having ceased, it is now proposed that all citizens may travel freely, without the obligation of obtaining passports, and it becomes incumbent on the civil and military authorities to give all the necessary guarantees to those entitled to the same. Consequently, it is decreed that Article II. of Decree No. 45, of Nov. 13, prohibiting all communication and commerce between this department and Panama is temporarily suspended."

The Spanish steamer Buenos Aires has arrived here from Port Limon, with a number of Colombians on board, bound for Savanilla. The Panama Government officials here placed a squad of soldiers on guard at the dock to prevent the Colombians' egress from the ship. Among the Colombians were many persons recently expelled from Colon.

IS PANAMA LEGALLY FREE?

Senator Culberson Introduces Resolution Asking Judiciary Committee to Report on Question.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Senator Culberson to-day introduced the following:

Whereas, By the Constitution of Colombia, adopted in 1886, it is provided:

Article I.—The Colombian Nation is reorganized as a centralized republic.

Article II.—The sovereignty resides essentially and exclusively in the Nation, and from it emanate the public powers which shall be exercised within the limits prescribed by this Constitution; and,

Whereas, By said Constitution, it is also provided:

Article IV.—The territory, together with the public property therein contained, belongs exclusively to the Nation;

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate is directed to consider and report as early as practicable to the Senate, whether the inhabitants and residents of the Department of Panama may lawfully form a distinct, separate, and independent Government in that territory, and particularly whether there is any Governmental authority other than Colombia empowered to grant in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of land and waters in the Territory of Panama, with full and complete sovereignty over the same.

The resolution was laid over for a day.

ASIATIC FLEET FOR PANAMA?

Report Says That Rear Admiral Evans With Five Ships Is Bound Thither.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 11.—A naval officer here says that the ultimate destination of the Asiatic fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Evans, is not Honolulu, as recently announced, but Panama, where it is the Government's intention to make a big demonstration for the benefit of Colombia and the neighboring republics. The fleet consists of the battleships Kentucky, Wisconsin, and Oregon, and two smaller warships.

CONSUL CONFIRMS REPORT.

Mr. Gudger Notifies State Department That Colombian Expedition Has Been Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The State Department to-day received a cablegram from Consul General Gudger at Panama, announcing that the Colombian expedition to Panama, according to his information, had been abandoned.

Earlier in the day Secretary Moody received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Glass saying a rumor has reached Panama that a small body of Colombian troops had landed on Colombian territory with a view to marching overland to the Isthmus. Rear Admiral Glass has been unable to confirm the rumor.

Information has reached the Navy Department to the effect that the Colombian troops which were said to have landed at the mouth of the Atrato River to march on the Isthmus, have been withdrawn.

COLOMBIA REMOVES BAN.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 11.—Advices from Cartagena say that the Colombian authorities have removed the shipping ban [illegible]

against the Republic of Panama. Vessels clearing here for Colon will get clearance papers there for Colombian ports.

Mayflower Off for Gulf of Darien.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Mayflower, which left in a southeastward direction yesterday, will join the Atlanta and both vessels will proceed to the Gulf of Darien for the purpose of obtaining definite information as to what is happening there. The Mayflower will return immediately and report to Admiral Coghlan.

CENSURED BOARD AND CLERKS.

Nassau Grand Jury Finding Criticised by Congressman Scudder.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 11.—The Nassau County Grand Jury, after a long investigation directed by Justice Maddox, yesterday returned a presentment censuring the former and present Boards of Supervisors of the county and the two Clerks for not properly keeping the books and records of the county. The presentment was rather severe, and claimed the officials had failed in their proper duty.

Congressman Townsend Scudder considered the possibility of the return of the presentment sufficient in importance to bring him on from Washington, and was considerably worked up over the way it was made. He asked who wrote it in a manner that plainly intimated that the presentment had been prepared by some one outside of the Grand Jury room. He announced his intention, too, of having a talk with James Willets, the foreman of the Grand Jury. Representative Scudder's comment was:

"I would like to know whether that presentment was prepared and handed to the Grand Jury, and I intend to have a talk with Mr. Willets at the first opportunity."

Mr. Scudder is the Democratic leader in the county, and two, a majority, of the board are his followers. He claims that much of the fuss recently kicked up in the county has had its base in politics, and that the investigation was brought about for political reasons.

REFUSED TO RESPITE ENNIS.

Gov. Odell Decides Not to Interfere in Brooklyn Policeman's Case—Respite for Tobin.

Judge Joseph Aspinall paid a visit to Gov. Odell yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and laid before him the legal papers connected with the prosecution and conviction of ex-Policeman William Ennis of Brooklyn, who is in Sing Sing under sentence of death for the murder of his wife. The Judge submitted the papers without recommendations. A petition that the sentence of Ennis be commuted to life imprisonment was submitted on behalf of the convicted man's mother and sister.

The Governor took the papers and announced he would make known his decision on the appeal for executive clemency this morning, but late last night he sent the information through Secretary Graham that he would not interfere with the execution of Ennis, which, therefore, will take place Monday.

An application for a respite in the case of Thomas Tobin, convicted of the murder of Capt. Croft in the Empire resort, on West Twenty-ninth Street, in September, 1902, was granted, the Governor ordering that execution of sentence be deferred thirty days in order that the examination into the convict's mental condition can be carried out to the extent desired by the commission now having that work in charge.

JERSEY JUSTICES ARRAIGNED.

Five Held in Paterson for Extortion—One Pleads Guilty.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 11.—Five Justices of the Peace were arraigned this morning before Judge Scott in Special Sessions Court to answer to charges of extortion, for which they were recently indicted by the Grand Jury. It is alleged that the men illegally charged 40 cents to every person who came to them to have a bail bond issued.

The men arraigned were William Snyder, Samuel Persul, Edward Cohen, all of Paterson; Philip Richmond of Passaic, and Charles J. Sinn of Clifton. Snyder pleaded guilty to the indictment, but the others pleaded not guilty, and they were all released on their own recognizance. A test suit will be made in the case of Snyder.

WORKERS TO VOTE ON WAGES.

Lodges of Amalgamated Iron Men to Decide Reduction Proposition.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—The special convention of the Sheet Steel Workers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, to consider the propositions of the manufacturers to remove the restrictive clause as to output of the mills, and that the men accept a reduction of wages, adjourned to-night after having practically acceded to the removal of the limit of output, and deciding to put the question of wage reduction to a referendum vote of the lodges.

The manufacturers say the wage reduction is as necessary as the removal of the limit of output if the union mills are to compete with the non-union.

WINDOW GLASS SELLING AGENCY.

Committee to Effect Organization of Manufacturers Under Conditions.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—The window glass manufacturers, in session here for two days, adjourned this evening after giving a committee power to press the proposed selling agency until the end of this month.

If the committee succeeds in getting enough "pots" into the agreement by that time to make up a total of 1,500, it is to go ahead with the organization of the manufacturers' window glass company and call a general meeting for New Year's Day in New York City.

The agreement has been signed by companies representing 1,300 "pots," leaving but 200 more to secure.

Bishop D. M. Bradley Seriously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 11.—The Right Rev. Dennis M. Bradley, Bishop of this diocese, is so seriously ill that extreme unction has been administered. The latest reports are that he is somewhat better, but a relapse is feared, owing to weakened heart action. The Bishop is suffering from chronic gastritis, and was overcome at the altar last Sunday week. Bishop Bradley was consecrated in 1884, and is the first Bishop of the diocese.

Fall River Cloth Market Stronger.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 11.—The sales in the print cloth market for the week are estimated at from 200,000 to 250,000 pieces. The market for both regulars and odd goods has strengthened during the week, regulars advancing from 3¼ to 3⅜, and wide and narrow odds rising ⅛. Inquiries from buyers are becoming more numerous each day, and further advances of prices are expected. Talk of curtailment and the high cotton market were responsible for the upward tendency of the market.

Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth Receive.

Mr. and Mrs. William Welles Bosworth held a reception at their studio, in the Gibson Building, yesterday afternoon. They were assisted by Mrs. Warner Mislin Leeds, Miss Mildred Barnes, and Mrs. John W. Alexander. Among the guests were Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe, Miss Sarah N. Whitney, Miss Margaret Huntington, Mrs. Frank Hastings, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., Miss Leddington, Mrs. George Zabriskie Gray, Aman Jean, Edward Freeman, Col. and Mrs. William G. Bates, Edward Cary, Duncan de Peyster, and Robert Reid. Mr. Nemes, the Hungarian violinist, played, accompanied by Mrs. Nemes.

DEMOCRATS ACQUIESCE IN PANAMA CONDITIONS

But Severely Condemn the Administration's Action.

STATEMENT BY HOUSE LEADER

Argument Supporting the Government by Mr. Hitt Brings Out a Speech from Mr. Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Democratic policy on the subject of the Panama Republic and the canal, so far as the House is concerned, was officially announced to-day by the Democratic leader, Mr. Williams. It is that the Democrats regard the establishment of the republic as a fact accomplished; that they desire the construction of the canal, and therefore acquiesce in the situation, but that they regard the means by which the canal was secured as disgraceful to the American Government.

This announcement was drawn forth by a speech from Chairman Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Dinsmore of Arkansas, a Democrat, began the debate by a speech denouncing the President's policy. He said the Republic of Panama had been established and that it existed by the power of the United States, and that without that power it could not exist. Nothing had been gained that could not have been gained in a straightforward and honorable way.

He did not use the word "honorable" in an offensive sense, but insisted that but for the action of the United States there would be no Republic of Panama.

Mr. Dinsmore, referring to the provisions of the Panama Canal bill, said:

"Here is the law. Did the President obey it? Everybody knows that he made no pretense of obeying the law. Has any excuse been offered why he did not obey it?

"He has not even vouchsafed to Congress, whose law he has violated, the slightest excuse. Is he above the law? Indeed, Mr. Chairman, if this is true, we have come upon evil times when the executive power of government can usurp authority and cast aside the express wish of Congress declared by law."

MR. HITT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) replying to Mr. Dinsmore, said he was astonished at the remarks of the gentleman from Arkansas. Such attacks on the Government would not be made by any foreigner in discussing its action.

Mr. Dinsmore disavowed any purpose to impute dishonorable or improper motives to the officers of the Government.

Mr. Hitt said there was nothing hasty or unique in the recognition of the new republic, as it took place five days after the promulgation of the independence of the republic.

Mr. Williams (Miss.) asked if this was not the first time in South American history "that the other fellow has been prevented from shooting back."

Mr. Hitt made a vigorous defense of the Administration. The President, he said, had not been precipitate, but had waited a reasonable time. "But," he added, "he did not waste time—he never does."

"Ordinarily," Mr. Hitt went on, "when a ship is in port and a disturbance or insurrection occurs, we land troops to protect Americans from being killed or robbed. We have done that in France, and we would do it anywhere."

Mr. Hitt referred to the "solemn and binding engagement" on the part of the United States to keep the path across the Isthmus open. Always heretofore, he said, American interference had inured to the benefit of Colombia. In this last case it brought a consequence that was grave to her. Mr. Hitt added:

"It was done sedulously and carefully, but it did result in making it very difficult for troops to come from Bogota. Our Government will not permit anybody on the line of that railway or the crossing of the Isthmus who would disturb free transit, and it is because the two things coincide that men who do not look on the matter calmly and fairly will say that we did what we did to injure Bogota, when, in fact, we did it to keep good faith, though it has injured Bogota."

After reviewing the history of the act of Congress, the negotiations with Colombia, and the sending of the treaty to Bogota, Mr. Hitt said the people of Colombia thought the United States was so bent on having a canal on the Isthmus that the game was easy. They had $10,000,000, but $20,000,000 would be better, and Colombian papers had urged the holding out for great sums of Yankee money. Referring to the size of Panama, Mr. Hitt said: "It is not a matter of space. The rule of square of mile is a mistake. Moral laws are not measured from the surveyor's point."

Mr. Williams: "Nor measured by ditches—the requirements of a canal—either."

Mr. Hitt: "The one purpose has been effected, the one that has been voted for in this body, and has governed the action of our Government, and the one that every good American heartily sympathises with.

"That is the reason we do not apologize for the conduct of our Government in following the precedents of its past history, and we are proud that we have a President who does not wait ten years."

The whole world, Mr. Hitt said, had been in favor of a canal, adding: "We have got a man to work on it who will soon cut it through." This was loudly cheered by the Republicans.

Mr. Williams, interrupting, said he wanted to take the burden of saying "yes" to the question as to whether the Government had been virtually guilty of moral obliquity in its international relations in its action concerning the Republic of Panama.

Mr. Hitt, continuing, said the people of Panama had organized a Government which had the cordial support of every one who lived there.

Replying to Mr. Dinsmore, he said:

"The President of the United States had no representatives there, (on the Isthmus,) except two very low-salaried Consular officers and one clerk, and he had no money except what has been appropriated by this body." Continuing, Mr. Hitt said:

"Following the spirit of the treaty and of the legislation since, the President, while waiting a reasonable time, found that the will of Congress should be carried out, and he would not submit to the blackmail that was tried to be imposed upon the people of the United States owing to the rapacity of a band of men who abused their authority. It is not in the spirit of our people. When the open hand of bounty is met by the clinched fist of malice and greed the Yankee knows how to stop that business."

Mr. Hitt held that the "amenities of life" should prevent attacks on the President.

THE DEMOCRATS' POSITION.

Mr. Williams had not intended to speak, but Mr. Hitt's address led him to believe that the time had come for setting the Democratic Party straight before the country, and he therefore announced its attitude.

"The gentleman's appeal to the amenities of life," he said, "strikes me, as it strikes everybody else, very powerfully; but this is not Russia. There is no such thing as lese majeste here when we criticise a public officer, whether he is the President of the United States or a Justice of the Peace.

"This is the first time in the history of the United States that we have interfered with the internecine affairs of a Central or South American State. The gentleman has virtually admitted that we have notified the Republic of Colombia that if she dares land a soldier on the territory of Panama we will treat it as an act of war.

"That confession involves a confession of the fact that we have for the first time taken the step of interfering in the domestic broils of Central and South America.

"I once served on the Foreign Affairs Committee. We get mysterious when we get over there. I became quite an expert on diplomacy, but I never became such an expert as the gentleman from Illinois. I never got so that I could surround or walk through a fact.

"The idea that we should go through the world saying 'this is my administration, my Government, and therefore all that it does is right,' that idea is tyranny, that idea is despotism, that idea is the stopping place of all analysis and criticism of the deeds of public officers. You might as well say that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Hepburn] is guilty of violating the amenities of life when he says my ideas on the tariff are absurd.

"The Democracy wants a trans-Isthmian canal. It wanted it at Nicaragua. The House of Representatives wanted it at Nicaragua. Under the able leadership of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Hepburn] we passed the best canal bill that has been passed yet.

"But if we can't get it where it ought to be, we will take it somewhere else, and if we can't get it as it should be given to us, we will take it as it shall be given to us.

"If the President positively refuses to obey the plain intent and words of the Spooner act, approved by him and perhaps suggested by him; if he is going to override the law, then, for God's sake, hurry up your canal. Let us have it somewhere, because even at Panama it will benefit American commerce and industry and add strength to the American Navy for purposes of self-defense.

"We do not condone the action of our Government in connection with the affairs of the Isthmus. We do not excuse it. An accomplished fact must be dealt with as an accomplished fact, but we want it distinctly understood that we are not proud of the part our country has taken.

"But we are not idiots either, and when it comes to recognizing an accomplished fact, a man ought to have sense enough to do that, whether he likes it or not, and no matter how vilely and horribly the fact was accomplished."

DECREASE IN COTTON TO CHINA.

Exports of United States, England, India, and Japan Fall Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The marked reduction in the exports of cotton goods from the United States to China in 1903, compared especially with 1902, has been the occasion of considerable anxiety and inquiry both on the part of manufacturers and those generally interested in the development of the foreign commerce of the United States.

A statement recently issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor shows that in the ten months ended with October, 1903, the value of all exports from the United States to China was $13,823,818, against $20,090,769 in the corresponding months of 1902, and $15,516,529 in the corresponding months of 1901.

An examination of the details of our exports to China shows that this reduction is almost exclusively in cotton goods. The total value of exports of cotton cloth to China from the United States in the ten months ended with October, 1903, was $8,516,608, against $14,633,570 in the corresponding months of 1902, and $8,565,561 in the corresponding months of 1901; while of other cotton goods our exports to China in the ten months of 1903 were $26,305, against $51,100 in the corresponding months of 1902, and $122,886 in the corresponding months of 1901.

An examination as to the cause of this reduction indicates that the falling off is due to a general reduction in the imports of cotton goods into China, rather than from any reduction in the popularity or relative share which the cotton manufactures of the United States have in the total imports into China.

While the exports of cotton goods from the United States to China do show a large falling off during this period, this is also the experience of other countries supplying China with cotton goods, notably the United Kingdom, India, and Japan, which, with the United States, are the chief countries supplying China with her importations of cotton goods.

M. P.S' VISIT TO PARIS.

Spoiled to Some Extent by Bad Weather—Pretty Entertainment at Versailles.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The visit of the British members of Parliament to Paris was considerably marred by the shocking weather which prevailed from first to last. Beginning in a storm of wind and rain, the visit continued and ended in heavy and persistent snowstorms. The pilgrimage to Versailles on the third day proved very cold and damp, and when the great fountains were set playing there was a veritable meeting of the waters.

In the magnificent Salle des Glaces a charming little interlude was arranged for the visitors. The three sisters Mantes, from the opera, in picturesque Louis XV. dresses danced a stately minuet to the strains of Boccherini's well-known music. The pretty powdered heads and the quaint Watteau frocks in the seventeenth century setting of the famous gallery, in which Louis XIV. himself was wont to lead that very same dance, made a beautiful picture.

The spectacle probably pleased those who saw it more than all the rest of the functions given in their honor, including the reception at the embassy and the visit to the Hôtel de Ville.

DIPLOMATS LEAVING BELGRADE.

Their Action May Be Due to the Non-Punishment of the Servian Regicides.

VIENNA, Dec. 11.—According to a dispatch from Belgrade, the German, Austrian, and Turkish Ministers are preparing to leave that city, ostensibly for long holidays. The Russian and Italian representatives have already left Belgrade on a similar pretext.

The real reason for the exodus of the diplomats, however, is said to be that King Peter has negatived the demands of these Ministers for the punishment of the assassins of King Alexander and Queen Draga.

Other reports say that the Turkish Minister at Belgrade protested to the Minister of Foreign Affairs against the secret preparations which are alleged to be going on in Servia for the purpose of supporting an outbreak in old Servia next Spring. To this protest the Foreign Minister gave an evasive answer, whereupon the Turkish Minister left Belgrade.

It is considered likely that the departure of the other Ministers may be based upon the alleged intention of Servia to interfere in Macedonian affairs.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY FOR CHINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 11.—The Russo-Chinese Bank will open subscriptions on Dec. 27 in Paris and St. Petersburg for the construction of a railroad between Cheng-ting-Foo, Province of Pe-chi-Li, and Tai-yuen-Foo, capital of the Province of Shan-Si, to cost $20,000,000.

TEXAS-NEW MEXICO BOUNDARY.

Former, According to New Survey, Secures Some Additional Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 11.—Advices were received here to-day that United States engineers who are making a survey looking to relocating the boundary line between New Mexico and Texas have arrived at Anthony, N. M., and that they replaced the boundary monument at that place, giving Texas a strip of territory 300 feet wide off of New Mexico.

The joint boundary commission of Texas and the United States will begin the work of officially surveying the boundaries between Oklahoma and Texas and between New Mexico and Texas as soon as the necessary authority is granted by Congress.

The Texas Legislature has already authorized such action.

Charles Steckler Not an Aspirant.

The report that Charles Steckler had been mentioned as a candidate to succeed Justice Julius M. Mayer as Judge of the Court of Special Sessions was declared yesterday to be ridiculous. Mr. Steckler has never accepted a nomination to any office and it is known that he has declared he never will.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations:

Consul—Victor T. Dubois, New Hampshire, at Saltillo, Mexico.

Postmasters:

Connecticut—Charles A. Potter, Danielson.

New Jersey—James T. Hays, Newark.

THE BARGE CANAL VOTE

Official Figures Show a Majority of 245,312.

The State Board Canvasses the Ballots on the Proposition to Build a $101,000,000 Ditch.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—The State Board of Canvassers to-day canvassed the vote cast for and against the proposition to bond the State of New York for $101,000,000 for the improvement of the State canals by enlarging them so as to accommodate barges. The proposition was carried by 245,312. The vote as canvassed by counties was as follows:

Counties.	Favoring.	Against.	Defective, Blank, Scattering, and Void Votes.	Whole Number of Votes.
Albany	16,153	14,452	11,118	41,723
Allegany	994	7,073	......	8,067
Broome	2,401	11,696	......	14,097
Cattaraugus	2,230	7,901	3,345	13,475
Cayuga	6,140	1,309	......	7,449
Chautauqua	3,116	10,738	......	13,854
Chemung	975	6,879	......	7,854
Chenango	1,034	6,917	......	7,951
Clinton	1,910	4,006	2,601	8,507
Columbia	1,526	5,498	......	7,024
Cortland	695	6,140	......	6,835
Delaware	1,326	9,111	......	10,437
Dutchess	4,099	7,779	......	11,878
Erie	20,451	8,355	32,852	61,658
Essex	1,864	1,660	......	3,524
Franklin	912	5,302	1,395	7,609
Fulton	1,751	2,409	......	4,160
Genesee	1,446	4,680	......	6,126
Greene	1,823	4,017	2,711	8,551
Hamilton	307	513	......	820
Herkimer	4,682	4,874	362	9,918
Jefferson	1,924	11,166	......	13,090
Kings	162,282	20,925	......	183,207
Lewis	1,020	5,222	......	6,242
Livingston	761	6,063	......	6,824
Madison	2,089	6,268	737	9,094
Monroe	5,247	21,443	750	27,440
Montgomery	3,074	3,962	......	7,036
Nassau	4,393	2,740	1,733	8,866
New York	252,008	29,979	57,230	339,217
Niagara	8,514	4,014	......	12,528
Oneida	8,491	12,038	......	20,529
Onondaga	9,061	11,477	20,442	40,980
Ontario	1,532	9,951	1,162	12,645
Orange	5,326	8,952	......	14,278
Orleans	2,684	2,411	......	5,095
Oswego	7,564	5,759	......	13,323
Otsego	1,105	9,068	......	10,173
Putnam	1,096	1,552	......	2,648
Queens	20,945	4,306	5,405	30,656
Rensselaer	3,540	6,895	......	10,435
Richmond	8,965	1,517	......	10,482
Rockland	3,999	1,806	166	5,971
St. Lawrence	1,172	12,713	502	14,387
Saratoga	4,508	6,894	......	11,402
Schenectady	1,816	2,622	......	4,438
Schoharie	836	5,476	305	6,617
Schuyler	280	2,356	......	2,636
Seneca	907	4,687	1,406	7,000
Steuben	1,502	14,628	2,360	18,490
Suffolk	5,701	5,021	......	10,722
Sullivan	1,306	8,252	......	9,558
Tioga	374	5,579	......	5,953
Tompkins	720	5,498	......	6,218
Ulster	8,369	7,728	......	16,097
Warren	2,525	2,745	......	5,270
Washington	3,844	5,237	......	9,081
Wayne	2,473	7,691	......	10,164
Westchester	24,408	8,490	8,686	41,584
Wyoming	865	3,590	......	4,455
Yates	294	4,097	......	4,391
Total	673,010	427,698	155,069	1,255,777

TREES IN UPPER BROADWAY.

Park Committee of Municipal Art Society is Doubtful as to the Possibility of Restoring Them.

Representatives of the Women's Municipal League, the Municipal Art Society, the Women's Republican Club, and the West End Association met last evening in the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, at Seventy-third Street and Broadway, to discuss the question of replanting the central spaces on the old Boulevard, near Broadway.

Calvin Tompkins, President of the Municipal Art Society, presented a paper from the Park Committee of that society, in which the committee says that before next Spring practically all of the Boulevard should be ready for replanting. The question to consider, it says, is how this planting shall be done; that is, whether an attempt shall be made to restore the former elm tree rows, or whether there shall be grown close masses of large shrubs or small trees.

The committee says that if the conditions of soil, space, and care were favorable, it would be preferable to grow elms through the centre and along the sides of the Boulevard, in accordance with the original design. But, it says, these conditions are not favorable. The central space has been filled in by the subway contractors with broken stone, gravel, and sand, with a fairly good soil from six inches to a foot deep and a grass sod on top. For the most part, the soil on the avenue is totally unsuited to growing large trees. A harmonious effect throughout might be preserved in a simple manner by the planting of shrubs or trees suitable to make the work uniform, adding a lawn setting or border of well-kept green turf.

The opinion is expressed that the most beautiful and satisfactory results could be secured by planting these central places with small shrubs, except where the planting of trees is found practicable and advisable.

The committee believes that the expense of providing new soil of the best quality obtainable would be justifiable, even if the entire cost fell upon the city.

It was decided by the meeting that after Jan. 1 the plans should be taken before the Board of Estimate to see if the city would pay the required $30,000 for the replanting.

MAY BE A TAMMANY CLUBHOUSE.

Rumor Concerning New Building at South Farms, Conn.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., Dec. 11.—On a tract of land recently purchased by a number of New York men, it is declared a country club for Tammany Hall members is to be opened the coming Spring at South Farms, adjacent to the widely known Seven Springs of Morris.

Work on a clubhouse and outlying cottages was begun to-day. The area of the property is six hundred acres and originally on it stood the Ratio Benton Inn, a famous tavern for more than a hundred years. Of late years the land has been in litigation on the question of title.

President Fox of the Democratic Club, who was seen last night in reference to the report, said:

"This is the first time I have heard of any such plan. I can only say that if any Democrats propose to establish such a club they are acting as individuals and not as members of the Democratic Club."

TO SUCCEED JUSTICE MAYER.

Magistrate Deuel May Be Appointed, His Place Going to Charles S. Whitman.

City Hall rumors yesterday connected the name of City Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel with the prospective appointment by Mayor Low to the vacancy on the Special Sessions bench to succeed Justice Mayer, who shortly will resign. It is generally admitted that Justice Mayer will have his resignation in the hands of the Mayor before the latter goes out of office, so that Mr. Low will have the appointment of his successor to serve for the unexpired term, about nine and a half years, at $9,000 annually.

Friends of the Mayor said yesterday that the Deuel appointment is more than likely, and they also declare that Mayor Low will appoint Charles S. Whitman, Assistant Corporation Counsel, to be City Magistrate to succeed Magistrate Deuel when the latter is promoted. Whitman now is assigned to the Mayor's office as special counsel, and would have eight and a half years to serve as City Magistrate, the salary being $6,000. Mr. Whitman is a Republican.

Lamar Case Development.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick to-day dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Bernard Smith, who was implicated with David Lamar, the New York broker, in an alleged assault on Lamar's coachman. Decision as to Smith's right to have bail was reserved.

M. Knoedler & Co.
invite attention to their carefully selected collection of
PAINTINGS
and Water Colors of various schools.
Old English Mezzotints and Colored Sporting Prints.
355 FIFTH AVE., (Cor. 34th St.), N. Y.
London, 15 Old Bond St.
Paris, 23 Place Vendome.

A ROOM FULL OF COLOR.

Remarkable Exhibit of Landscapes by Homer D. Martin.

The Lotos Club is holding a small exhibition of paintings by one American landscapist which rarely if ever has been surpassed by the shows held heretofore in the little "dining room gallery." Thirty paintings by the late Homer D. Martin have been borrowed from the private collections of half that number of art lovers. The club has transferred a fine specimen from its own walls and a couple of art dealers have contributed examples hitherto little known. While the score and a half of canvases do not exhaust the range of Martin's work, they present a very homogeneous array of pictures belonging to the eighties and nineties, when he was in full possession of that extraordinary faculty for poetic color work which marked him, in some respects, the greatest of our landscapists during the past century.

There are no specimens of his early style before he had broken through the bonds of the school out of which he emerged. There are none of those carefully wrought but never stupid drawings which are so interesting in the career of a colorist who was undervalued because people thought he could not draw. Nor do we find here the rare green landscapes nor the pictures he made in his very last years in the West when failing sight compelled him to follow his old routine of coloration, though, even then, with brilliant results, rather than base his picture on the mood which a landscape suggested in his mind.

Many of these canvases are known to those who visit loan collections; some of them are old favorites. Here is the "Westchester Hills," that went to the Universal at Paris in 1900 and had a better reception than it obtained in the eighties, when an attempt was made by Martin's admirers to get the Salon to hang it. Here is the "Old Bridge in Normandy," shown at the Clausen Gallery when it was bought by President Humphreys, that bold, almost rugged canvas, with strong lines in the middle distance and foreground, standing firmly against the rich hill slope and the tender sky. Here, too, is the "Old Church in Normandy," at Criqueboeuf, which comes, like "Westchester Hills," from the Untermyer collection—as reserved, cool, and pensive in color as some of the canvases here are riotous with gayety and exuberant of the love of brilliant, jocund hues. The opalescent sky forms a delightful note, pearly and cool, yet charged with color, behind the ivy-clad church, whose ancient tower, with its battering lines, is reflected in the little stream.

Among the newer pieces is a "Road to Rouen," which belongs in date and locality to the "Old Bridge in Normandy." Dependent as these are to some extent upon the associations we have with Europe, our liking for the solid constructions of stone in churches and bridges, it is interesting to note what Martin could do to interest us, without more than a trace of man's handiwork, in a landscape purely given over to the rush of the artist's feeling for beauty in bare fields and rocky knolls. Such is the "Coast Near Newport," from the Gellatly collection, dated 1880, one of those early Autumn views near Paradise, Newport, in which nothing appears but some outcropping rocks with scattering cedars, a glint of water in the marshy coast land to the left, and a procession of clouds on the horizon where one feels the ocean must be. The intense quiet of this scene, the rich but not brilliant coloration, give us another mood from that in "Westchester Hills," a kindly and genial mood. Here we have a strong under drawing which reveals itself only after long inspection.

Among the more loosely brushed canvases is one that looks at first unfinished. It is the large "Sun Worshippers," in which a file of wind-shorn trees lean one way as they straggle from left to right. The background is so broadly treated that one hesitates to say whether the horizon has above it a bank of clouds over a lake, or a low range of hills. Martin has left this big canvas as it is, because in it he has said all he wanted to say. "The Crescent Moon" is a more majesterial canvas—great cliffs to the right in shadow; behind them a white and rose sky at sunset; to the left the flats near the sea with sluggish creeks reflecting the delicate cloud-strewn sky, and through these clouds the sickle moon, still white. In this case we have again the cloudlets just above the horizon with their suggested movement which Martin knew how to paint better than any one else. Another mood is the golden lake view, "Evening," serene and mellow, as fine in its way as anything in the room. "Mill Near St. Cloud" is yet another fine big canvas suggestive of the wide horizons beloved by Michel, and in its handling of the mill the love of bold drawing we see in Raffaelli. It comes from the Evans collection.

Smaller and more reserved, but always glad with the opalescent skies he delighted in, are such pictures as "Lake Champlain," from the Schuyler collection, and the wood interiors, "Landscape" and "Symphony," lent by Mr. Malcolm MacMartin. "French Coast" and "The Sea at Villerville" are studies in the grays and pale browns of Normandy on a cloudy day. Mr. L. G. Bloomingdale's "Normandy Farm," Mr. Arthur Hearn's landscape, dated 1894; Mr. Humphreys's "Autumn on the Susquehanna," Mr. Rhoades's "Normandy Trees," are in each case an individual mood reflected by the color scheme. Very fine indeed are "Newport Neck," presented by Messrs. Evans and Hearn to the Lotos Club, and the "Adirondack View," dated 1885, lent by Mr. Untermyer. Since the exhibition at the Century Club shortly after Martin's death no such complete and well-chosen collection of his work has been seen. The Art Committee is to be congratulated.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHERRYFIELD, Me., Dec. 11.—The Cherryfield Hotel, Baptist Church, and a livery stable owned by Charles McGouldrick were burned to-day by a fire which originated from a stove in the hotel parlor. The loss was $25,000.

WINDSOR, Conn., Dec. 11.—A barn owned by August Pooler and containing a large quantity of tobacco was burned last night. The loss, $20,000, is half covered by insurance.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 11.—A spark from a match, with which the gas was being lighted in a window of James H. Booth's dry goods store to-night started a fire that gutted the two blocks at the corner of Pocasset and South Main Streets, caused a loss of $80,000, and nearly cost the life of Mrs. De Conagne, a tenant, who fainted in the excitement, and when discovered by the firemen her hair was ablaze. She escaped dangerous burns.

Pianola Recital
AEOLIAN HALL
TO-DAY, AT 3 P. M.
(No cards of admission necessary.)
SOLOISTS:
Mr. JOHN BARNES WELLS, Tenor
Mr. FRANK TAFT at the Organ.
Mr. CH. C. PARKYN at the Pianola.
PROGRAM:
Marche Triumphale....................Lemmens
AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.
(a) Romance....................Rubinstein
(b) Album Espagnol, Op. 21, No. 4..Moszkowsky
PIANOLA.
Recitative and Aria: "Oh, Moon of My Delight" Lehmann
MR. WELLS.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
(a) Allegretto in B Minor..............Guilmant
(b) Xerxes-Largo....................Handel
(Arranged for Aeolian Pipe Organ by S. P. Warren.)
AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.
Variations, Op. 12....................Chopin
Je vends des scapulaires.
PIANOLA.
Dein....................Bohm
MR. WELLS.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
THE WEBER PIANO USED.
THESE recitals, while given for the purpose of demonstrating the artistic possibilities of the Pianola and the Aeolian Pipe Organ, will be found exceedingly interesting from an educational point of view. Any one who has not as yet found the opportunity to visit Aeolian Hall on these occasions will be amply repaid by attending this Recital.
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Ave., near 34th St.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF
The Evening Post
SPECIAL FEATURES FOR DECEMBER 12
HOLIDAY JOYS FOR SHIP APPRENTICES Lack of Preparations to Give the Youngsters of the Sea a Merry Xmas.
CHRISTMAS AMONG THE SHOPS What the Stores Contain This Year for Holiday Buyers.
TIM RAFFERTY'S ROMANCE A Story of Christmas Among "The Finest."
THE HUNTING FIELDS OF SOHO Traditions of London's Italian Quarter.
THE HOLIDAY BOOKS OF 1903 A Brief but Complete Account of New Books and Standard Publications Suitable for Holiday Gifts.
A LETTER FROM PARIS, by Stoddard Dewey
PRICE 3 CENTS
For Sale on All News Stands
TO-DAY TO-DAY

TIFFANY STVDIOS
People are known by the gifts they make. Our productions are the result of artistic craftsmanship. One of our lamps or a Favrile Glass Vase adds its own distinction to the one who gives it.
Visitors are always welcome at our Show Rooms.
TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 to 341 Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK EAST OF MADISON SQUARE

THE EIGHTH EDITION OF THE
Annual Financial Review
The New York Times
to appear January 3d, 1904,
will be a notable publication—a fitting record of the condition of material affairs at the close of the year. Its contents will embrace articles and statistics of immediate importance and permanent value. It will surpass all previous issues of this well-known publication, which was the first of the annual newspaper reviews of the financial field and is still the best.
Among Its Features Will Be:
1. Valuable and complete statistical review of the world's financial transactions for the year 1903.
2. Elaborate tables showing fluctuations during the present year of important securities, listed and unlisted, and of the principal staples.
3. Survey of world's conditions in finance and trade. Special articles and interviews with men of note, showing the outlook for business in this country at the opening of the new year.
4. Signed articles by specialists, giving the best attainable information as to the condition of the principal industries of the United States at the close of the present year and the promise for 1904.
5. Comprehensive reviews of conditions in the principal countries of the world, with particular reference to American trade, by special correspondents and Governmental officers in these lands.
The advertisements in this number will be limited to those of reputable financial firms and institutions, and insurance and transportation companies.
THE RATE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IS ONE DOLLAR PER AGATE LINE. MINIMUM SPACE, FIVE AGATE LINES, FIVE DOLLARS.
A PAGE WILL CONSIST OF NINE HUNDRED AGATE LINES.
THERE ARE FOURTEEN AGATE LINES IN AN INCH.
The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

RAILROAD'S EARNINGS LESS.

The annual report of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, made public yesterday, showed decreases in both gross and net earnings. The income account is as follows:

Receipts.	1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
Passenger	$901,938.98	$25,453.07	......
Mail	78,680.95	......	339.27
Express	51,440.22	......	2,707.38
Freight	2,224,520.53	......	302,249.01
Sundry	8,881.75	4,167.64	......
Total	$3,265,472.37	......	$275,867.75
Operating exp.	1,908,667.24	......	63,707.61
Receipts over oper. exp.	$1,356,805.13	......	$211,660.14

Additional income, $217,414.84; total receipts, $1,574,219.97.

Deduct for taxes, interest on funded debt, and rentals, $1,062,304.07; surplus, $511,915.90.

From this surplus for the year the following amount has been deducted for dividends, $500,000, leaving a net surplus for the year of $11,915.90.

Charter to Build Oklahoma Road.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Dec. 11.—The Wichita, Oklahoma and Indian Territory Company of Perry, Oklahoma, with a capital stock of $6,000,000, was chartered here to-day to construct a line from Wichita, Kan., through Oklahoma and Indian Territory to Fort Smith, Ark. The incorporators are chiefly Oklahoma men.

POSTUM.
ON THE BABY.
Coffee Even the Babies Thrive On.
The little daughter of a College President was saved by the use of Postum Food Coffee at a time when she could not take any solid food.
Baby's aunt says: "My sister and her husband (who is President of a College in Georgia) visited me last Christmas, and their little baby, two months old, was very sick. I thought it was not properly nourished, so I began feeding it on Postum, which I have used in my own home for years with such grand results.
"You would be surprised to know how that little thing improved. Sister had been feeding it on artificial food that did not agree with it. The baby continued to get stronger all the time we were feeding her on Postum, and when sister left here she took Postum with her, for she feels certain that with Postum to feed the baby on she is sure of good, healthy, nourishing food drink." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
Postum is made of the purest cereals, with absolutely no medication whatever, and when boiled according to directions it is heavy with food value and a great nourisher and rebuilder, as well as a delicious drink. It is also a specific for all of the dozens of different diseases caused by coffee. Trial proves this.
Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Rookwood Pottery
New Colors and Styles to suit any Interior.
SOLE AGENTS.
Davis Collamore & Co., Lt'd,
5th Avenue & 37th Street.
3 blocks above Waldorf-Astoria.

"Centemeri" KID GLOVES
The Glove of Quality.
Gloves weekly from our factory at Grenoble, France.
This Week—"Christmas Gloves."
Each pair in a neat Christmas glove box.
P. CENTEMERI & CO., 911 B'WAY, 20-21st Sts.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3:30 A. M.—419 Brook Avenue; owner's name not given; damage slight.

10:00 A. M.—1,546 Park Avenue; Mrs. Mary Cunningham; damage, $300.

11:45 A. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Harlem River; Lone Star Boat Club; damage, $25.

12:55 P. M.—127 Forsyth Street; Rebecca Knock; damage slight.

2:52 P. M.—48 East Eighth Street; Frank Wallace & Co.; damage, $25.

3:40 P. M.—50 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; Thomas Duffy; damage trifling.

5:50 P. M.—66 Charles Street; Samuel Richman; damage, $1,425.

6:30 P. M.—717 Lexington Avenue; Fred White; damage, $5.

7:50 P. M.—353 Broome Street; Frank & Batving; damage, $25.

CREW IN AIRY COSTUMES

In Gunny-Sacks and Paper-Bag Hats, Brown Men Turn Mutineers.

Singhalese, Arabs, and Egyptians Shiver at the Battery While They Dispute with Captain About Clothes.

In the crisp December air a group comprising Singhalese, Arabs, Egyptians, Malays, one Zanzibari, and one Eurasian, stood and shivered near the Battery yesterday morning. They were the crew, thirty-seven in all, of the British steamship Nithsdale, now lying at the Arbuckle sugar docks, Brooklyn. They had started out from Colombo on Oct. 8, and have since visited other Eastern ports.

They reached these cold shores on Saturday and freely confessed themselves as mutineers—mutineers against the Captain and his officers, against this land, but most of all against this climate.

The majority of the sailors were clad in gunny sacks, tied at the waist, with paper bags for hats. Here and there some lucky member of the crew was sporting a fez, which had all the appearance of an heirloom. Few of them wore shoes, and the toes of the unshod were no longer brown, but blue. They presented so odd a spectacle that they attracted the attention even of an incoming crowd of immigrants.

After much effort to talk by signs and through a not very skillful interpreter the shivering strangers told their tale of woe. They explained their belief that the Captain had the right to rule in all matters of controversy among them, and had the right to flog them. The highest wages which any of them received, the engineer being one of the fortunate ones, they said, was $9.40 a month in United States money. They said that they had been fed mainly on buns, and four ounces of meat a day instead of four ounces each meal. But worst of all, they said, was receiving no additional clothing as they approached these shores. They confessed that now for three days they had been mutineers against the Captain, who had refused to give them better clothing.

The brown men, when they had made these explanations, went directly to the rooms of the Legal Aid Society on State Street.

When the half-dressed crew had landed on Saturday they went first to the British Consul and told him of their troubles. It was Mahomet Hassau, an Egyptian, through whom they made their speech, and who said:

"We won't work any more; we are freezing."

It was evident they had cause for complaint, and Sir Percy Sanderson wrote a letter to Capt. Haddon of the Nithsdale asking him to see that the men were properly clothed.

The Captain replied that he was not by law required to pay the crew until they reached home again, and that anyway they had spent all their money at Yokohama in riotous living.

The Consul made another appeal, and the Captain relented enough to find a clothier to whom he directed the shivering crew.

But the sailors would have none of that. They thought they detected a scheme. The Captain or somebody would make money on their clothing, and, although they were suffering, they would not stand that. They would freeze first.

That attitude did not serve to mollify the Captain. The crew then applied to the Legal Aid Society, and for that organization Franklin Grier, in charge of the Seaman's Branch, took up the case. He succeeded again in opening negotiations with the Captain, who relented once more enough to allow the crew $1 each. But $1 will not go far toward buying clothing in New York, and through the instrumentality of the Legal Aid Society and the Captain the allowance was raised to $2 for each man. So yesterday, upon the crew's second visit to the Legal Aid Society, they were taken to Baxter Street. There they were bought shoes, socks, and underwear, but that was as far as the money would go. Outwardly they look the same, and are still wearing gunny sacks and paper bags for fezzes.

BELLBOY McAULEY HELD.

Lad Who Shot Another Befriended by Lady Guests of Martha Washington Hotel.

Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday held Henry McAuley, the elevator boy in the Martha Washington Hotel for women, on East Twenty-ninth Street, in $2,000 bail for examination on Monday. McAuley is charged with shooting William Morrissey, Captain of the bellboys in the hotel. At the New York Hospital it was stated yesterday that Morrissey's wounds are not serious.

Hugh O. Pentecost, the attorney for the accused, asked an adjournment of the hearing until Monday, which was granted. Mr. Pentecost was called on the telephone early yesterday morning and asked to take charge of the case by some of the guests of the hotel who believe that McAuley, who is only seventeen years old, though he appears older, had been driven to homicidal mania by the nagging of the other boys in the place. He was popular with the guests, but not liked by his fellows.

Miss B. Reffner and Mrs. Broadbeck, who as a committee had summoned Mr. Pentecost to act as attorney for the elevator boy, were in court.

Mr. Pentecost, in explaining the events that led up to the shooting, said yesterday: "Morrissey and McAuley had quarreled. Morrissey turned the other boys against McAuley and led him a dog's life. McAuley resigned yesterday, and after brooding over his ill-treatment, came back to the hotel, where he shot Morrissey."

PATRIA CLUB'S SCHOOL PLAN.

Prizes to be Offered Pupils for Patriotic Essays.

Members of the Patria Club met last night at the Hotel Savoy, A. Walker Otis, President of the club, presiding. George R. Bishop, Chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Work, reported a plan by which cash prizes are to be offered to the pupils in the High Schools in New York for the best essays on patriotic subjects.

Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood of Boston, Chairman of the Publication Committee of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, delivered the principal address of the evening. Dr. Trueblood said that of all the good things in the interest of civilization, the action of President Roosevelt in referring the case of Venezuela and her creditors to The Hague was one of the greatest. This pointed the way, he said, to the time when all disputes among the peoples shall be settled by the tribunal of The Hague.

Dr. Thomas Barclay, who was one of those who worked hardest for the arbitration treaty between Great Britain and France, told briefly how he had arranged that the members of the Chambers of Commerce in England held their convention in France, a preliminary move to the establishment of the good feeling between the two nations.

BARTENDER FOOLED SLEUTHS.

Their Excise Evidence Turned Out to be Tea and Ginger Ale.

In the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon John Smith, a bartender employed by Patrick Gormley, a Borough Park saloon keeper, was accused by two detectives of the Fourth Avenue station with having sold a flask of whisky to them in prohibited hours.

From the time the arrest was made until yesterday the flask, corked and sealed, had been carefully guarded by the police. When it was produced in court yesterday Marvin F. Lynch, counsel for the defense, asked the detectives if they were positive that it contained whisky. Both replied in the affirmative, although admitting that they hadn't tested the stuff.

Smith was then called to the stand and was directed to open the bottle in the presence of the court and taste its contents. Wedging an expansive grin, he tasted the liquid.

"Is it whisky?" asked counsel.

"No," returned Smith, with a chuckle; "it's tea and ginger ale."

The bottle was passed up to the bench. Justice Keady took a long whiff and then smiled. He passed it to Justice Forker, who also put his nose to the mouth of the flask, smelled, and then also smiled. Justice Courtney went through the same performance, and he chuckled.

"Case dismissed," they said in chorus.

It appeared that when the detectives visited the saloon Smith recognized them. Instead of whisky he had filled the flask with the combination beverage he had mentioned.

HAFFEN ANGERS CARPENTERS.

Union Men in Bronx Say Borough President Failed to Keep Promises.

The carpenters in the Bronx are denouncing Borough President Haffen because, they assert, he failed to keep a promise that all the carpenters employed in the borough on public work would be paid the union wages of $4.50 a day.

At a meeting of Local 464 of the Brotherhood, held yesterday in Miller's Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, the business agents complained that Mr. Haffen not only promised before election that after Nov. 1 all the carpenters in the Bronx employed on city work would receive $4.50 a day, but that all the non-union men would have to join the union.

"Now," said one of the business agents, "what has become of the promises? There is plenty of demand for carpenters here, and the wages are $3 and $3.50 a day for municipal work and all other work. We have had no applications for non-union men to join the union."

It was decided to send a committee to Mr. Haffen and demand that the wages of $4.50 a day be paid for city work.

AMMON STOCK DEAL SUIT.

Secor & Bell Get a Verdict for Amount They Were Induced to Invest.

The jury in the Supreme Court which heard the testimony in the suit brought by Secor & Bell, brokers of Toledo, Ohio, against Alfred R. Gosiin, Robert A. Ammon, and other defendants on Thursday, yesterday returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the full amount sued for, $6,300 with costs, which brings the total up to $7,943.25. Secor & Bell claimed that Gosiin and his agents induced them to invest in worthless stocks.

The trial of the suit of Finlay, Barrell & Co. of Chicago to recover $11,800 from the same defendants over similar transactions was finished, and a sealed verdict will be returned by the jury on Monday.

Robert A. Ammon Disbarred.

Robert A. Ammon, who was counsel for "520 per cent. Miller," and who was convicted of receiving stolen goods, for which offense he is now serving a sentence in Sing Sing, was disbarred yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on a motion made some time ago by Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., counsel for the Bar Association.

Prison for "Masher" Beaten by Woman.

Isaac Moses, the upholsterer, who was arrested early last week in Huber's Museum after he had been severely punished by Mrs. May Gollins, whom he had insulted, as she alleged, was sentenced to serve sixty days in the penitentiary by Presiding Justice McKean, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday afternoon.

Hid $4,000 in Hotel Boiler.

August Uthemeyer, twenty-nine years old, a porter in a hotel at Fort George, conducted by J. Schultheiss, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday charged with having stolen $4,000 from his employer. The latter had made a safe deposit vault of a boiler in the hotel, in which the money had been placed in a tin box on Nov. 4. When Schultheiss went to look for the cash a few days later, box and all were gone. Uthemeyer denied the charge. Suspicion also rests on another man who worked in the hotel but sailed for Germany on Nov. 21.

Fell Into Boiling Acids.

Archibald Blair, a foreman in the Orford Copper Company's works on Constable Hook, Bayonne, yesterday afternoon fell feet first into a boiling mixture of acids, ammonia, and sal soda. That he escaped death almost instantly was due to the fact that two men were close to him, and almost as he fell they grabbed him by the hair and dragged him back out of the vat. He was taken to the Bayonne Hospital, where it is said that he cannot recover.

Seeks to Extradite Bermuda Thieves.

Extradition proceedings were commenced by the British Government yesterday before United States Commissioner Alexander to secure the removal to Bermuda of the two negroes, William Lambert and William Watkins, who were captured on the Pretoria when she arrived Thursday, having in their possession jewelry valued at $15,000, stolen from Duncan M. Roe of Hamilton, Bermuda.

Anti-Smoot Resolutions Passed.

At Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church last evening the Rev. O. R. Miller of Washington, D. C., Field Secretary of the Reform Bureau, gave a special address on "Reform Work in Congress." He attacked Senator Smoot, and said he was not fit to hold a position as a United States Senator, and gave his reasons why. At the close of his address resolutions were unanimously passed calling upon the United States Senate to expel Smoot from that body.

To Fight Lafayette Place Trolley.

The Interurban Street Railway Company is seeking consents from the property owners on Lafayette Place for the installation of a trolley system through that street. Among others, the consent of Messrs. Brokaw Brothers has been asked. That firm has absolutely refused to grant such consent. It purposes to fight the proposition to the end, and has requested the Merchants' Association of New York to seek the co-operation of other property owners in opposition.

North River Tunnel Franchise.

Although there was no opposition shown yesterday when, at a public hearing before the Aldermanic Committee on Railroads, the franchise asked by the Manhattan and Hudson Railroad Company for tunnel rights to run under the North River from Exchange Place, Jersey City, to Cortlandt Street, Manhattan, came up for consideration, Alderman Diemer, as Chairman of the committee, later announced that the entire matter would be allowed to go over for the incoming administration.

BOSTON BOOKSELLERS FINED.

Three Leading Dealers Found Guilty of Selling Obscene Literature—Will Appeal to Higher Courts.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Three of the leading booksellers of this city were found guilty to-day in the Municipal Court of having sold or having had in their possession obscene literature. The complaints were made by the Watch and Ward Society. A fine of $100 was imposed in each case, the defendants being Walter H. Knight, Richard Lichtenstein and William L. Palmer.

George A. Moore, Treasurer of the historic Old Corner Book Store, who was arrested with the others, was discharged on the ground that the books seized by the Watch and Ward agents belonged to the Old Corner Book Store Corporation and not to one of its officers.

The books involved in the case, the defense contended, were classic and were to be found in public libraries and many private libraries. The case will be carried to higher courts.

The books seized were Boccaccio's "Decameron," the "Heptameron" of the Queen of Navarre, and the works of Rabelais.

Fatally Burned While Cleaning a Dress.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11.—Mrs. E. T. Hazen, wife of Judge Hazen of the District Court, was fatally burned to-day, the result of a gasoline explosion while she was cleaning a dress.

Special Sale of Men's Suits and Overcoats at 9.75.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Exceptional Values in Boys' and Youths' Suits and Overcoats.

Misses' Smart $14.75 Coats at $10

Misses' Kersey Coats AT $10

NO LITTLE miss is too timid to assert her desires. If she could but see these dainty coats she'd be sure to keep you in hot water till you had bought her one.

This time you can't conscientiously tell her that it costs too much. That's an old story, but we've marked prices so low that it doesn't hold good.

Third Floor.

These are so well and stylishly made that you're sure to open your heart and get your progeny one for Christmas.

MISSES' HIGH-GRADE KERSEY COATS, 2 models, ¾ length, semi-fitting back, collarless, military velvet collar, shoulder capes; lined throughout with heavy satin, 14 to 16 yrs.; formerly $26.75, at.... $21.75

MISSES' ¾ LENGTH COATS of Rough Oxford, velvet standing collar; large shoulder cape; fancy trimmed; 14 and 16 years; formerly $18.75, at..... $12.75

MISSES' KERSEY COATS, 27 inches long; semi-fitting backs; collarless; formerly $14.75; 14 and 16 years, at..... $10

GIRLS' MILITARY COATS of Kersey, double breasted; rolling collar; emblem on sleeve; 6 to 14 years; at $7.50

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH COATS, two models; Zibelines and Kersey; large shoulder cape; trimmed in many styles; 6 to 14 years.. $10.75

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH COATS; Zibeline and novelty materials; large shoulder capes; broken lots; 6 to 14 years; value $8.75, at.. $5.75

GIRLS' DRESSES in fancy checks and solid colors; long waisted models; prettily trimmed; 6 to 14 years, at $4.50

Don't Miss These Rare Values for To-day's Selling.

Assortment of Indian Wood Novelties, Match Holders, Ink Wells, Pin Cushions, Pipe Holders, Etc., each 10c.
Leather-covered Calendar, Weather doll attached, 65c.
Surplus stock Sofa Cushions, reduced to $2.50.
75c Cracker or Biscuit Jars, neat decorations, 39c.
20c, China Cups and Saucers, gold lines, ea. 12½c.
25c. Fancy China Plates, gold lines, 10c.
75c. Fancy decoratee China Chocolate Pots, 39c.
$2.50 Olit Clocks, guaranted movements, ea. $1.75.
$5.90 Tapestry Portieres at $2.95.
Mercerized Pillow Cord, 10c grade, per yd., 5c.
25c. Tapestry Squares, each 12c.
98c Oriental Sofa Cushions, each 50c.
Boys' and Misses' Kid and Real Mocha Fleece-lined Gloves, $1.00.
Heavy Silk Mercerized Web Suspenders, ea. 50c.
32 Pure Silk Non-Elastic Suspenders, sterling silver buckles, $1.25.
75c Satin Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, 39c.
Men's or Women's box of six Handkerchiefs, at $1.50.
Men's 25c. Fancy Half Hose, at 15c.
Men's 50c. Fancy Lisle Half Hose, at 39c.
Women's $2 French Novelty Hosiery, at 98c.
Children's 35c. Rib Wool, Heavy School Hose, 19c.
Fancy high grade Sateen Pajamas special $1.95.
$1.50 trimmed Domet Flannel Pajamas, $1.15.
Men's 75c. Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, 59c.
Heavy Winter weight Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, 69c.
Odds and ends of Children's Rib Wool and Merino Vests and Pants, each, 15c.
Boys' Heavy Fleece-lined Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, each, 29c.
Boys' 1.50 serviceable Shoes at $1.
Child's 75c. Jersey Leggings at 29c.
Men's $1.50 Turned Sole Slippers at 95c.
$12.50 Oak Music Cabinets, $9.75.
$12.00 Morris Chairs at $8.75.
$7.00 Rockers, Mahogany finish, $4.25.
$2 Bric-a-b-rac at $1.
$12 Lamps at $7.
Military Brushes, real ebony; $1.75 value $1.35
Military Brushes, fancy mounts, $5 value, $2.50.
French Atomizers, beautiful assortment 65c.
Idealia Extracts, neat box, 56c and 25c.
Special Fountain Pen, warranted; $2 value, $1.00.
Sterling Silver Pencils, 50c. value, 25c.
Beautiful Cabinets of Whiting's Papers, 38c. value 25c.
Gold Pens, with pearl handles; fine values at 75c., $1.25, $1.45.
Fancy Elastic Hose Supporters; 40c, value 32c
Fancy Elastic Garters, in neat boxes; 85c, value, 59c.
Fancy Needle Cases; 38c, value, 25c.
Notion Cabinets; special at 36c.

Men's Christmas Neckwear at Half.

Main Floor.

JUST 1,200 dozens of men's handsome Cravats bought at half—will arrive just in the nick of time for the great throngs of early gift buyers who are always on the lookout for these great saving opportunities.

$1 Squares at 50c; English Squares, open ends; desirable patterns; dark and medium effects; all pure silks; rich quality; designs are good and up to the latest; the regular value is $1 each, at 50c.

50c Scarfs at 25c; a sale of the genuine 50c. grade of pure silk scarfs; in a large variety of light, medium and dark patterns; also plain black or white; new goods; the shape is the most approved style of four-in-hands, lined with satin or reversible. In the lot are a few English squares in plain black or white, none worth less than 50c., at, each, 25c.

Remarkable Values in Jewelry You'll Want for Christmas.

THE best part of this Christmas buying news, though, is the exclusiveness of each design and the thoroughly trustworthy character of every article that goes to make up this great sale.

Main Floor.

No. 28—Pearl Sunburst, set with genuine pearls, special at 11.00.

No. 1—Fancy Flower and Crescent, set with pearls; value $14; special at $10.00.

If every one who reads this remarkable jewelry news could realize the really wonderful saving opportunities, our jewelry counters would be lined with eager buyers all day long.

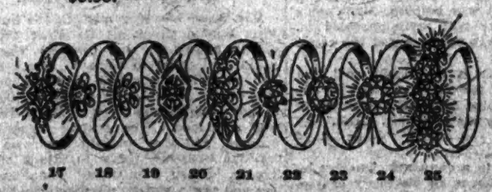
We've only a limited quantity of these specials which we illustrate to-day. So it's to your interest to come as early as possible and receive your choice.

No. 9—14 kt. solid gold cuff links; value $18, at $14.50.

No. 27—Women's single stone diamond earrings, fine white cut stones; special at $125.

No. 3—Misses' various styles fancy engraved Rings, special at $1.50.
No. 4—Women's $5.50 Seal Rings, fancy figure design, special at $4.75.
No. 5—Misses' fancy $9 artistic chased Seal Rings, special at $5.
No. 6—Misses' extra heavy $9.50 figure design Rings, at $8.75.
No. 7—Men's $7 chased, deer-head Seal Rings, at $5.50.
No. 8—Men's extra heavy Art Nouveau design, very special at $11.

No. 9—Women's Princess Ring, special at $1.35.
No. 10—Misses' 5-stone Hoop Rings, special at $5.50.
No. 11—Misses' Cluster Rings, fancy stone set, at $6.75.
No. 12—Women's 5-Pearl Hoop Rings, special at $16.75.
No. 13—Misses' fancy engraved, Stone-set Rings, special at $15.
No. 14—Women's Cluster Sapphire and Pearl Rings, special at $17.
No. 15—Women's Ruby Cluster Rings, special at $4.50.
No. 16—Women's Turquoise and Pearl Cluster Ring, special at $6.50.



No. 17—Women's Diamond-Set Rings, special at $4.25.
No. 18—Misses' Diamond Belcher Rings, special at $6.75.
No. 19—Misses' fine-cut Diamond Rings, special at $10.75.
No. 20—Women's fancy Diamond-set Rings, special at $12.75.
No. 21—Women's fancy, Tiffany-Set Rings, at $18.75.
No. 22—Women's Tiffany Solitaire Rings, value $50, special at $40.
No. 23—Women's Tiffany Solitaire Rings, value $95, special at $85.
No. 24—Women's Tiffany Solitaire Rings, extra large stone, very special at $125.
No. 25—Women's 5-Stone Hoop Diamond Rings, very special at $185.

This Saving Shoe News Is Most Exceptional.

Second Floor.

WE want you to wear good shoes, shoes that will treat your feet with some respect, but we don't want you to pay a high price for them. These are marked very low.

HERE ARE THREE LOTS—One for women, one for boys and one for misses. You're fortunate if your size is included.

MISSES' $2 KID WELT LACE SHOES; patent tips, at... $1.45

WOMEN'S $3 AND $3.50 SHOES; all styles but not all sizes; they carry our brand and are warranted, at..... $1.85

BOYS' $1.50 SCHOOL SHOES, strongly made of calf for wear and tear; sizes 12 to 5½, all wide, at $1

'Tis a Woman's Delight to See Such Dainty Handkerchiefs.

HOW can they think of such dainty things?" In those words one young woman's delight found expression the other day as she paused before one of our handkerchief booths. She was charmed by the delicate mites of lace and linen just as you will be.

Main Floor.

She went away with four boxes of the little treasures, bent on making four people's Christmas very happy. This will be your experience. They're priced so low you can't resist.

Thousands at 25c—At this popular price the greatest selection ever offered; not another variety like it. Every style offered is exclusive, not to be found elsewhere. Lace Handkerchiefs, Embroidered, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in pure linen, Irish linen hand drawn Handkerchiefs, Mexican Work, Swiss Embroidered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; values as high as 50c.

Hand Worked Initials—Ten styles of Women's hand-worked initial Handkerchiefs; the choicest selection in New York; narrow hemstitched, sheer Irish linen, dainty letters with embroidered wreaths, 9c., 12½c., 19c. and..... 25c

Men's Irish Linen—12½c. each for Men's pure Irish linen hand-worked initial Handkerchiefs, open-work letter; narrow hemstitching, great value.

Boxes of Beauties—$1.50 for a box of six Men's or Women's pure Irish linen initial Handkerchiefs; hand worked letter; many styles; unmatchable.

More of the Boxes—50c., 95c. and $1.50 box of Handkerchiefs for women, many styles; some one in a box, others three and six in a box; beautiful effects; different from the ordinary.

Silk Handkerchiefs—Men's Silk Handkerchiefs and French Novelty Handkerchiefs; a great assortment; all exclusive effects; at 89c. to... $1.50

These Extra Specials—4,000 dozen more of those Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs from a Swiss importer. The most sensational values ever offered; values are 19c., 25c., 35c. each; choose to-day at, each..... 12½c

Women's $25 Coats, $19.75.

HARDLY necessary for us to say that there's no store ahead of Simpson Crawford Co.'s in the matter of generous price marking.

Third Floor.

These stylish coats for women retain their grace and beauty because they're made right of splendid material; but it's not often you can buy at these prices—then, too, you are sure of being fitted just as good as your tailor would fit you.

WOMEN'S COATS of fine grade Black Kersey, turnover cuff; single shoulder cape; half fitted back; high rolling storm collar of Persian lamb; heavy satin lining; at $25

WOMEN'S COATS of fine quality Oxford and Zibeline, triplicate individual shoulder capes; pouch sleeves; turnover cuffs; wine color velvet collar trimmed with black braid; satin lining; selling regularly for $25, special at $19.75

WOMEN'S COATS of splendid quality Kersey, castor only; loose fitting; single shoulder cape, curved sleeve; turn-over cuff; rolling storm collar; self color satin lining; at $14.75

WOMEN'S COATS of excellent quality black Kersey; loose fitting; double shoulder cape; velvet yoke; bishop sleeve; turnover cuff; heavy satin lining; at $10

Don't Forget Games for the Children

SECOND FLOOR.

BOYS and Girls are never so happy as when engrossed in some innocent game. Old folks, too, like to take part in the merriment once in a while.

Santa Claus has invented many new games this year. Brought his New York consignment to the Simpson Crawford Co. store. Here they are in jaunty boxes, and it takes so little to get them.

Jack Straws, 25c.
Fairy Tales, 25c.
Old Homestead, 29c.
Flinch, 35c.
Puzzle the Happy Darkies, 25c.
Roosevelt's Charge, 25c.
Picture Blocks, 10c.
Picture Blocks, 25c.
Pit, 49c.
Picture Blocks, 50c.
Mother Goose A B C Blocks, 15c
Little Fireman's A B C, 20c.
Tether Ball, $1.
Small Game of Authors, 5c.
Small Game Fox & Geese, 5c.
House That Jack Built, 10c.
Old Maid, 10c.
Drawing Made Easy, 10c.
Authors, 10c.
Peter Coddles, 15c.
Mother Hubbard's Wonderful Door, 15c.
Trolley Cats Off, 20c.
Christmas A B C Blocks, 43c.
Picture Blocks, 10c. to $1.75.
Fish Pond, 35c., 45c., 79c.
Telegraph Boy, 79c.
The Fire Alarm Game, $1.25.
Pouch Ball, 50c. and 75c.
Across the Sea, 59c.
Steeple Chase, 69c.
Game of War, $1.
Chuck-a-Luck, $1.69.
Game of Wikett, $5.
Game of Crokinole, 98c., $1.50, $3.25, $3.75, $5.
War at Sea, 75c.
Conundrums, 20c.
Pillow Dex, 20c.
Black Cat, 25c.
Brer Rabbit, 25c.
Slap Jack, 25c.
Tiddledy Winks, 25c.
Dee Dee, 25c.
Foxy Grandpa, 25c.

Underwear at a Saving

HAVE you plenty of warm underwear for the Winter? Better not allow such a good opportunity as this to pass if you haven't. We have all the good kinds for men, women, boys, girls and children.

Main Floor.

MEN'S HEAVY WINTER WEIGHT FLEECE LINED Natural Shirts and Drawers, self fronts, perfect quality, satin bound, all sizes, the 75c. quality, at..... 59

MEN'S HEAVY NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND Drawers; Shirts have ribbed bottoms; Drawers reinforced, pearl buttons; guaranteed non-shrinkable; value $1 at..... 69

MEN'S HEAVY WEIGHT NATURAL PURE WOOL Glastonbury Shirts and Drawers; broken sizes only of the $1.50 kind, to close at, each..... $1.10

BOYS' HEAVY WINTER WEIGHT FLEECE LINED Natural Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, well made, warm, good washing texture, finished, best quality, each..... 29

WOMEN'S IMPORTED WHITE SWISS RIBBED Wool Vests, Crocheted edge, silk tapes, high neck, long sleeves; special each..... $1.15

These Talking Machine Terms Will Interest You

Second Floor.

WHAT are you going to give father, mother, sister or brother for christmas? Pretty hard matter to think of some gift to please each individual. Why not give a famly present? The beautiful Zonophone Talking Machine is such a gift.

It's most appropriate, too. Sings, talks and laughs to the delight of its auditors. If company comes you have a way to entertain them. By paying

$1 Down and $1 a Week

You can get one of these splendid entertainers. Won't have to go to the opera or concert for amusement. You can hear them in your own home. We have The Home at $15. The Concert, $25. The Parlor, $20. Grand Opera, $45. Wonderful Concert Grand, $35.

We sell all the latest records and will keep you supplied at moderate prices. We'll keep your machine in repair free for one year. When you buy on these terms it costs you the same as if you paid cash.

HOUSE TERROR IS ROUTED

Representative Benny of Bayonne Attacks Col. Hepburn.

New Congressman Resents a Snub to Mr. Baker and Puts Iowan to Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A new member of the House, Allan Benny of Bayonne, N. J., to-day surprised that body by making an attack upon Col. Hepburn of Iowa, that terror to new members, and routing him. The rugged old Iowan likes nothing better than to toss some novice out of his way. It is not long since, being interrupted by Mr. Baker of New York, who politely sought to ask a question, the old man roared back:

"Mr. Speaker, who was that who interrupted me? Mr. Baker of New York? I adhere to my refusal to yield."

It was this incident that furnished the text of Benny's attack on Hepburn, which was keenly enjoyed by the Democrats.

"As a new member of this House," said Mr. Benny, "I have been interested in seeing how it feels to be a member of a close corporation where the Speaker owns 51 per cent. of the stock, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Payne) is the Secretary, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Dalzell) is the sergeant at Arms.

"The Democratic members of the corporation are not allowed to do anything but talk, but they are repaid by the great courtesy of the Speaker, the gentleman from New York, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Grosvenor.) These gentlemen all fairly exude courtesy.

"Then there is the gentleman from"—here Mr. Benny pretended to be in doubt about the Colonel's identity, even as the veteran Congressman had affected ignorance of Baker's.

"Is he from Iowa?" asked Benny, appealing to some of his colleagues. "Oh, yes, the gentleman from Iowa. He is the big gun of the Republican Party, the Long Tom of the House. They bring him out and fire him off whenever there is special need that somebody should speak for them with authority. He is an oracle, and to interrupt him even with a question is an unpardonable offense, punishable by the penalty of insult."

Col. Hepburn gazed at the audacious novice as if he could hardly believe his ears. He listened a while restlessly. Then he got up and started for the back of the House, with the laughter of the Democrats ringing in his ears. As he did so Benny fired this after him:

"I saw a number of gentlemen on the Republican side laugh at the utterly unfair reference of the gentleman of Iowa to the gentleman from New York, who conducted himself at that time in such a manner as to win the approbation of every man"—and Benny threw tremendous emphasis on the word "man"—"in this House.

"In view of the deference paid to the gentleman, I am almost ashamed to find myself in opposition to him without that trembling sensation that ought to possess me."

By this time Hepburn had escaped, and Benny devoted the rest of his speech to an attack on Hepburn's tariff arguments.

CUBAN BILL IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Bard Opposes It and Mr. McCreary, in First Address to House, Supports Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Cuban Reciprocity bill came up for discussion in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Bard, Republican, California, who said that he stood alone on his side of the Chamber, spoke in opposition to the measure. Mr. McCreary, Democrat, Kentucky, in his first address to the Senate supported the bill, and his speech was listened to with close attention.

Mr. Bard said that he had searched in vain to discover any moral obligation on the part of the United States to do more for Cuba than already has been done. "Because we have done much for Cuba, we are under obligations to do more, brings no conviction to my mind," he added.

Mr. Bard argued that the passage of the bill would have the effect of injuring the sugar producers of the United States, and contended that our Government is under greater obligation to protect American than to promote Cuban interests. He contended that the passage of the bill would be most injurious to the citrus fruit interests of his State, and said that while he knew his opposition would be futile, still he would feel that he had been recreant to his trust if he did not state his position.

Mr. McCreary took the opposite view of American obligations to Cuba.

"We must not mar," he said, "our great record of magnanimity, of generosity, but must go on and insure to Cuba commercial prosperity and financial success."

He would amend the bill, he said, so as to repeal the differential duty on sugar, and would strike out the five years' clause, but whether these amendments were adopted or not he would vote for the bill, because he believed its benefits would exceed any evils which might arise from its passage.

"There is," he added, "a break in the ranks of the stand-pat Republicans, and the day is breaking for the Democrats who advocate tariff reform."

Mr. McCreary contended that the Republicans have no right to say that reciprocity is exclusively a Republican doctrine, saying that Thomas Jefferson had advocated the same policy before the Republican Party was born and that President Pierce, a Democrat, had negotiated the treaty with Canada, "the best reciprocity treaty ever exchanged between nations."

Mr. McCreary referred at some length to the agitation for a protective policy in Great Britain, which he said had been induced by our own tariff policy. "If," he said, "under the able and accomplished Chamberlain a law should be enacted closing the markets of that country by as high a tariff rate as our own, and if Great Britain should allow free trade with her colonies, it is not difficult to see what the result would be."

CALL OUR TROOPS FROM CUBA.

Contaminated Water and Incomplete Naval Stations Causes for Order.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The joint army and navy board, which recently visited the United States naval stations at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda, Cuba, has reported that it will be at least a year before either of these stations will be ready for a coast artillery force.

In view of this report, the War Department has determined to withdraw the artillery companies now at Havana and Santiago and keep them in the United States until such time as they are needed at the naval stations.

The reasons assigned by Lieut. Gen. Young, Chief of Staff, and by Major Gen. Chaffee, his assistant, for bringing the companies back to the United States are the condition of the water supply at Havana and Santiago.

The water at Santiago has become contaminated, and in order for the men to remain until the two naval stations are ready for them it would be necessary to build a new pumping station. This was not deemed advisable.

Gen. Chaffee, who was a member of the board, which made a visit to Cuba, emphatically denied the suggestion that Cuba might have indicated a wish for the recall of the troops.

TO REDUCE THE WORLD'S NAVIES.

Resolution Presented in Congress Looking to Decreased Armament Generally.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Representative Gibson of Tennessee to-day introduced a resolution directed toward the reduction of the naval armament of the maritime nations of the world.

It authorizes the President "to open negotiations with such and so many of the maritime nations of the earth as he may deem expedient for the purpose of formulating some international agreement, whereby the naval armaments of each nation shall be reduced to the minimum consistent with the adequate policing of its own waters and shores and the protection of its own citizens in other lands; the international suppression of piracy, privateering, and letters of marque on the high seas, and, with the efficient enforcement of international obligations and the maintenance of the international peace."

QUAY POSTMASTER STAYS.

Mr. Roosevelt Declines to Remove Col. McMichael of Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The President acted to-day in the matter of charges against Postmaster Clayton McMichael of Philadelphia, and the incident is closed with the record showing that Col. McMichael made a good and sufficient defense. The Civil Service Commission had unanimously urged the removal of Col. McMichael, who is a Quay man.

The case grew out of charges sent to the Civil Service Commission last year. It was asserted that letter carriers had been required by State Senator George Vare, who is the boss for the First and Thirty-ninth Wards, to do political work in the campaign last Fall, and that four carriers in the First Ward had been transferred to routes in West Philadelphia, far from their homes, as a punishment for their refusal to obey the commands of the political bosses.

Civil Service Commissioner Cooley was sent to Philadelphia to investigate the matter over a month ago. Although he did not find it an easy task to get at the facts in the case he succeeded in getting substantially a confirmation of the various charges.

When he questioned Postmaster McMichael as to whether it was true or not that George Vare, his brother, or Representative Bingham, had asked him to discipline the letter carriers who had defied the bosses, Col. McMichael refused to make any reply. This was in violation of the Executive order making it the duty of a Postmaster or other Federal official to give the Civil Service Commission information necessary for the execution of the civil service law.

After the full consideration of the case the Civil Service Commission unanimously recommended to the President that Postmaster McMichael be removed.

The President sent for Col. McMichael and submitted to him the papers. Col. McMichael said that he knew of no political interference with the management of the Philadelphia Post Office. He said that changes of the routes of carriers were not infrequently made for reasons that seemed best to himself and his subordinates. So far as he knew, none of the transfers mentioned in the charges was asked by State Senator Vare or his brother or by Gen. Bingham.

He said he had threatened to dismiss a carrier who had testified falsely, and he repeated that the man had sworn falsely and that he saw no reason to make any defense against that charge.

It was decided that the vital question in the case was whether the particular transfers made had been dictated by the Vare brothers or any political worker or manager, and there was nothing for the President to do under the circumstances but to accept Col. McMichael's explanation. The papers were turned over to the Postmaster General and placed on file in the Post Office Department, and there the matter rests.

RATHBONE ON WOOD ACCOUNTS

Writes to Secretary Root About Them—Mr. Hanna Will Ask to Have Gen. Wood Subpoenaed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Major Estes G. Rathbone to-day addressed the following letter to Secretary Root:

The public press records the writing of a letter by you to the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba renewing your request of last January to have printed the itemized accounts of receipts and expenditures of the military government of Cuba from Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, inclusive.

I write to ask if this request includes the accounts of Gen. Wood in Santiago from about July to December, 1898, inclusive, now come to be known as the Wood '98 accounts.

As you probably know, the attention of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs was recently called to these accounts in a written communication by one of the auditing officers of Cuba, who with others attempted to audit them, in which he characterized the Wood '98 accounts as "the worst tangled mess I ever saw."

He states that a Wall Street expert of eighteen years' standing (giving his name) said that the Wood '98 accounts "were beyond anything he had ever seen in or out of Wall Street," and added, "No human agency will ever be able to straighten out these accounts. There are no vouchers supporting payments in scores of cases," &c.

I might add that on Nov. 18, ultimo, I requested the Senate Military Committee to subpoena this ex-auditing officer above referred to.

Senator Hanna has decided to request the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to subpoena Gen. Wood to answer some of the charges made against him by opponents of his confirmation as Major General. The committee expected to close its hearing Dec. 16, but it is now believed that at least two weeks more will be required. Should Gen. Wood be subpoenaed an adjournment will be taken to give him time to return from the Philippines.

Senator Platt of Connecticut, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Relations with Cuba, to-day introduced a resolution authorizing the printing of all the accounts of the Government of Cuba during American occupation. The resolution is in accord with a request by Secretary Root, and the statement will cover the accounts of Gen. Wood as Governor General of Cuba. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

MAY QUESTION MACARTHUR.

War Department Likely to Ask an Explanation of the General's Alleged Statements.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The statements attributed to Gen. MacArthur, as contained in last night's dispatch from Honolulu, in which he is alleged to have predicted war in the immediate future between the United States and Germany, have come to the notice of Secretary Root.

In an interview to-day the Secretary said the only information he had on the subject was what was in the newspapers. He did not regard it as a case calling for action by him, inasmuch as the dispatch quoted Gen. MacArthur as saying that the statements in Col. Jones's report did not correctly represent his views in any particular and utterly misrepresented them in some.

Mr. Root asserted that the fact that remarks of this character were made in private conversation would not necessarily shield an officer from the requirement of an explanation, but added that Gen. MacArthur's denial carried with it the weight of an explanation. He therefore would take no action.

It is understood, however, that the matter was discussed at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, as a result of which it seems likely that Secretary Root will modify his view, and, in the interest of fairness to Gen. MacArthur, call upon him for an explanation upon his arrival in the United States in the latter part of this month.

MORO ANTI-SLAVERY LAW.

Proclaimed by Gen. Wood—Sultan and Dattos Promise to Respect It.

MANILA, Dec. 11.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood has proclaimed in the Moro province an anti-slavery law, passed in October by the Legislative Council of the province.

Upon the promise of the Sultan and Dattos to abide by its conditions Gen. Wood has suggested to Gov. Taft the establishment of the native Moros on lands which will be assigned to them by the Sultan and Dattos at a rate of valuation sufficient to provide the latter with a moderate income from the rentals.

He believes they will accept a proposition of the kind.

A Ticket of Membership IN THE Mercantile Library Makes an Excellent Christmas Gift

LIBRARY CONTAINS 260,000 VOLUMES. $5 PER YEAR.

Membership & delivery service $6 year

ASTOR PLACE & EIGHTH ST., NEAR B'WAY.

TO SAVE LIFE AND LIMB

Movement Started to Establish a Museum of Security.

In It Will Be Shown All Inventions Designed as Safeguards Against Accidents—Accident Statistics.

If American railroad companies and mine owners and manufacturers would provide adequate safeguards for their employes, say the leaders of the movement for a museum of security, the fatal accidents befalling such employes would be decreased more than 50 per cent. annually. It is with a view of establishing this museum, filled with models of safety appliances, that the American Institute of Social Service is holding a series of evening meetings, the first of which was addressed last night by Dr. Josiah Strong and Dr. William H. Tolman in the Institute's rooms at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

"During the last five years," said Dr. Strong, "there have been 38,880 killed on the railways of the United States. The injured in the same time have numbered 253,823. So the daily average of killed has been 21 and of injured 139. From these statistics it is seen that there are in this country to-day 51,852 persons who are condemned to death, to be executed on the railroads, within the next five years, taking into consideration the increase in travel. And you must remember that thousands of others are being killed in mines, factories, and building operations. John Mitchell tells us that two men die of injuries in the Pennsylvania anthracite mines every day.

"The Association of Industrialists in France is doing something in the line we urge, and there are several museums of security on the Continent. What we want here are working models of all safety appliances."

Dr. Strong quoted statistics to show that German and Austrian employes had profited much from the museums, and in Germany during a given period the fatalities numbered proportionately only one-fifth of those in America, while in Austria the proportion was even smaller.

He explained that the museum would contain not only models of devices to prevent accidents, but also exhibits of means to improve hygienic conditions.

Dr. Tolman's talk was accompanied by a stereopticon display. One picture showed a screen arrangement for catching any displaced belt in a factory. Another model was that of an apparatus to prevent truckmen from breaking their legs while loading barrels.

Pictures from the Charlottenburg Museum, near Berlin, for which hundreds of thousands of dollars were appropriated by the Reichstag were shown. Among the models there were those of all sorts of hygienic clothes for men and women.

NOT SAFE FOR FIREMEN.

William Leary, Secretary of the Fire Department, yesterday sent the following letter to the State Board of Railway Commissioners concerning the protection of firemen from the third rail while working on the elevated railroad structures:

I am directed by the Commissioner to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 10th instant inclosing copies of letters from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company as to the third rail on the Manhattan structure, and from the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company as to the third rail on the Brooklyn elevated railroads, and to say that while the Commissioner recognizes the advantage of cutting off the current, he feels it his duty to say that this will not meet the requirements for the safety of the Fire Department.

Any delay in cutting off the current would endanger the lives of the men, who must begin their work upon the elevated structure instantly upon their arrival; otherwise, fires might escape their control. They have of course no means of knowing whether the current has been cut off, or whether the rail is dead or alive.

Secretary Leary said that the Fire Commissioner, unlike Vice President E. P. Bryan of the Interurban Company, considers this matter to be of intense public interest, and in no sense a private affair.

BILLS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The following bills were introduced in Congress to-day:

By Mr. GARDNER, (Mass.)—To create a commission to recommend legislation for the development of the merchant marine.

By Mr. VREELAND, (N. Y.)—To provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians in the State of New York and to extend the laws of the United States over such Indians.

By Mr. HEARST, (N. Y.)—To establish a parcels post. It provides for the classification of mail matter, defining the kind that shall be carried in the different classes.

By Mr. WANGER, (Penn.)—Providing that no supplies for the Post Office Department shall be purchased without due ascertainment that the price demanded is not in excess of the prevailing price for similar articles bought in the same or lesser quantities. Fine and imprisonment are provided for its violation.

By Senator HOAR, (Mass.)—Providing for a site and authorizing the erection in Washington of a monument to the memory of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Senator Hoar announced that the money for the monument has been raised by the Longfellow Memorial Association.

By Senator SCOTT—Providing for the promotion to the grade and pay of Major of army Chaplains who have had not less than ten years' experience. The bill has been approved by the Secretary of War.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. George N. Ekwurzel, Assistant Surgeon, now on leave at Philadelphia, will proceed to New Haven, Conn., for special duty under instruction from the Surgeon General of the Army during the temporary absence of First Lieut. Wallace De Witt, Assistant Surgeon.

First Lieut. Patrick W. Guiney, Sixth Cavalry, is assigned to Troop I of that regiment, vice First Lieut. William L. Karnes, who will remain unassigned until further orders.

Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., via Washington, reporting to the Quartermaster General for instructions.

Second Lieut. William J. O'Loughlin, Second Infantry, is assigned to Company H, and will join that company.

The leave granted Contract Surgeon James Beagles, Nov. 4, is extended one month.

Capt. Elmore F. Taggart, Sixth Infantry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander H. Gage is detached from inspection duty at Barberton, Ohio, and ordered to the New York Dec. 23, for duty in charge of the engineering department of that vessel, and as engineer of the Pacific Squadron.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Allderdice is assigned to additional duty as inspector of engineering material and machinery at Barberton, Ohio, and vicinity.

Lieut. A. A. Pratt is detached from the Franklin, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Constellation.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Arrived—Truxton and Stewart, at Hampton Roads; Ajax, at Cavite.

Sailed—Castine, from League Island for Colon; Hancock, from League Island to assistance of Castine; Leonidas, from Baltimore for Culebra; Machias, from Djibouti for Red Sea; Wilmington, from Wenchau for Santo; Hartford, from Savannah for New Orleans.

The Alert was placed out of commission yesterday at Mare Island.

The Don Juan de Austria has been detached from the Philippine Squadron, Asiatic fleet.

The Castine is reported aground in the Delaware River.

Brokaw Brothers

Fine Clothing

FOR MEN AND BOYS

Reduced to January Prices.

Broken Lots Below Cost.

Fourth Avenue Astor Place Lafayette Place

BEST & Co

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Fine Dress Suits for Boys and Youths.

Evening Dresses for Misses and Children.

Correct styles, for all ages from 4 to 18 yrs., at the lowest prices. Also

Shoes, Neckwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Etc. to match.

Special attention is called to our assortment of Fancy Suits for small children, suitable for dancing school, parties, etc.—styles that cannot be found elsewhere.

60-62 West 23d Street.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.

86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

OFFER

Books—Octavo

5 Volume Sets, boxed

Carey, Henty, Optic, Corelli, Emerson, Stevenson, Dumas, Cooper, Verne, Lyall, Meade, Hugo, Doyle, Holmes, Kipling, Hawthorne and Longfellow, per set. 75c

Star Gloves

Almost every detail in glove construction argues trade for us.

Every feature of comfortable glove selling is ready.

Child's Mocha, Silk lined, Tans and Grays. 50c

Ladies', Venus, Glace, Mannish, Mocha or Cape. 1.00

GAMBLING CASES DROPPED.

Evidence Furnished by "Sleuth" Charles Jacobs Insufficient.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday Judge McMahon disposed of a large number of alleged gambling cases in which the District Attorney believed no conviction could be had. Among the cases disposed of was that of Samuel Hitchings, charged with being the doorkeeper of a gambling house at 23 West Thirty-third Street, which was raided on the same night that Canfield's was raided.

The bail bond in the case of Jack McAuliffe, the ex-pugilist, indicted on a charge of bookmaking, was also discharged, as were the bonds in the cases against the following-named persons:

Clarence O'Brien, otherwise known as "Paddy the Pig," arrested in December of last year on a charge of keeping a poolroom at his place, corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue; Patrick Powers, indicted on a charge of maintaining a gambling house at 200 West Thirty-third Street; Charles T. Thurber, charged with making book on the races at 12 Chambers Street; Joseph Young, charged with maintaining a gambling establishment at 259 West Thirty-ninth Street; Edward Kane, charged with making book at 101 West Forty-seventh Street.

In the majority of the cases disposed of the only evidence the prosecution had against the indicted men was that collected by the man known as "Sleuth" Charles Jacobs, who figured in the spectacular raid on Canfield's place.

A VICTIM OF PHILANTHROPY.

Cold Gray Dawn of the Morning After Brought Disaster for Blue-Eyed Protege of Man with a Sick Friend.

Singing from uncontrollable joyousness, but in a minor key, as befitting a man who has just left the bedside of a sick friend and is trying to think up incidents to lend local color to the story he is about to tell his bride of four months, Charles Cook was on his way to his Hoboken home yesterday morning, when he saw a pathetic figure on the steps of a house. The hour was so early, or so late, that he was debating whether he had not better amplify his story by telling of two sick friends instead of one. The wind was bitterly cold.

The pathetic figure was that of a young woman, and she was sobbing. Mr. Cook's chivalry and pity both were appealed to. He stopped singing and inquired the cause of the tears.

"I have no home, and I am cold and hungry," replied the young woman, as she turned her big blue eyes, all swimming in tears, on the sympathetic Mr. Cook. As an afterthought she added: "And I have no money."

Mr. Cook was in a quandary. Quarter by quarter he had spent all his ready change in buying medicine for his sick friend, and for a moment it seemed to him that he would have to pass on and leave the blue-eyed sufferer to the mercy of the Winter night. Then a happy thought came to him.

"Don't cry," he urged. "You can go home with me. My wife will take care of you. She'll love you like a sister—or at least like some kind of a relative," he amended, as a misgiving momentarily swept over him.

The blue-eyed one dried her eyes, pushed back her fluffy hair, and promptly joined Mr. Cook, who continued his journey home in a frame of mind that held nought but self-approval.

Reaching his house, he found it in darkness, and correctly surmised that his wife had retired.

"Never mind," he said to his blue-eyed companion. "There's her room. Go in softly and go to sleep. She'll be astonished when she finds you in the morning."

The blue-eyed one obeyed instructions, while Mr. Cook went to the adjoining room and slept soundly. He was awakened a few hours later by sounds of strife. He heard his wife saying:

"If you'd have been a burglar it wouldn't have been so bad, but if my husband brought you here—"

The speech ended in a wail. Mr. Cook was disturbed. It was daylight, and philanthropy was not the same as in the night. Suddenly there was a crash, a rush, and he saw the blue-eyed one fleeing as from wrath. He thought it best to take a walk, too.

Mrs. Cook went before Recorder Stanton later in the day and had her husband summoned to court. The Recorder said he could do nothing.

"These philanthropists are always getting into trouble," he declared, as he dismissed the case.

Four Doors

East of Broadway on Maiden Lane may be found thousands of beautiful pieces of fine jewelry, all suitable for Christmas presents.

For men, scarf-pins are always acceptable presents. For several seasons we have been recognized as the best house on Maiden Lane for scarf-pins. Over 500 varieties, ranging in price from $1.25 to $200.

Our ring business exceeds that of any other article. Rings of all kinds, plain gold, signet, or jewelled, from $1 to $900. Nothing less than 14-kt.

Oliver & Davis,

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.

3 Maiden Lane,

Tel. 377 Cortlandt, New York

WOMAN IN WRONG BED.

Drowsy Mrs. Kennedy Occupies Couch of Mrs. Gross, to Whom She Is an Utter Stranger, and Is Arrested.

Mrs. Kate Kennedy mistook the home of Mrs. Sophie Gross, at 154 East Twenty-eighth Street, for her own on Thursday night and went to sleep in Mrs. Gross's bed, after having pulled the blankets over her head. When Mrs. Gross lit the gas in her room and saw the figure in the bed she screamed. The outcry aroused her lodgers, and they entered the room with various weapons, ready to attack the intruder. When they turned down the covers and saw a woman sleeping soundly they were astonished.

The sleeper, in a tired voice, told them all to go away and leave her alone. They sent for a policeman. He managed to awake Mrs. Kennedy with the help of the women of the household, and left it to them to help her dress. When it was announced that the stranger was fully attired the policeman took her to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. There she went to sleep as soon as she had been placed in a cell.

When Mrs. Kennedy was arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday she entered a general and dreamy protest. It was all true, as Mrs. Gross had said, but there was something to be added in explanation. She had no idea as to how she had gone to sleep in Mrs. Gross's bed. She had left her husband, then living at 321 East Fifth Street, two days before because, as she stated, he had refused to support her. She had taken lodging two doors from the home of Mrs. Gross, and not being familiar with the neighborhood had entered the wrong house.

It was true that she had two glasses of beer with a friend before retiring to what she had considered her bed, and that the beer might have caused her to sleep so soundly that they had to call for a policeman to awaken her. She was afraid that the beer might have gone to her head.

Mrs. Gross was quite positive that the woman ought to be sent away for a long time, but Magistrate Pool said that as Mrs. Kennedy had done no wrong and had thereby made a mistake he would release her with a warning.

James McCreery & Co.

Misses' Suit Dept. 3rd Floor.

Suits made of plain or fancy mixed cloth. 24 in. Pleated Coat, lined with silk. Pleated skirt.

12.50 and 16.50

Cheviot Box Coats, with cape collar and Bishop sleeve. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

7.50

Children's Box Coats made of Camel's Hair. Bishop sleeve and cape trimmed with braid. Sizes 6 to 12 years.

6.50

Children's Dresses, attractive models, trimmed with braid.

3.50

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Gloves.

2 clasp, Kid and Castor gloves. Misses' sizes.

75c per pair.

2 clasp, pique sewn Kid and Castor. Ladies' sizes.

1.00 per pair.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Sterling Silver Novelties.

Novelty Toilet articles, silver deposit Cologne bottles, Salts bottles, powder puff boxes.

Hair brushes, clothes and hat brushes, flasks, cigar, cigarette and match cases mounted with French grey Sterling Silver.

On Saturday, Dec. 12.

Peach blown glass vases ornamented with heavy silver deposit.

2.75

Value 3.75

Prism cut powder puff boxes with heavy, sterling silver covers.

2.25

Value 2.75

Eau de Cologne bottles,—mounted with Sterling silver deposit.

1.00 each.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Sweaters and Golf Vests. 2nd Floor.

Boys' and Girls' Sweaters,—various shapes and makes.

Misses' Sweaters,—Military and Russian blouse models.

Ladies' hand knitted or crocheted and machine made Military Sweaters, and Norfolk Jackets—exclusive patterns.

Golf Vests, with and without silk or self sleeves.

On Saturday, December 12.

Ladies' hand knitted, Military Sweaters, cable pattern. White or Golf red.

3.75

Value 6.75

Twenty-third Street.

A Shine

Why does it cost a dime? But that's another story. 40 shines (good shines) in a 25 cent bottle of Regal Dressing.

Regal Dressing for all shoes and leathers

At all Regal Stores—25 cents.

60 REGAL STORES—20 OF THEM IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.

48 Cortlandt St.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
507 Eighth Av., bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
125th St., cor. 7th Av.
2250 Third Av., S. W. cor. 123d St.
308 Sixth Av., S. E. cor. 21st St.

BROOKLYN.

357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Av.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars St. & Willoughby Av.
466 Fifth Av.

JERSEY CITY.

66 Newark Av.

NEWARK, N. J.

841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.

166 West 125th St.
785 Broadway, corner 10th St.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
338 Sixth Av., cor. 21st St.

The Coward Good Sense Shoe

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

A word from the Custom Shoe Department.

Forging ahead rapidly with the new foreman at the helm. Orders this month have more than doubled those of any previous month.

The latest feature—our new improved Coward last in wide, medium and London combination.

Remember if we can't always fit you in the immense ready-made stock, we can always in the to-order shoes.

Everything right up to the minute in quick, careful filling of orders.

Fit, style, work and material always at the very top.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

JAMES S. COWARD,

268-274 Greenwich St., near Warren St., N.Y.

Mail Orders Filled.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

CHRISTMAS CHEER:

OLD CROW RYE

In our registered bottles—all dealers.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

The wonderfully scientifical Stove Polish that is having such a great run on the Pacific Coast. The only unburnable oil polish known to the world. Protected by Pioneer Letters Patent in the United States and Canada. Enamels all iron a glossy jet black; will not rub off or burn off, and may be washed with water like a dish. It sticks and shines quick, without dust or odor. Blackens burnt red iron, and prevents rust. Most astonishing—polishes nickel, and does not spoil with age or climate. Trade Mark—Colored Boy's head on the can. Ask Your Dealer For It.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

BLACK SATIN POLISH CO.,

Wakefield, New York City.

City Office, 107 Chambers St.

BLACKHEADS

Spoil one's complexion, making it appear muddy and dirty. I painlessly remove them, contract the pores and effect a permanent cure. All Skin and Scalp affections scientifically treated, quickly removed and positively cured. Consultation free. Call or write for information. Hours 9-6 daily.

The Morey Institute,

17 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Opp. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Another Jolly Children's Day

Fun for the Little Folks---Information for Grown-Ups---At WANAMAKER'S

It's like an early peep into Santa-Claus-land, to see what you want the jolly old fellow to bring you for Christmas. School-free Saturday is the day for the children to do their picking. Then parents know what to tell Santa Claus to bring. For Santa Claus wants every child to have exactly what he or she wants, if possible. Good of him—isn't it?

Men's Scarfs

Superb Gift Kinds

The woman who buys scarfs for a man, likes to be sure that they are the sort that a particular man would pick for himself. That is exactly what you may be certain about at WANAMAKER'S.

Here are three groups of such scarfs, decisively under-price:

Luxurious $2 and $2.50 English Squares, of rich, heavy silks, in splendid patterns, at $1.50 each.

Fine $1.50 and $2 English Squares, at $1 each.

Folded and full size English Squares, in self-figured plain white, and plain black, that were made to sell at $1; here at 55c each.

Men's Wear Section, Broadway and 9th.

Men's $15 Winter Overcoats at $11.50

Warm, stylish, serviceable Winter Overcoats—the very best fifteen-dollar overcoats that we know of. Made of heavy all-wool Oxford-mixed cheviots, lined with all-wool serge, with satin-lined sleeves. Loose backs, 46 inches long, with broad, well-shaped shoulders.

Today at $11.50. Just a hundred at the price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Young Men's Suits

At $8.50, from $10 and $12

These are suits for young men of 15 to 20 years—the broken sizes of several excellent lots that have been selling at $10 and $12. They are made of black thibets and cheviots—refined, well-tailored suits that are rare bargains at the new price—$8.50 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Hats

The new $6 Stetson Derby created much interest yesterday. Many men stopped in to see what the best Derby in the world looked like; and were so favorably impressed that they bought one. Stop in and ask to see a *Clear Nutria* Derby.

All the other Stetson Hats, too. Derbies, $3.50 and $5; Soft Hats, $3.50 to $15. Enough said.

Opera and Silk Hats—best of their kinds, at $5, $6, $7.50. Don't you want to give some man a present he will appreciate? You're sure of correct style and quality, in these hats.

Sealskin Caps—pieced, $5 to $8; one-piece, $12 to $25. The real thing.

Men's Hat Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

Umbrellas, $2.90

For $3.75 and $4 Kinds

Men's and women's, too. Fine quality all-silk, with a new, handsome assortment of pearl, ivory, silver, gun-metal and natural wood handles, silver-trimmed, on the women's umbrellas; and natural wood, cape horn, or stag horn handles on the men's. Umbrellas that are fully worth $3.75 and $4 each; today neatly boxed for Christmas giving at $2.90 each.

Then there's the superb group of men's and women's Umbrellas at $5, with a fine variety of artistic handles; and other gift-umbrellas up to $75.

Men's Walking Sticks, an excellent assortment, in all favorite woods, at $1 to $20. Broadway.

Books for Sunday Schools

Sunday schools all over the country depend on WANAMAKER'S every Christmas to supply books suitable for the scholars, and we prepare especially to serve them well—knowing, too, exactly what they want.

Come and talk the matter over—or write us.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Superb Velour Coats

Fifteen to Fifty Dollars Under-Price

Velour is supreme in popularity, among coats for women, this season; and with a golf vest under it on the severest days, it is almost as warm as fur.

One manufacturer stands at the very front in making these handsome coats; and from him we have received the distinguished group that brings forth this important news today.

About sixty coats are concerned in the event—smart, stylish garments; some in loose-back styles, but mostly long-skirted effects; some have beautiful fur collars; others are handsomely trimmed with applique. All are in the most effective of the late styles, and perfectly tailored. The group includes:

$40 and $50 Coats at $25
$50 to $70 Coats at $35
$70 to $85 Coats at $50
$90 to $125 Coats at $75

The change in values which this operation brings, compelled us to reduce prices in like proportion on many rich Velour Coats from our regular stock. It is a splendid collection.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's $27 to $48 Suits at $20

More news for a December morning. News that will wake an echo of interest in many a reader of this page.

All are fine new dresses, in handsomest tailor-made styles—most of them just received, with others added from our own stocks. They are made of fine broadcloths, coverts and cheviots, with various styles of jackets, either lined to the waist or throughout. Skirts are without trains, and are unlined.

$27 to $48 Suits at $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Waists

For Gifts

Here are four doubly attractive groups. Handsome, in the first place; much under-price, in the second. Tempting, if you have need of them, yourself; gratifying, if you want to give something handsome, and far more than the money's worth, to a friend.

First, a beautiful collection of spic-span-new Silk Waists—each one in a neat Christmas box. Six different styles to choose from; made of Louisine, peau de cygne, peau de soie and crepe de chine. Some plaited in tailored effect, some with plaits and piping; trimmed with buttons or lace medallions. All are worth $6.50—you'll think some worth much more. The price is $5 each. Then these:

$4.50 Flannel Waists at $2.50.

$2 to $2.75 Cotton Vesting Waists at $1.

$1.50 Cotton Vesting Waists, 75c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Trimmed Hats

At Two Small Prices

Hats that were formerly $5 to $8, now at $2.

Hats that were formerly $10 to $20, now at $5.

That looks like a most disastrous happening in hats—and it is. But we have other use for the space, these bustling holiday times, and the hats must get out.

You'll find something in the lot that you'll like immensely; and be glad to add it to your wardrobe, when it costs so little.

Dress Hats, and Tailored Hats, in many varied sorts. See them.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Coats, $10

Reduced a Third to Half

Seventy-five of them; each coat illustrating one of the season's best styles; each worth $5 to $10 more than today's price. Handsomely made of kersey or cheviot, good colors, well tailored. All sizes for girls of 6 to 14 years, in one style or another. Reduced from $15 and $20, to $10 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Art Marbles

A Tempting Ten

The Art Room in the Basement holds full meed of holiday attractions day by day. Today we accentuate its charms for art-lovers, by putting new prices on a group of *ten* exquisite Castilena Figures and Busts, that represent actual reductions of a quarter to a third:

Marble Figures—
$8, from $12. $65, from $95.
$50, from $75. $70, from $100.
Marble Busts—
$15, from $20. $30, from $45.
$20, from $27.50. $32.50, from $47.50.
$20, from $30. $35, from $50.

Art Room, Basement.

Pictures at Half

They were sold at $1—bright, attractive Colored Photographs, in excellent figure subjects. Matted and framed in gilt, with ornamental corners; 13 x 15 in. Today at half their value—*50c each.*

Special Table, near Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Shoe-News

A Christmas Budget

Shoes for Christmas gifts? Why not? Does being practical, and wished-for, detract from the value of a present? Certainly not.

Let's not argue it. If you want good shoes, for yourself, or somebody else, they are here—and the average saving is a *dollar a pair:*

Women's Kid Shoes at $1.50
Worth $2 and $2.50; kidskin, lace and button; kid and patent leather tips.

Women's Kid Shoes at $2.20
Worth $3.50, according to the maker's standard. In fact, this same shoe, with a fancy name, is now selling at $3.50 in many good stores. Kidskin, lace and button; welted soles, medium weight.

Women's Felt Slippers at 50c
Black felt with felt soles; shapely and comfortable.

Men's Box Calf Shoes at $1.90
Genuine box calf lace shoes; soles welted and stitched; duplicating in style and quality shoes sold all over at $3.

Men's High-grade Shoes at $2.40
A clean-up of small lots; patent leather, kid, box and velour calf; stylish and desirable, whiter weights; worth $3 to $4.

Boys' Sturdy Shoes at $1.50
Worth $2 and $2.50. Box calf; welted soles, mostly, and some small lots of very fine shoes, in the narrower widths.

Then in splendid variety are Men's Slippers, 50c to $6; Children's Slippers, Shoes and Boots, Men's and Women's Storm Shoes, Skating Shoes and Hunting Boots—all desirable gifts.

Fourth avenue.

5 Pounds of Candy, $1

These delicious Candies sell regularly on our counters at 30c a pound. We have sold them until today, at the special price of $1.25 for a five-pound box.

Today, as a particularly attractive offering, *$1 for five-pound box.* Ask to see

The Candied Fruit, $1.50 for 5-lb. box.
The 20-cent Special Chocolates.
The 30c and 60c Fine Chocolates and Bonbons.
The 25c Hard Candies.
The Salted Almonds at 60c, the Pecans at 80c.
And the whole splendid showing of Christmas Bonbon Boxes and Dinner Favors. Basement.

Name _____
Address _____

John Wanamaker, NEW YORK.

Please send without cost to me illustrated book about The Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas, and the terms of your half price offer.

Tear Off This Coupon and mail it To-day.

N. Y. Times, Dec. 12, 1903.

ONE DOLLAR of your CHRISTMAS FUND and what it will do

ONE DOLLAR pays for the membership of yourself or a friend in The Wanamaker "Century" Club.

A ONE DOLLAR MEMBERSHIP saves about Half the purchase price on a set of

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY & CYCLOPEDIA & ATLAS

A ONE DOLLAR MEMBERSHIP privileges the holder to pay the Half-Price a little at a time—practically on his own terms.

A ONE DOLLAR MEMBERSHIP sends the books, complete, in their specially-designed Bookcase, without further immediate payment.

A ONE DOLLAR MEMBERSHIP thus insures ownership of the work that is acknowledged to be of MORE PRACTICAL USE than any other ever published—and at the lowest price at which it has EVER been offered.

That's what one dollar of your Christmas fund will do—if spent wisely and promptly!

The Best Sort of a Christmas Box

is one that contains a set of The Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas.

It is the best to receive, because it is of more real use than any other present you can imagine.

It is the best to give, because it proves a life-long daily reminder of the giver. It is the easiest to buy—just now—because of the half price here and the easy way of paying.

ONE DOLLAR is all you need to spare from your Christmas money to secure the delivery of a complete set of the ten massive volumes—and a Century bookcase and reading desk, too, if you like. The rest of the half price you pay monthly, a little at a time.

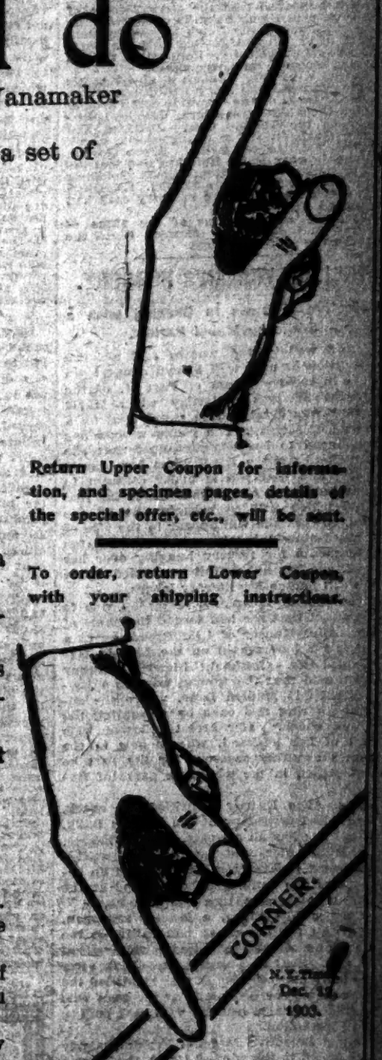
The number of sets we can deliver before Christmas is limited. Orders for Christmas delivery are pouring in on us now—folks are appreciating what a royal gift The Century makes and how little of the Christmas money is needed to secure it.

If you would be sure of securing a set for your own home or that of a friend, don't wait until the last minute.

It's just as easy to order now, and we will deliver it when and where you like.

If you know all about The Century, return the order blank in the lower corner, with a letter, giving explicitly your shipping directions.

If you don't know about The Century, mail the upper corner, and we will send our 84-page booklet of sample pages, maps, illustrations, much interesting reading matter and complete information regarding the half price and the club plan.



Return Upper Coupon for information, and specimen pages, details of the special offer, etc., will be sent.

To order, return Lower Coupon, with your shipping instructions.

TO ORDER MAIL THIS CORNER

N. Y. Times, Dec. 12, 1903.

JOHN WANAMAKER, New York.

December, 1903.

Dear Sir: You may enter my name for membership in the Wanamaker Century Club (fee of $1 is enclosed), entitling me to one set of the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas at the special Club price.

Name.....

Address.....

Ship to.....

JOHN WANAMAKER

BAD CHECKS FOR LAWYERS

Mr. Gottman, Seeking Divorce, Touched Hearts and Purses.

Justice-Elect Sanders Among Those Who Took Case of Tearful Client, but He Escaped Money Loss.

If Justice-elect Leon Sanders of the Thirteenth District Municipal Court had dared go to his law office, at 300 Broadway, yesterday, he would have received the felicitations of a score of his friends who called to ask about his latest divorce case. But Mr. Sanders awoke to the fact that the visitors had elected him President of the E. Z. Mark Club, hid somewhere, while his partner, Moses Feltenstein, told the story of how a stranger with a pathetic story, after reaping profit out of a dozen other counselors, finally struck Mr. Sanders Wednesday evening.

Up to yesterday afternoon eight lawyers of the east side had admitted that they gave up to the impostor from $20 to $50 each, and Mr. Sanders, although he lost no cash, had kept his office busy for a whole day preparing legal papers in the divorce of one Max Gottman.

"My client is a rich man," the Judge-elect had told his partner. "But, you know, he has been treated so shamefully by his miserable wife that I hate to take his money. He's the most persecuted man I ever met. Really, I feel a great interest in the case."

It appears that Max Gottman, looking like a man of affluence, launched himself into the east side only a few weeks ago. As far as the records go, he first approached Samuel Zippers, a lawyer attached to the office of Moses Feltenstein, at 162 East Broadway, and said:

"Three years ago I was wedded to a beautiful young woman. Alas! she is no longer beautiful in my eyes." Drawing out a voluminous silk handkerchief, he brushed aside a tear. "For a while life was a dream. We rented a lovely cottage up in the Bronx—vines around the piazza, grass and flowers all about. I had saved money. I spent it for diamonds. I lavished my affection and my savings upon her. Ach, Gott! We went to the opera. We took trips to the beautiful country.

"Then we thought we had better cut expenses a bit. We took a boarder—only one boarder—just to help along a little. That was the cause of all the trouble."

The client paused in his tearful narration. Mr. Zippers was all sympathy. When the tale was continued Gottman explained that Mrs. G. had met his remonstrances by telling him to depart for other regions, or words to that effect. Then she had vanished with the boarder. Later they had been discovered in Brooklyn.

At last the visitor asked what would be the fee for a divorce suit. Zipper said $100 would be about right. Gottman pulled out a check for $80, signed by "A. Kaufman & Co." On the edge was stamped the Kaufman firm name, and the document was indorsed, so that any one could cash it.

"But I can't give you all this just now," said Gottman. "I must have some small amount this afternoon."

"Oh, suppose you pay $30 to-day and the rest later," interposed the lawyer. "That'll be all O. K. We can settle the rest any time, Sir."

The result was that Gottman gave up the check and received $50 in cash as change, after which he bowed himself out, leaving his counsel well pleased.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Gottman called at the residence of Judge-elect Sanders, who was dressing for a theatre party. After the same preliminaries he told a story exactly like the one Zipper had heard. Mr. Sanders felt in his pocket, but he had no more than enough money for his evening's amusement, and so he said:

"Come back to-morrow night, and by that time I'll have all the papers drawn up. You can give me the retainer then."

So it happened that the clerical force of the law office was busy Thursday on the papers. Toward the finish Mr. Feltenstein heard of it. The Judge-elect told the Gottman story graphically. Feltenstein roared. It was Zipper's yarn over again.

In spite of Mr. Sanders's appeals, his partner spread the story broadcast. Then other lawyers of the east side came around to tell their like experiences. Charles Dushkind of the Temple Court Building had given Gottman $27 in change for a check signed "A. Meyers & Co." Jacob Gordon of the Bowery Bank Building had lost $40 in a similar transaction. Louis Goldberg of 6 Rutgers Street was out $47. Each had his check, and the bank in every case had returned it as "N. G."

Inquiries among firms of the name of Meyer and Kaufman showed that the checks were all fraudulent.

TELL OF WOMAN'S FORGERY.

Detective Witness Is Greeted with a Smile by Mabel Parker.

Many well-dressed women and a large delegation of men well known about town were in the courtroom of Part II. of the General Sessions yesterday when Mabel Parker was arraigned to stand trial on a charge of forgery. The young woman has announced to her acquaintances that she intends to write a novel when her case is ended, and that she is under contract to weave a thread of romance about the real facts which will be brought out on the trial, so that she will appear in the rôle of a much-abused heroine. As there are ten indictments for forgery hanging over her head, she has not definitely decided where she will pursue her literary labors.

The specific complaint yesterday was to the effect that she had forged the name of Mrs. Alice Kauser of 1,482 Broadway to a check for $550 drawn on the Lincoln National Bank. Assistant District Attorney Train said that the woman went to a jewelry shop in Maiden Lane, where she obtained a ring and cash by presenting the forged check. Her arrest followed with that of her husband, who is now in the Tombs awaiting sentence for the part he had played in the wholesale game of forgery.

Mrs. Alice Kauser identified the check, which had turned up at the Lincoln Bank, where she has an account. John Williams, the bank teller, told how he had certified the check because Mrs. Kauser had an account at the bank, and he believed at the time that the signature was genuine.

Charles J. Vodiska, a jewelry salesman, told how the defendant had called at the store and selected a diamond ring valued at $[illegible]. He had accepted the check after the bank had certified it. He identified the husband of the defendant as the man who had accompanied her and who took part in the transaction.

When Detective Sergeant Frank Peabody was called to the witness stand, the woman on trial bowed to him and smiled. He grinned his recognition. Peabody testified that he had followed the woman to a house at 116 West Thirty-eighth Street, where she resided. This was on the night of Aug. 14. Her husband was under arrest at the time at Police Headquarters, and she had gone there to see him. After learning her address the detective said he called at the house and obtained an interview with her by telling her he had been a cell mate of her husband, and that her husband sent him to her for the purpose of getting some morphine.

"I told her I was a thief," continued the detective, "and in this way she made a confidant of me. She accompanied me down to headquarters with morphine and a hypodermic syringe to give to her husband. Then we dined at the Broadway Central Hotel. She told me she had written the checks which her husband was charged with forging. I argued that she was bluffing and not able to do such fine work. She then said she would prove it to my satisfaction.

"After the dinner I accompanied her back to the house where she was boarding. There we continued the talk about checks. She told me that she had been pinched in Buffalo, that her proper name was Mabel Preece. I said that if I made $500 out of her forged check game I would give it to her husband Jim to help him out. She suggested that we pinch the mail from the letter boxes up town, which would give us letters containing signatures which could be used later to forge to checks. I told her my name was Hickey, and wrote the name, asking her if she could imitate it. She did it and gave me samples of her work on a pad of paper which I pretended to destroy, but which I preserved."

She told him the detective said that she had forged the Kauser check.

Mrs. Florence M. Creighton, the landlady of the house in which the defendant lived, testified that one night when she searched Mabel Parker's room during her absence she had found a genuine check torn in pieces. This was a stolen check from which the prosecution alleges Mabel Parker obtained a copy of a signature which she forged later. The witness added that she had frequently seen the defendant writing checks in her room.

David Carvalho, the handwriting expert, testified that the forged checks were in the writing of the person who had written the name "Hickey" for the detective. The trial will be resumed on Monday.

BOY FLED IN UNDERCLOTHES.

Beasley Braved Cold to Get Away from St. John's Home.

Without hat, shoes, or stockings, and clad only in his underwear, Walter Beasley, thirteen years old, escaped from St. John's Home, at St. Mark's and Albany Avenues, Brooklyn, in the cold at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The lad was placed in the home on Wednesday by his sister, Mrs. Joseph Howe, of 45 Wilson Street, with whom he lived.

When his escape was discovered he had disappeared from the neighborhood. The police hunted unsuccessfully for him. They could not understand how the boy could get away, dressed as he was.

WOODBURY WINS ASH SUIT.

Appellate Division Decides Against Department Stores.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the order of Justice Truax in Special Term denying a peremptory writ of mandamus asked for by several department stores against John M. Woodbury, Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

The petitioners, who are members of the Retail Dry Goods Association, sought to compel Commissioner Woodbury to remove the ashes from in front of their department stores. The Commissioner declined to remove the ashes from such establishments on the ground that his appropriation was insufficient. He refused also to remove the ashes, light rubbish, and "trade waste" of all large business houses and office buildings, claiming that he could not do their work without neglecting to a dangerous extent the most necessary and essential work of the department. He claimed that the output of steam ashes had become so enormous as to go entirely beyond the capacity of the department to handle.

Justice Patterson wrote the opinion of the court, in which the other Justices concur, or at least in the result. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, however, wrote the following separate and exceedingly brief opinion:

"I concur in the result. I do not think the Commissioner is bound to remove trade waste, whether in the form of ashes, garbage, or any other form of refuse matter."

LEGAL NOTES.

THE AUTOMOBILE LAW.—The District Attorney, in seeking to uphold before the Appellate Division the conviction of William H. Ellis for operating an automobile at the rate of eight miles an hour, admitted that the finding of guilt against Mr. Ellis could not be sustained under the law of 1903, prescribing that no ordinance shall require an automobile to travel at a slower speed than eight miles an hour in a city nor fifteen miles in the country, and making the violation of the statute a misdemeanor, but argued that, as the proof showed that the defendant had disobeyed the Penal Code section prohibiting a greater speed than eight miles an hour unless allowed by ordinance, the conviction should be affirmed. The Appellate Court, however, decides that, as Mr. Ellis was tried under the law of 1903, he cannot be convicted nor sentenced for a violation he was not charged with. "Before a person can be legally convicted of a crime," said Justice McLaughlin, for the court, "he is entitled to be informed of precisely the charge which is made against him, to the end that he may properly defend himself. Defendant was charged, tried, and sentenced for violating the act of 1903. His defense was directed to showing that he was not guilty of such violation. Had he been charged with the committing of another crime, viz., violating Section 666 of the Penal Code, we are unable to say what defense he would have made. He would have had the right to prove that an ordinance had been passed by the city permitting him to run an automobile at the rate of speed at which he was running his at the time he was arrested, or to question the constitutionality of this section." The court adds that it is useless to speculate, and orders a reversal.

DEALINGS WITH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—A case that should serve as a warning to those having business dealings with the different departments of the city to see to it that all provisions of the charter regarding such dealings are strictly observed, was decided yesterday by the Appellate Division. The action before the court was one brought by James R. Keane and another to recover for supplies furnished to the Fire Department. The charter provides (Section 419) that "no expenditure for work or supplies involving an amount for which no contract is required (less than $1,000) shall be made except the necessity therefor be certified to by the head of the appropriate department." The claim in the suit was for $4,947.76, but it was conceded that not over $1,000 worth of supplies were ordered at any one time. The goods were furnished at the instance of a so-called purchasing agent of the Fire Department. Because the plaintiff failed to produce a certificate of the Fire Commissioner showing the necessity for the supplies, the Appellate Court reverses a judgment in his favor. It is the court's opinion that in such cases as the one under consideration there must be a full and complete compliance with the charter provisions to charge the city with liability. "It has been repeatedly held," said Justice O'Brien, in giving the opinion, "that municipal and other public bodies can act only in the way prescribed in their charters or acts of incorporation." The following head note from the case of McDonald vs. Mayor, (68 N. Y., 23,) is quoted: "Where the municipal charter prohibits its officers from contracting in its behalf for the purchase of material, save in cases and in a manner specified, the municipality is neither liable upon a contract made by an official in violation of, or without a compliance with the requirements of the charter, nor can the value of material furnished under the contract be recovered upon any implied liability."

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For Xmas—give a set of our "SILVER BLOSSOMS"—small individual almond dishes. A distinct novelty. Ask to see them.

41 UNION SQUARE and 6 MAIDEN LANE

GROUT'S BRIDGE QUERIES

Controller for a Time Held Up Celebration Appropriation.

Had to be Assured by Lindenthal That Structure Really Would Be Opened Before He Consented.

Owing to the opposition of Controller Grout to voting for the twenty-thousand-dollar appropriation for the "opening" celebration for the Williamsburg Bridge on Dec. 19, the whole matter was held up for several hours yesterday in the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Finally, after a hurry call had been sent by Mayor Low for Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal, and the latter had gone over the bridge situation in detail, the Controller consented to allow the appropriation to go through for the celebration, although saying that he thought the matter might just as well stand over for a few months.

When the board met, President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen was away, and it required a unanimous vote for the passage of the special revenue bonds required by the appropriation. Therefore a call also was sent to Vice Chairman McInnes of the Board of Aldermen, who acts as a member of the board during the absence of President Fornes. Mr. McInnes was not found until several hours later. In the meantime the Controller declared that he should not vote away the money unless it was clearly demonstrated to him that the bridge could be kept open continually after Dec. 19.

"I intend to investigate this matter thoroughly," he said, "as I don't see any sense in opening a bridge one day and closing it the next. We might then be called upon another year for another appropriation for an 'opening.'"

When Commissioner Lindenthal appeared before the board he said:

"Whoever started the report that the Williamsburg Bridge will not be ready to be opened on Dec. 19 did so from malicious motives. The bridge will be formally opened Dec. 19 with the celebration. Then, on the day following, Sunday, it will be open for public inspection. On Monday morning, Dec. 21, at 5 o'clock, it will be open for vehicular traffic, and we shall commence to take tolls, the same fares being charged as now are imposed on the Brooklyn Bridge. All vehicles will go over the south roadway, which then will be completed. As it is twenty feet wide it will allow all vehicles to pass. Ten days later the north roadway will probably be finished, and then that can be used for pedestrians. Until the north roadway is completed pedestrians will have to use the south roadway with vehicles going both ways. The footways are not in shape yet, but will be in a few months."

After the Commissioner had finished the bond proposition again was laid aside to await the arrival of Mr. McInnes, in order to have a full board present. Later, just before adjournment, the matter was called up and put to a vote, and passed.

"It could just as well have been allowed to go over for a few months," said the Controller as he was leaving the room, "but if they say that even the south roadway can be opened and kept open for traffic I am willing to let the celebration and 'opening' go on."

If the evening programme is carried out according to the arrangements now completed, the fireworks display will be one of the most spectacular ever given in the vicinity of New York. Aside from the portraits in fire of the outgoing and incoming Mayors, there will be thousands of aerial bombs, fire balloons, rockets, jeweled mines, electric comets, winged dragons, and several set pieces. Among the latter will be a reproduction in fire of Niagara Falls, showing the rapids in flames of vari-colored lights, which will extend from the bridge structure down to the water's edge.

Then there will be hanging gardens of pyrotechnic flowers, suspended in the air with the aid of parachutes; a representation of the northern lights, which will be visible from all parts of town, and picturesque forests of fire. All of this will be in addition to the illumination of the bridge from end to end in changing colored lights.

AFTER STRAW BAIL MEN.

District Attorney and Police Making a Round-Up.

For several months past a secret investigation has been going on in the District Attorney's office for the purpose of rounding up all of the professional bondsmen and straw bail men around town. Police Commissioner Greene and Deputy Commissioner Piper have been assisting in collecting the evidence.

The results obtained thus far show that the bondsman referred to have been working in all of the police stations in Manhattan; that they have given other person's property as bail in scores of cases, and that in some instances a bondsman owning but $200 worth of household property has furnished as many as 200 bonds by giving the same property as security in each case.

In a lengthy typewritten report submitted to the District Attorney by the Police Department yesterday a list of the station house bondsmen is given, together with the cases in which they have figured and the number of cases of perjury charged to the account of each man. All of the evidence collected was placed in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Karl Miner, who, after a consultation with District Attorney Jerome, drew up a sample complaint for the purpose of setting the legal machinery at work against the offenders. This complaint was laid before Magistrate Breen in the Centre Street Police Court, and he immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of a man known as the bondsman of the Red Light District. This man was taken into custody by detectives attached to Inspector Schmittberger's staff and brought to the Criminal Courts Building.

He said he was Henry Froehlich, thirty-five years old, a butcher of 1,871 Third Avenue. Mr. Miner charged him with perjury. He pleaded not guilty, and was committed to the Tombs in default of furnishing $5,000. His case will be hurried along to the Grand Jury, so that that body will have a chance to take up the entire matter of fake bonds with a view to finding indictments against the others named in the Police Department's report.

According to this report, Froehlich has furnished the bonds in 174 cases which figured in the Fifteenth Police Precinct within a period of ten months, beginning Jan. 1 and ending Oct. 31 last. The bonds were given at the Red Light Station House, known as the Fifth Street Station.

The specific complaint made against Froehlich yesterday was that he had furnished bail for a woman named Kittie Brown, arrested on April 16 last, giving as security property at 2,050 Washington Avenue, which is said to be really owned by Mrs. Mary McKenna.

In this case, it is alleged, the owner of the property was not even acquainted with the bondsman, and knew nothing about him until her attorney commenced an investigation to find out who was using the property for bonding purposes. This discovery, it was said, was made by the lawyer in the case when he went to search the title to the property.

Assistant District Attorney Miner, who has been collecting the evidence in the bond cases, said yesterday that District Attorney Jerome had so far this year succeeded in collecting more money on forfeited bonds than had ever been collected before. Thus far the amount collected figured up $54,500.

In addition to collecting this money, Mr. Miner said the District Attorney had succeeded in sending five of the fake bondsmen to Sing Sing. Of these five, Charles, otherwise known as Alphonse Stercks, an old offender, had recently been sentenced to State prison for a term not less than two years and six months and not to exceed three years and six months. He was co-surety with Peter Shortell on a bond given at the Sheriff's office in the case of Leo J. Leahy and another against Woodford M. Davis. Shortell, the other surety in this case, is dead.

COLORADO FUEL COMMITTEE.

Plans to Rearrange Affairs of the Company—Additional $6,200,000 Common Stock Issue Urged.

A committee, consisting of James A. Blair, William L. Bull, Otto T. Bannard, Philip Lehman, and John E. Borne was organised yesterday to assist in placing the affairs of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company on a permanent financial basis.

The committee, in an address to holders of Colorado Fuel 5 per cent. debentures, says that $18,600,000 will be required to recover property recently sold by the company, and at the same time provide sufficient money to complete improvements now under way.

The plan provides for the creation of a funding mortgage, to be made by the company or by another corporation, to secure an issue of bonds, which, with a stock increase of $6,200,000, will be used to provide the necessary funds, and also in exchange for present debentures. The new security will be a 5 per cent. gold bond, supported by a consolidated first mortgage directly upon all the properties recently sold by the company.

Stockholders will be asked to authorise the increase of the existing common stock by about $6,200,000. This increased stock, together with the bonds, will be used to procure the moneys necessary for the purpose of the company. A syndicate representing a majority of the stock of the company has agreed to convey these properties to the fuel company, or to the committee, for the price at which they were acquired, plus reasonable interest. The syndicate also agrees to underwrite, without commissions, as much of the proposed new issue of bonds and stock as may be needed to provide the cash requirements, receiving one one-thousand-dollar bond and $200 of stock for each $800 paid.

Such of the bonds and stock so underwritten and not taken by stockholders or debenture holders will be taken and paid for by the syndicate at the price named. The plan provides for payment of the next maturing coupon on debentures deposited under the proposed plan, in case such plan shall become operative.

Consolidated Exchange Death Fund.

A movement has been put under way on the Consolidated Stock Exchange to amend the constitution in its application to the payment of death benefits to the families of deceased members. At present there is a large fund accumulated by past payments, and this it is proposed to restrict to those members who have shared in its accumulation. Members joining after Jan. 1, 1904, will, it is planned, have a part only in such payments as they and others like them may contribute, with 4 per cent. added. The amendment will come up for vote on Dec. 17.

Steel Trust Men May Retire.

It was reported yesterday that George E. McCague, chief traffic manager of the United States Steel Corporation at Pittsburg, will retire from the service of the company on Jan. 1. It was also reported that Charles B. Murray, former chief chemist of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works of the Carnegie Company, would retire on the same day. Official confirmation of these reports could not be obtained.

Colonial Trust Dividend.

The Board of Trustees of the Colonial Trust Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1904, to stockholders of record Dec. 19, 1903.

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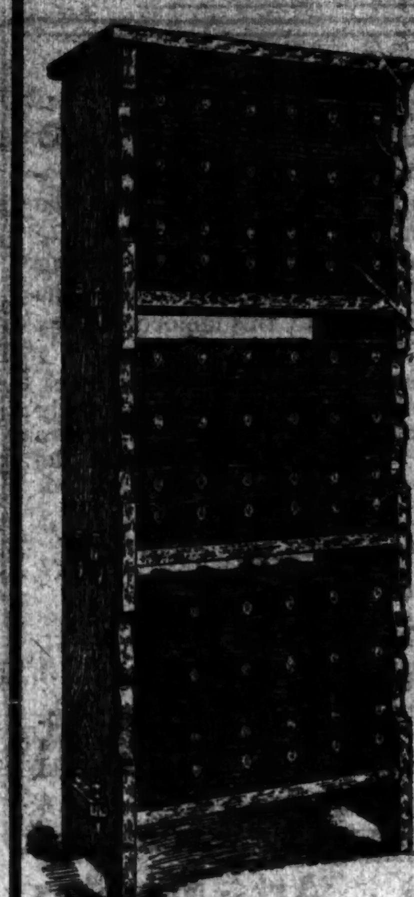
When the Monitor and Merrimac met in Hampton Roads they were the two best fighting ships afloat. Every encyclopædia in current use to-day will tell all about them, but that was forty years ago.



When Mr. Cleveland was President of the United States the real progress of the United States Navy to a modern fighting basis was begun. That was twenty years ago. Some encyclopædias can give information about the beginning of this new navy, but not many.

Off Santiago was fought the greatest battle between modern naval vessels. It was an event in which the entire world was interested; it helped to change history, geography, to destroy a world power and create a new nation. That occured five years ago.

Look in an encyclopædia for something about it. When you have searched all others, take down The New International and read what you are searching for.

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CYCLISTS IN SLOW RACE

Six-Day Riders Furnish Little Excitement for Large Crowds.

Policemen Scorers Keep Tally of Madison Square Garden Contest—Woman Gives Money Prizes.

1 A. M. SCORE.

	Miles.	Laps.
Cordonet and Breton	2,000	[illegible]
Leander and Butler	2,000	[illegible]
Floyd Krebs and Petersen	2,000	[illegible]
Newkirk and Jacobsen	2,000	[illegible]
Bedell Brothers	2,000	[illegible]
Bowler and Fisher	2,000	[illegible]
Walthour and Munroe	2,000	[illegible]
Moran and Keegan	2,000	[illegible]
Hansen and Vanderstuyft	2,000	[illegible]
Gougoltz and Franz Krebs	2,000	[illegible]
Root and Hedspeth	1,981	[illegible]

Record—2,380 miles 7 laps.

With the exception of an occasional flurry caused by some one of the more intrepid riders trying to gain a lap on their fellows, the six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden was more monotonous yesterday than on any day since the contest began. Eleven teams kept up the continuous grind which has been sufficiently slow to leave them over 300 miles behind the record established by Miller and Waller four years ago. There seems to be very little chance of the relative positions of the teams being changed until the final sprint shall decide the winner to-night. Occasionally some of the men in the front division attempted to gain an advantage yesterday by breaking away quickly in a wild sprint, and well helped in the effort by a team mate, but nothing came of any of these efforts, none of which lasted more than half a mile.

Many smart sprinting races were indulged in by the riders during the day, the incentive for their speedy work being offers of money prizes by some of the more enthusiastic onlookers. During the afternoon a stylishly dressed woman, who occupied a box on the south side of the Garden, attracted a great deal of attention by offering five-dollar bills to the riders who were the fastest in a series of short sprints, and four of the leaders, Butler, John Bedell, Floyd Krebs, and Bowler, got a share of this money. In a five-lap race, Keegan, who with his partner Moran, is just one lap behind the front division, defeated Butler by the narrowest of margins for one of these cash prizes. An attendant handed the money to Butler, but the spectators, who watched the result very carefully, shouted to the handler that Keegan had won, and after a noisy demonstration, which lasted nearly five minutes, the cash was transferred to Keegan.

Under the rules governing the contest each of the riders is allowed to ride only twelve hours out of any twenty-four. Some complaints, which were in the main unfounded, having been made to the police authorities that several of the riders were evading the law by riding more than the allotted number of hours, Police Capt. Burfeind of the Tenderloin Precinct placed Patrolman O'Connell and two relieving officers in the scorer's box in order to check the work done by the various individual competitors, but up to midnight none of these officials had reported any breach of the law.

A good deal of excitement was caused by the actions of an elderly woman who rushed from a box and across the track late in the afternoon. Franz Krebs, who now is Gougoltz's team mate, had to pull his wheel high up on the track in order to avoid colliding with the woman, who, to his astonishment, claimed to be his aunt. Krebs dismounted and, with the assistance of one of the attendants, helped the woman back to her seat and the referee allowed Krebs to be credited with all the laps which had been tallied during this interruption.

Keegan and Moran made several attempts during the day to get on equal terms with the leading riders, but they were not successful. They repeated their rapid relief work which they tried on the two previous days, but they never got further than half a lap ahead of the front bunch, and each attempt was frustrated by some one of the fast sprinters before five laps had been covered.

Among the former winners of long-distance races who were watching the contestants yesterday was Albert Schock, who took first honors in the individual race which was decided ten years ago. He said that the present race is much easier on the men than when he was riding for individual honors. Leander, Fisher, and Walthour, as named, Schock thinks will be the order at the finish, and he looks for a magnificent sprint to wind up the race.

"Jack" Prince, who trained Schock for his race, believes that Leander will win, while Eddie Bald and many other noted experts are of the opinion that Fisher will win first place, as they believe he can outsprint all the others when necessary.

The long-distance men pedaled around the base of the track last night, while a one-mile handicap sprint race was being decided. This event was won by George Schreiber, with an allowance of sixty yards. E. Y. Root, with twenty yards, was second, and Willie Fenn, the scratch man, finished third, the winner's time being 2:06 2-5.

FOR PROFESSIONAL DRIVERS.

Automobile Club Committee Votes in Favor of Altering International Race Rules.

At a joint meeting of the Board of Governors and the Racing Committee of the Automobile Club of America, held at the office of ex-President A. R. Shattuck yesterday afternoon, it was decided to support the proposition of the German Automobile Club to alter the rules governing the race for the Bennett International Automobile Racing Trophy so as to permit the owners of automobiles entered in that race to nominate professional drivers to operate them in the race. Instructions to this effect were cabled last night to Clarence G. Dinsmore, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the club, who will represent the Automobile Club of America at the meeting of the International Committee in charge of the coming race, to be held in Paris next Tuesday.

It is understood that the French and the British clubs also favor the proposition of the German organization, so that it is believed that the change will be made. In this case it is assured that Alexander Winton will enter a machine in the race and will nominate Barney Oldfield as its driver. There is also a chance that Harry Harkness and L. P. Mooers will again be competitors for the honor of representing this country in the international event.

Pratt Institute Basket Ball Games.

At the Pratt Institute gymnasium in Brooklyn this evening the Pratt basket ball team will play its first game of the season with the five of Columbia University. The Brooklyn boys, it is said, are well prepared to meet the strongest teams at the sport during the season, and their schedule comprises games with Williams College on Dec. 26, with Fordham College on Jan. 8, with Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn on Jan. 15, with Wesleyan University on Jan. 22, with University of Pennsylvania on Feb. 5, with Yale University second team on Feb. 26, and with Cornell University on March 12. All these games will be played at Pratt's gymnasium.

Ex-College Men to Play Football.

Quite a number of old favorites of the gridiron will play in the football tournament which begins at the Madison Square Garden on Monday night. Eight ex-college men will be found on the teams of the Watertown Athletic Association and the Franklins eleven. Chief among the Watertown players will be Draper, who was one of the best half backs in the country while playing with the Williams College eleven. Draper's associates will be Bottger, the old Princeton University half back; Mason, a Williams College full back; while E. C. White, winner of the all-round athletic championship of the United States in 1897, will be quarter back. Sweet, one of Bucknell University's cleverest players, will be at centre.

On the Franklin team will be four graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, including Wallace, who played tackle and was Captain of the eleven; Teas, the crack guard; Kennedy, also a Captain and quarter back, and Davidson, who was conceded to be one of the strongest centre players of his day.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

High team scores by the Prestos and Cyclones were the features of the Columbia bowling tournament last night at Schlusing's alleys. The New Jersey team in the final match of the night with the Algonquins rolled up a total of 1,053 in the New York tournament on Amann & Treiss's alleys, making the high team record for the season. Following are the scores of last night's games:

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

Schlusing's Columbia Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Presto Bowling Club—Whittaker, 208; Horton, 189; G. Schlusing, Jr., 234; Howell, 204; Bardwell, 220. Total, 1,050.

Cyclone Bowling Club—Leban, 162; Caffletman, 212; Prior, 181; Johannesmayer, 151; Schoales, 180. Total, 886.

SECOND GAME.—Cyclone Bowling Club—Leban, 175; Caffletman, 204; Prior, 183; Johannesmeyer, 224; Schoales, 214. Total, 1,000.

Washington Heights Bowling Club—Whelan, 137; Tierney, 193; Wimans, 142; Miller, 186. Total, 611.

THIRD GAME.—Washington Heights Bowling Club—Whelan, 170; Tierney, 164; Wimans, 135; Miller, 141; Worth, 168. Total, 778.

Presto Bowling Club—Whittaker, 188; Horton, 175; G. Schlusing, Jr., 177; Howell, 171; Bardwell, 161. Total, 872.

NEW YORK BOWLING LEAGUE.

Amann & Treiss's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 193; Duncan, 167; Corydon, 174; Buck, 168; Kauffman, 197. Total, 899.

SECOND GAME.—Keystone Bowling Club—Carberry, 180; Covas, 147; Harding, 177; Sperling, 177; Stevens, 178. Total, 859.

Keystone Bowling Club—Carberry, 167; Covas, 130; Harding, 171; Sperling, 146; Stevens, 183. Total, 797.

Algonquin Bowling Club—Linden, 198; Moynahan, 185; Parker, 188; Smith, 176; Shiman, 182. Total, 921.

THIRD GAME.—Algonquin Bowling Club—Linden, 170; Moynahan, 178; Parker, 160; Smith, 200; Shiman, 184. Total, 901.

New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 197; Duncan, 220; Corydon, 241; Buck, 180; Kauffman, 214. Total, 1,053.

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

Thum & Hahlsdorf's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Algonquin Bowling Club—Diedrick, 219; Davies, 227; Emery, 160; Harris, 167; Wiman, 163. Total, 936.

Central Park Bowling Club—Gilfillian, 175; Schnale, 185; Brown, 178; Roll, 190; Duff, 142. Total, 870.

SECOND GAME.—Central Park Bowling Club—Gilfillian, 158; Schnale, 173; Brown, 143; Roll, 153; Duff, 201. Total, 868.

Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 188; J. Jarchow, 179; G. Jarchow, 162; Spec, 192; Brown, 180. Total, 901.

THIRD GAME.—Friendship Bowling Club—Dewes, 183; J. Jarchow, 205; G. Jarchow, 212; Spec, 168; Brown, 220. Total, 987.

Algonquin Bowling Club—Diedrick, 189; Davies, 145; Emory, 188; Harris, 183; Wiman, 160. Total, 846.

JEWELERS' BOWLING LEAGUE.

Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Julius King Optical Company Bowling Club—Regenhard, 158; Harper, 146; Warren, 117; Pabst, 145; Holker, 204. Total, 771.

Keystone and Crescent Company Bowling Club—Brinck, 135; Flynn, 165; Schierloh, 175; Watson, 148; Benoke, 121. Total, 682.

SECOND GAME.—Keystone and Crescent Company Bowling Club—Brinck, 201; Flynn, 185; Schierloh, 137; Watson, 110; Benoke, 117. Total, 752.

Elgin Watch Case Company Bowling Club—Clarke, 124; Burgess, 146; Lord, 133; Alger, 158; McKay, 104. Total, 765.

THIRD GAME.—Julius King Optical Company Bowling Club—Regenhard, 135; Harper, 168; Warren, 110; Pabst, 116; Holker, 159. Total, 676.

Elgin Watch Case Company Bowling Club—Clarke, 96; Burgess, 138; Lord, 152; McKay, 86; Newman, 89. Total, 561.

STOCK EXCHANGE TOURNAMENT.

Broadway Arcade Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Moore & Schley Bowling Club—Walworth, 187; Mott, 200; Butler, 210; Mulligan, 147; Dempsey, 185. Total, 929.

T. L. Manson & Co. Bowling Club—Cooke, 142; Larkins, 187; Scott, 170; Kloppe, 203; Vos, 151. Total, 846.

SECOND GAME.—Currie Brothers Bowling Club—Hersey, 147; Roche, 170; Deasie, 196; R. Dobecki, 128; T. Dobecki, 163. Total, 805.

T. L. Manson & Co. Bowling Club—Cooke, 170; Larkins, 134; Scott, 171; Kloppe, 139; Vos, 127. Total, 741.

THIRD GAME.—Currie Brothers Bowling Club—Hersey, 154; Roche, 145; Deasie, 149; R. Dobecki, 161; T. Dobecki, 162. Total, 770.

Moore & Schley Bowling Club—Walworth, 148; Mott, 148; Butler, 155; Mulligan, 154; Dempsey, 161. Total, 771.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Belvidere Bowling Club—Tilley, 204; Wagner, 163; Buckbee, 199; Lockwood, 194; Haines, 169. Total, 919.

Washington Heights Bowling Club—Whiteman, 189; Phelps, 159; Cole, 135; Martin, 143; Smith, 169. Total, 794.

SECOND GAME.—Washington Heights Bowling Club—Whiteman, 169; Phelps, 149; Cole, 133; Martin, 139; Smith, 190. Total, 780.

Rockland Bowling Club—Powell, 156; Charters, 183; Odell, 210; Frost, 147; Perry, 173. Total, 869.

THIRD GAME.—Rockland Bowling Club—Powell, 163; Charters, 139; Odell, 179; Frost, 143; Perry, 166. Total, 781.

Belvidere Bowling Club—Tilley, 183; Wagner, 186; Buckbee, 203; Lockwood, 190; Haines, 161. Total, 924.

LIFE INSURANCE BOWLING LEAGUE.

FIRST GAME.—Washington Life Bowling Club—Maul, 163; Burnett, 136; Duncan, 130; Haviland, 208; Xiques, 151. Total, 788.

Travelers' Bowling Club—Clarkson, 161; Ellison, 160; Whitney, 148; Lehlein, 172; Van Duser, 210. Total, 851.

SECOND GAME.—Travelers' Bowling Club—Clarkson, 169; Ellison, 142; Whitney, 132; Lehlein, 163; Van Duser, 162. Total, 764.

Equitable No. 2 Bowling Club—Peters, 174; Longfield, 160; Tierney, 134; Eisenhower, 186; Hoffman, 191. Total, 862.

THIRD GAME.—Equitable No. 2 Bowling Club—Peters, 122; Longfield, 142; Tierney, 121; Eisenhower, 147; Hoffman, 144. Total, 676.

Washington Life Bowling Club—Maul, 168; Burnett, 174; Duncan, 179; Haviland, 158; Xiques, 144. Total, 762.

Donaldson Wins at Billiards.

The game between J. Donaldson and H. Gardiner in the 14-inch balk line tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy last night was rather slow and tedious, but this was due to the careful tactics displayed by both players. Gardiner had to make 125 to Donaldson's 115, but the former was defeated by 2 points. The score:

J. Donaldson (115)—0 5 2 1 3 4 3 2 1 10 1 5 0 2 5 0 2 0 5 7 1 1 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 4 4 2 0 2 2 0 3 1 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 2 2 1 3 1 2. Total, 115. High run, 10. Average, 2 3-55.

H. Gardiner (125)—2 2 2 1 0 2 2 2 0 8 2 6 2 0 8 2 2 3 3 1 0 3 1 2 0 2 5 7 8 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 13 1 1 1 1 2 4 0 0 4 0 1 1 3. Total, 123. High run, 13. Average, 2 13-54.

Referee—Fred Hill.

The game to-night will be between H. Hall (150) and F. Wright (100.)

Educational Board on Football.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The annual report of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, submitted to-day, contains the following in regard to football:

"The board has had its attention directed to a growing strenuousness and carelessness in inflicting injury in the football games between the schools. While highly appreciating the value of all reasonable athletic sports, the board will aim to sharply check all tendencies toward rowdyism and savagery which characterize the play of many of the prominent institutions of the country. The statistics of the game for the year show a startling list of players killed and the serious maiming of many more. No self-respecting school organization should tolerate such manslaughter in the name of athletics, and the board will not fail to take notice of brutality in play, and, if need be, in order to stop it to prohibit the game in the schools."

Hurley Harvard's Football Captain.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 11.—Daniel J. Hurley, who played right half back on the Harvard 'Varsity football team during the past season, was to-day elected Captain of the 'Varsity team of 1904. The men who participated in the election, which was unanimous, were those who played in the Pennsylvania and Yale games.

Hurley's home is in Charlestown, Mass., and he prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, where he not only played right half back on the football team, but acted as Captain during his last year. He played right half back on the freshman team and was also in that position in a number of the 'Varsity games last year. He filled the position on the team this year throughout the season.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—Little Jack Horner, Lev Dorsey, Ascension, Charlie Thompson, and Agnes Brennan were the winning favorites to-day. Attila, the only beaten favorite, sulked from start to finish. Weather clear; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Gravina, 102 pounds, (Trueller,) 5 to 2, won; Sid Silver, 100, (H. Phillips,) 13 to 5, second; The Pride of Surrey, 114, (Landry,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:09 1-5. Onyx II., Siah, Lady Contrary, Burgoyne, Weideman, Mollie T., Main Guy, and Alfio also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Little Jack Horner, 109 pounds, (W. Fisher,) 4 to 5, won; Ivernia, 102, (Sinclair,) 3 to 1, second; Eva Russell, 105, (Blake,) 16 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Amorous, Gus Lanka, Blue Blaze, Hickory Corners, Ciales, and Tommy Foster also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile. Lev Dorsey, 106 pounds, (W. Hennessy,) even, won; Lampoon, 104, (W. Fisher,) 7 to 1, second; Mauser, 102, (Rutter,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:43 1-5. Sarah Maxim, Calcutta, Royal Pirate, Ezapo, and Captain Duckadoo also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Ascension, 106 pounds, (W. Fisher,) 5 to 2, won; Malster, 96, (McIntyre,) 13 to 5, second; Frank Bell, 112, (H. Phillips,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Mrs. Frank Foster, Invincible, and Aggie Lewis also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a furlong. Charlie Thompson, 109 pounds, (Rutter,) 1 to 3, won; Attila, 102, (Colvin,) 20 to 1, second; The Bobby, 107, (H. Phillips,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:57 1-5. Jack Doyle, Medal, Sidney Sabbath, Charter, D., Tresay, Malay, and Water Tower also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Agnes Brennan, 102 pounds, (Brennan,) 3 to 5, won; Mordella, 102, (W. Fisher,) 4 to 1, second; Sextette, 102, (R. Murphy,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:15 2-5. Katie Powers, Snow Cap, Allegrette, and Samar also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Scorpio, Autumn Leaves, Elsie L., Van Ness, and Ivernia, 112 pounds each; New York and Monograph, 115 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Marion Ella, Athalana, Feronia, Caledonite, Hessina, Irene Mac, Maltoberia, and Belle Mahone, 102 each; Parisienne, Econalie, Tioga, and Sweet Nell, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Colin George, Ethel Scruggs, Delamont, and Overland, 98 pounds each; Scotch Thistle, 101; Mildred L. and Always Faithful, 105 each; Mountebank, Sea Shark, Wreath of Ivy, and John Doyle, 108 each; Soldier of Fortune, 111.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; Preliminary Derby. Gay Lizzette and Louis Kraft, 100 pounds each; Safety Light, 103; Inquisitive Girl and Duncan, 106 each; Trogan, Conkling, and Sadie Lurch, 103; Lady Free Knight, Exclamation, and Dutiful, 100 each; Morning Star, 111; J. P. Mayberry, 104; Foresight, 117; Monastic, 110; Ramland, 123.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; selling. Royal Pirate, 88 pounds; Reckless, 80; Queen of Dixianis, 87; Kiawam and Heigira, 90 each; Past and Sarah Maxim, 96 each; Circus Girl and Star Gazer, 94 each; Bard of Avon, 95; Bellaric, 104; Homestead, 111.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a half; selling. Airlight, 98 pounds; The Bobby, 106; Hayward Hunter, 100; Adelante and Free Admission, 101 each; Seddons, 114.

SANDS AND CRANE WINNERS.

Court Tennis Experts Will Meet in Final Round for Gold Racquet Championship at Tuxedo.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Charles E. Sands, ex-champion of the United States and France, and Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston, were the winners to-day in the second annual court tennis tournament for the gold racquet championship of the United States, for which Mr. Sands holds one leg. The ex-champion's opponent was Ernest A. Thompson, who at one time was the New York Racquet and Tennis Club's best player, but Mr. Sands's effective service and volleying were too intricate for Mr. Thompson, and the latter was defeated in straight sets, the score being 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

In the afternoon Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston, met Hewitt Morgan of New York, but the Boston player had an easy task to win by a score of 6—2, 6—0, 6—1. Mr. Crane was at his best in service, very quick, and showed much craftiness in his play. Mr. Morgan gave a good exhibition at volleying, but in all other respects was overpowered.

The contestants in the final round to-day will be Messrs. Sands and Crane, and the match is causing much excitement among the court tennis players of New York and Boston.

New School Athletic League Planned.

Troubles are accumulating in the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association. Instead of eleven schools, there are now only five connected with the organization, namely, Berkeley, Cutler, Barnard, Columbia Grammar, and Pratt Institute. Sachs and Chapin Collegiate Schools were the latest to withdraw. Practically, the cause of dissension is the one-year rule, which requires all members of teams of the association to be in attendance at their school a year before they can represent the institution in any kind of sport.

Head Master Shaw of Hamilton Institute, an ex-member of the association, is said to be formulating plans for a new interscholastic organization, and, according to rumor, he will ask all the old members of the New York Association to send representatives to a meeting at the Hamilton Institute on next Thursday, for a full consideration of the subject.

A movement is on foot in the New York Association to reduce the dues from $25 to $15 a year. By doing this it is thought that the Loyal, Irving, Blake, and Major Graff Schools can be induced to join. It is also contemplated to cut down the value of the prizes from $25 to $15.

New Cruiser for Haitian Navy Here.

The Scythian, a yacht-like little vessel, all in white, which is to serve as a cruiser in the Haitian Navy, arrived at Pier 1 East River yesterday on her way to Port au Prince, where she is to be armed. The ship was built in Port Glasgow, Scotland, in 1885, and after being used as an ocean cargo boat for several years was sold to Miss Forest Day, a wealthy society woman, who used her as a private yacht for several seasons, finally selling her to the United Fruit Company, who used her in the Boston trade. Her general dimensions are: Gross tonnage, 802; net, 171; length, 130.9 feet; beam, 21.1 feet; depth, 9.7 feet; and an engine of 768 horse power. She carries a crew of seventeen, all told, in the merchant service; but just how many the Haitian Navy will assign to her is not known.

Fined for Docking Tails of Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 11.—W. B. White, Manager of the American Chicle Company, the chewing gum trust, was fined $25 and costs in a Justice Court to-day for docking the tails of two of his fine horses. He said he did not know it was a punishable offense, and expressed great surprise when arrested by a constable at the instance of the Humane agent. He settled without a murmur.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Constipation

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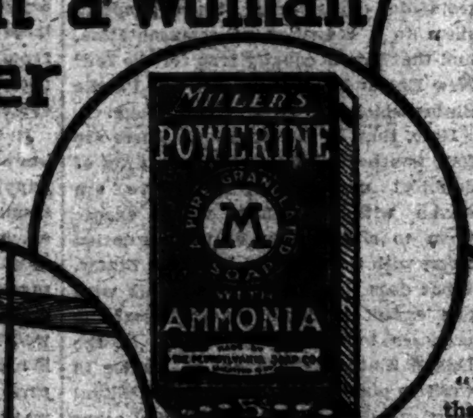

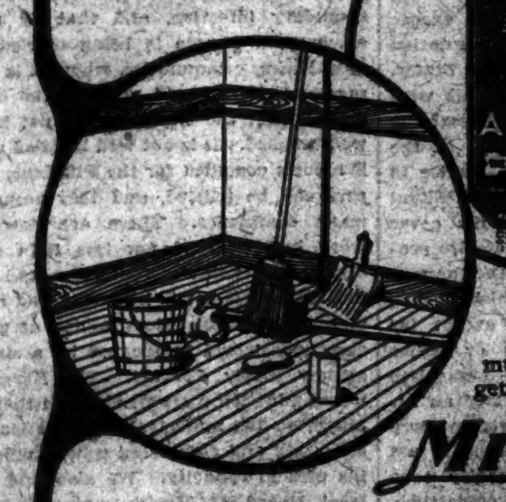

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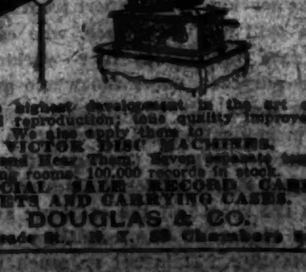

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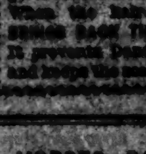

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MR. ROOSEVELT'S POPULARITY.

What Wall Street thinks of Mr. ROOSEVELT is a matter of very slight consequence. What the country thinks of him is important and vital. If the people of the country want him to be their President during the four years from March 4, 1905, to March 4, 1909, the opposition of Wall Street would be futile. Indeed, if he is really strong with the people the hostility of corporations and financiers would be likely not to weaken him, but to make him stronger.

The story which has gained wide newspaper currency to the effect that some of the chief men of Wall Street recently demanded of Mr. ROOSEVELT that he pledge himself, if he should be re-elected, not to do anything to "disturb business," is of no great interest save in one aspect. It has been said of the story that it is manifestly untrue, first, because the Wall Street gentlemen named would never demand such a pledge, and, second, because if the demand had been made Mr. ROOSEVELT is so consumedly anxious for the nomination that he would have given the required pledge. The first of these reasons is valid and sufficient; the second is conjectural and superfluous. The tale is interesting, however, because it would appear to have been put in circulation by friends of the President who thought it would be good politics to meet the attacks of his Wall Street opponents with a "back fire" of this nature. If the people want him for a candidate, if they are firmly resolved to elect him next Fall, the publication of the Wall Street story ought to evoke an outburst of tremendous popular enthusiasm for Mr. ROOSEVELT, coupled with angry denunciation of the corporations and the bankers. If that result follows the putting forth of the story of the demanded pledge will be completely justified as good tactics. If there is no such result, if the country does not rally round the President and signify its intention to rebuke the plutocrats, the invention of the story could scarcely be called good tactics—it would pass for very bad tactics, since it would give the friends of Mr. ROOSEVELT serious cause for fresh anxieties, of which they have already an uncomfortable oversupply.

The reports that come from many States of President ROOSEVELT's loss of strength and popularity are too numerous and too well authenticated to be ignored. The members of the Republican National Committee now assembled in Washington talk, for publication, of Mr. ROOSEVELT as the only candidate the party has in view. They represent the desire for his nomination to be unanimous. There is evidence that when talking not for publication, many members of the committee speak of a change in the Republican attitude toward the President. Instead of being unanimous the party is actually divided upon the question whether he should be its candidate next year. It is not necessary to go to Washington or to consult the Republican National Committee to learn this news. It is open to anybody who will listen to the speech of people to know that great numbers of Republicans now look with deep misgiving upon the popularity of Mr. ROOSEVELT's candidacy, which they fear would involve party defeat. It may be a temporary and curable condition, but unquestionably something has weakened Mr. ROOSEVELT's hold upon the Republican Party and upon the people.

The testimony as to the nature of this "something" runs all in one direction. There is want of confidence in the President's steadiness and sobriety of judgment. Conservative men are afraid of him, and they openly say so. They never know what he is going to do. They do not like his constant exhibitions of the fighting temper. He is habitually spoken of as a terrible fighting man. But they do not want to fight, they want peace. This is a land of peace. The fighting temperament they feel is a dangerous one, particularly when the disposition to fight resides in a man in whom is vested the power to do vast harm. The course he has pursued on the Isthmus of Panama enjoys a surface popularity. But it was so irregular, high-handed, and so fraught with risk and possibilities of embroilment that sober-minded men, though they may be avowed partisans of an Isthmian canal, view the incident with apprehension as an evidence of the President's headlong impulsiveness.

The Northern Securities suit may have been a very proper one for the Government to begin. Even in "Wall Street" the organization of the Securities Company has been freely criticised as coming too near the forbidden line of the Anti-Trust act. But the decision to begin proceedings against the so-called merger was a grave one, and it is now declared that it was taken on the responsibility of the President himself, without consulting those two members of his Cabinet, who, in the general judgment of the country, are his wisest and safest advisers. The final responsibility of all Executive policies is, of course, the President's. An Executive of commanding ability, of wide and qualifying experience, and of conservative habit of mind might safely perform any of the functions of his office without taking the trouble to ask the views of advisers presumably inferior to himself in point of capacity. But the most unreserved admirers of Mr. ROOSEVELT would not pretend that he is such an Executive. He is neither a lawyer nor a man of business. Yet he did not hesitate to adopt a policy which any lawyer or any man of experience in affairs would have told him must result in grave disturbance to the business of the country. It has had that result. If he was to that extent unwarrantably self-reliant in a matter of this magnitude in which he may have been right, overweening confidence in his own judgment might at any moment betray him into disastrous decisions in other matters where he would be wrong.

Many instances of hasty and reckless action on the part of the President are cited in current discussions of his availability for renomination. The result of it all is, that the country appears to be withdrawing its confidence from him. Where it used to applaud it now fears and distrusts. Enthusiasm has given place to disquietude and apprehension. The country is beginning to feel that it would be better content with a less restless and self-assertive President.

HOW IT WOULD WORK.

We cannot think that the Union League Club would greatly advance the true interests of the colored men in the South or in the rest of the country if it could induce the Republican Party to take up and carry out the policy advocated in the resolutions of Thursday evening.

There are certain provisions in the new Constitutions of four of the Southern States which are probably opposed to the Constitution of the United States, since they confer the right of suffrage upon certain persons on the ground of descent—a condition with which the negroes cannot possibly comply. Still these provisions do not in terms "deny the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." It is, to say the least, doubtful whether the Supreme Court would condemn these provisions under the Fifteenth Amendment. There are other provisions which fix educational qualifications with which the great body of the negroes cannot now comply; they undoubtedly were intended in practice to exclude negroes, and they do have that effect. In terms they apply equally to whites, and if honestly applied, the standard of fitness for the suffrage would be an equal one. The Union League Club committee is quite uncertain whether the courts would hold that these educational tests are contrary to the Constitution of the United States, but we do not think there is much doubt that these tests do expose the States adopting them to a reduction of representation, and that this is equally true for the four New England States and the two Pacific States which also have adopted them.

Here, then, is the situation. There are four Southern States with provisions of doubtful constitutionality; there are eleven with provisions which expose them to a reduction of representation along with a half dozen Northern States. What does the Union League Club wish and expect to do in the premises? It proposes to set the machinery of the United States Department of Justice to work to punish violations of the Federal laws, and, if there are no laws that cover the case, to pass new ones. It also proposes that Congress shall reduce the representation of those States which exclude adult males from voting "except for participation in rebellion or other crimes." What will be the immediate and what the ultimate effect of an attempt by the Republican Party to carry out this policy? Unquestionably it will greatly aggravate and intensify race hatred in the South. At the same time, if Congress reduces representation, as proposed, not a single negro who cannot now vote will be enabled to do so. The only possible result would be that the South would have fewer votes in Congress and in the Electoral Colleges, and would cast those fewer votes with practically complete unity, as a section. We should have a still more "solid" South than we have now. We should have substantially the entire section voting en masse from an unpatriotic, narrow, demoralizing sentiment of race antipathy. We may say that this would be ignoble in the South. It would nevertheless be inevitable.

So far as the blacks are concerned, while they would gain no votes, they would incur deeper and more persistent prejudice than ever. They would become the objects of political resentment and the establishment of friendly and fair sentiment toward them, which is essential to their welfare, would be rendered almost impossible. They would be ruthlessly condemned by the action of their professed friends to difficulties and dangers for which they are themselves entirely irresponsible, and this without the gain of the slightest fraction of that political power and privilege which these friends claim should be conferred upon the race. If we examine the motives of the authors of this movement as they define them—with all sincerity, no doubt—and then trace the certain effect of the policy they advocate, we are lost in amazement at the absurd incongruity developed. We do not wish to be considered as justifying much of the feeling of the South in this matter. It has been extremely narrow and unenlightened. But the South has steadily approached a broader and more intelligent view. There has grown up among its people a class of men of affairs and of foresight who understand the need of a policy of justice toward the negroes and are striving to promote education, industry, morality among them, with prosperity as the promised reward. The policy of the Union League would hinder, embarrass, and tend to defeat the efforts of this class. It would aid in putting the South as a section under the iron rule of the demagogues who can and will work race prejudice for their selfish interests. The infinite risks to the Nation in this we know from the history of Populism in the South. And for all this confusion, demoralization, and reaction there would be no compensation to any class, while to the negroes whose wrongs inspire the movement there could be only greater trouble, a harder lot.

Fortunately, as we believe, there is practically no chance that the movement will get far beyond the parlors of the Union League Club.

THE WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE.

The incompleteness of the new bridge which is formally to be opened next week in spite of its incompleteness has perhaps been quite sufficiently insisted upon. Nobody will attend the opening ceremonies without ample notice that what he goes out to see is not a bridge with two roadways and half a dozen tracks complete and trolleys and steam cars running, and an ample promenade.

But it does not at all follow that the celebration should be deferred until all these things have been provided. A bridge is, essentially, a road over a river. Such a road there will be over the East River from the foot of Delancey Street by the end of next week, and it will justify the celebration. As the Mayor pertinently points out, it is as far advanced now as the first East River bridge was twenty years ago, when the opening of it was celebrated with exercises of which the most memorable and the best remembered is the address of ABRAM S. HEWITT. If the coming celebration produces anything as well worth remembering, it will be justified on its own account.

And there is a very good practical reason for not deferring the celebration. The relation of the bridge to the other means of interurban transit is a question which will attract more and sharply the attention of those concerned when the bridge is actually "open," no matter for how small a fraction of its ultimate usefulness. The earlier everybody entitled to a hearing upon any point connected with this question is heard, the better for the ultimate utility of the work. The curiosity and interest which the actual opening of the bridge will stimulate should be of great help to the authorities charged with developing to the utmost its practical uses.

THE EPIDEMIC AT BUTLER.

The conditions existing at Butler, Penn., as revealed by the appeal for a relief fund of $100,000 to aid in suppressing the epidemic of typhoid fever, are deplorable. The mortality has been large; more than 1,200 persons are now reported ill, suffering exists among the poor, and there is reason to fear that the epidemic has not reached its worst stage.

It is obvious, even without intimate knowledge of the facts, that this unhappy community is being devastated by secondary infection, and that by this agency the disease is being carried to neighboring communities, where it is appearing. This would warrant the conclusion that the outbreak has not been well handled. It is not well handled now if reports compiled for the Pittsburg papers can be trusted, and they seem to merit confidence. There are now at work in that field not less than five separate agencies of repression and relief, which are not in harmony, and consequently are not accomplishing as good results as would be secured by a single agency wisely directed. The Burgess, whose function corresponds with that of Mayor in the municipal organization, is collecting and disbursing relief funds in his official capacity. We also find the local Board of Health maintaining a futile activity, the State Board of Health, with a separate headquarters, doing the same; the Red Cross Society doing what it can in its own commendable way, the representatives of the Philadelphia relief movement, the representatives of the Pittsburg relief movement, and possibly other groups of unaffiliated and undirected workers largely wasting time and opportunity in duplicated effort, and, by reason of the fact that their respective fields of effort do not always touch at the edges, so to speak, failing to attain anything like thoroughness in dealing with local conditions and permitting many public dangers to escape detection and correction. Not in this way will Butler or any other community in like case be saved from practical extinction through secondary infection. If it needs $100,000 it should have it promptly, and to secure subscriptions to this or a much larger amount is the least difficult part of the task in hand. What it needs most is the services of an expert from outside, with skill and experience, who can coordinate the bodies now working at cross-purposes, cover the whole ground, bring order out of confusion, and use the money subscribed for relief and local sanitary reform to the best advantage. Without this a million dollars would not stop the spread of the epidemic and restore Butler to the condition of safe habitability. It is not so much money that is needed as good judgment in its employment for the ends in view. With this very much less than $100,000 would probably be ample.

To handle an epidemic which, through widespread secondary infection, has gained such headway as it has done at Butler, is a matter of great difficulty. To check it at the outset is much less difficult. Williamstown is a case in point. Typhoid fever broke out there and threatened Williams College as a similar outbreak at Ithaca threatened Cornell University. There were not over a dozen cases at Williams, but the outbreak had all the malevolent potentialities which reside in such occurrences. President HOPKINS did exactly the right thing, and did it at once. He secured the services of the accomplished expert who had represented the State Board of Health at Ithaca, took the measures called for without question or hesitation, and not one secondary case of typhoid has occurred in the town. Both Butler and Williamstown are object lessons, each in its own way—the one of how not to manage an outbreak of infectious disease and the other of how it should be managed. Those who contribute to the relief of Butler will be fully warranted in demanding that the situation be taken in hand by some one competent to deal with it, preferably an outsider without local interests and unhampered by social or other embarrassments; that the work of saving the town be done thoroughly, and that a satisfactory accounting be rendered in an exhaustive report which will crystallise the experience there gained for the information and protection of other communities.

RAISING THE GRADE OF GALVESTON.

The plan of raising the grade of the City of Galveston to conform to that established by the new sea wall is one of the curiosities of modern engineering. During the great inundation of 1900 the greater part of Galveston was submerged nearly sixteen feet, the tidal wave rising nearly sixteen feet above mean low-water level. The desirability of guarding against a like accident in future suggested the seawall seventeen feet above mean low water and this has been built. It soon became evident, however, that the existence of this impervious barrier between the city and the sea would become a very serious menace to life and property if a tidal wave should wash over it and be impounded by it, converting the site of the city into a lake by reason of the fact that the water which might come over the wall could not flow back into the sea. To prevent this it is now proposed to fill in and raise seventeen feet that portion of the city which was submerged in 1900. The area to be thus raised is approximately two square miles, and it will require something over 11,000,000 cubic yards of earth to do this. Buildings must be raised, pipes relaid, sewers rebuilt, and practically a new city built above the old one. The engineering problems are many and complex, but not impossible. That it is contemplated seriously and will probably be undertaken indicates a high degree of municipal enterprise in Galveston; and it is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of the opportunity to provide the city with adequate subways and pipe galleries. All the problems of a modern city should be considered carefully in connection with this unique opportunity to solve them satisfactorily and permanently.

Factory Girls and Shops.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is much force in the argument of Mrs. Watts in your paper of Nov. 24 that factory girls seem to be left entirely out of consideration in an effort such as the Consumers' League advocates to close the stores during the evenings before Christmas. Mrs. Watts asks how girls working from 7:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. can see and buy the pretty things if the stores are not open in the evening. But can this deprivation—after all an aesthetic deprivation, not a physical and social wrong—of a few weigh in the scale against the exhaustion and physical collapse of thousands of girls? No change is easy for all; must one not look on the greatest good for the greatest number?

The plan to close in the evenings is not actually prohibitive of purchases of factory girls. There is still the hour from 6 to 7 in many stores, and, although it may be rather hard for girls now and then to put off their supper and go in working clothes to do their shopping, could this weigh for a moment with them if they stopped seriously to consider the nervous tension, the crowding, the bad air endured all the day by girls behind the counters?

EMMA BRACE.

Corresponding Secretary of the Consumers League of New York City.

New York, Dec. 8, 1903.

NUGGETS.

His Line.

Master of House (to applying butler)—Can you open a beer bottle neatly?

Applicant—Um, not so very, Sir. You see, I've lived mostly in champagne families.—Chicago News.

Indication of Interest.

"Teacher is interested in you, pa."

"How so?"

"Why, to-day, after she told me seven times to sit down and behave myself, she said she wondered what sort of a father I had."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Conductor.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—I see by the paper that a conductor in one of the musical centres of Europe gets $25,000 a year.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Gracious! Why, that's more than the conductor and motorman get put together over here!—Yonkers Statesman.

His Slippers.

A preacher admonished the men in his congregation not to let their desire for "slippered ease" keep them from church on Sunday morning. A young man went home and inquired for his "slipperedess." His slippers have been known by that name ever since.—Boston Christian Register.

A POST OFFICE TRAGEDY.

Henry E. Warner in Baltimore News.

Listen to a tragic tale
Of a tramp's demise,
How a sad discovery
Took him by surprise.

In Post Office, Calvert Street,
Spied a man with grip
Sitting on the floor, awhile
Man filled order slip.

"Full o' money!" Tramp was sure,
As he well might be;
He had read the papers, and
One wise guy was he.

Slipped the grip and hit the beef
Out the first side door—
Opened up the treasure he
Found left on the floor.

Counted out the money? No!
Let the truth be said:
Grip was full of sample soap—
Tramp dropped over, dead!

FEARS A GERMAN REVOLT

Baron von Kardorff Alarmed by Socialists' Growing Power.

Wants Something Done to Put a Stop to It—Reichstag Debate on Brutality in the Army.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—In the course of a discussion on the maltreatment of private soldiers in the army in the Reichstag to-day Baron von Kardorff alluded to the enormous increase in the German Socialist vote. He said he would not assert that the army had grown untrustworthy, but he declared that its ranks were filled with Socialists, who were increasing in numbers with the growth of their party.

"My opinion," said Baron von Kardoff, "is that we are on an express train which is rolling with wind velocity into the socialized State of the future. At any rate, something must be done to prevent the growth of the Social Democracy, and the most effective means to this end would be to withdraw the suffrage for five years from Socialists who profess to be revolutionists or republicans."

This statement was greeted with Socialist laughter.

Continuing, the Baron said: "The Government must do everything in its power, for if nothing happens a revolution is coming with certainty."

The speaker pointed out that it would be impossible to suppress Socialism with intellectual weapons, and he urged Catholics and Protestants to conclude a truce in order that they might jointly combat this new danger. "It will then," said he, "be easy to lead a struggle against Socialism to a victorious end."

In the course of the debate War Minister von Einem entered earnestly into the charges of brutality against German army officers. He admitted that there had been abuses, and declared the army administration was determined to correct them as far as possible.

Nobody, he said, regretted the evils more than Emperor William, who never lost an opportunity to impress on the officials the seriousness of the offenses that had been brought to light.

Brutality in the army, said the Minister, was not wholly inexplicable. There was the bad private soldier as well as the bad Sergeant, and the bad private was largely responsible for the whole difficulty, "succeeding by the most devilish ingenuity in so embittering the non-commissioned officers that the latter finally vented their anger upon the weaklings."

This type of private, said the Minister, had always existed, and was more common under Social Democratic influence. The Social Democrats asserted that militarism enslaved, brutalized, and stupefied the people and suppressed freedom of thought. If this were true, Germany would be in a sad condition, since Germany was a universal military service country. But this was not true, as Germany had succeeded by an unparalleled combination of industry, intelligence, and energy in conquering a large part of the markets of the world.

During the year ending in June, the War Minister continued, fifty officers and 577 non-commissioned officers and good service men were punished for maltreatment of privates. Reckoning percentages, one officer in 400 and one non-commissioned officer in 120 had been found guilty of the misuse of authority. The convictions were really fewer during the recent agitation than in some other years. However, the army administration had determined to stop mistreatment altogether. Even 100 cases a year would be intolerable.

Herr Richter (Socialist) said what incensed him to the highest degree was that a single non-commissioned officer could commit twelve hundred instances of maltreatment, and that, too, in the Garde du Corps. If such a thing were possible in the guards, who were often under the Emperor's eyes, to what extent, asked the speaker, must this system of mal-treatment be carried on in troops of the line in remote regions?

JAPANESE DIET DISSOLVED.

Lower House Refused to Withdraw Attack on Ministry—Russia's Reply to Japan's Demands.

TOKIO, Dec. 11.—The Diet has been dissolved. Hopes had been entertained in official circles that in view of the extraordinary nature of the step taken by the lower house yesterday in its reply to the speech from the throne the vote on the reply would be reversed to-day.

The allied parties, however, at meetings held outside the Diet decided that the action taken should not be reversed, and the dissolution followed.

It is now reported in official circles that the reply of the Russian Government to the Japanese demands is on its way here, and it is forecasted that the final proposals of Japan will prove to be considerable modifications of the claims made in the last previous note.

It is also said that Russia has made considerable concessions regarding the difficulties in Manchuria.

The dissolution of the Diet leaves the Cabinet with a freer hand in the negotiations.

CHINA IS LOSING HOPE.

Dispatches Saying Japan Leaves the Manchurian Question in Abeyance Are Helping Russia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says another telegram from St. Petersburg circulated in the Chinese capital yesterday announces that Russia accepts the Japanese demands regarding Korea with certain modifications. The question of the evacuation of Manchuria is to be left in abeyance.

It is indisputable, says the correspondent, that the repetition of such messages, coupled with the long delay, is having a tendency to shake China's confidence in Japan and to influence the Chinese to consider more favorably the Russian demands in regard to Manchuria.

By The Associated Press.

PEKING, Dec. 11.—Prince Ching informed the foreign Ministers to-day that he was not negotiating with Russia, and that the Government was merely awaiting events.

It is known, however, that Lien-Fang, First Secretary of the Board of Foreign Affairs, who represented the Foreign Office during former negotiations, is paying frequent visits to the Russian Minister, M. Lessar.

CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS IN 1885.

Sir W. Vernon Harcourt Quotes from a Speech Delivered That Year by the ex-Colonial Secretary.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, speaking to his constituents at Tredegar to-night, drew a parallel between a speech delivered in Birmingham in 1885 by Mr. Chamberlain and the present policy of the ex-Colonial Secretary. In 1885, said Sir William, Mr. Chamberlain spoke as follows:

"It is improbable that the working classes of this country will ever again submit to the sufferings and misery inflicted by the Corn Laws. If this is the policy of the Tories we have only to recall the history of the times when protection stepped the poor and the country was brought to the brink of revolution."

Sir William said he would "leave Mr. Chamberlain with his present and historical conscience" and discuss that gentleman's immediate policy. He did not think it was worth while to take up time with Mr. Balfour's plan. The Government at this time was nothing that could really be called a Government. It was, Sir William said, "only a derelict wreck of fortuitous atoms which has lost its best officers and is being washed about by waves over which it has no control."

The speaker pilloried Mr. Chamberlain's statements concerning his policy and predicted that the result of the adoption of this policy would be ruinous to the poorer classes and would end in tying the hands of Finance Ministers in the future.

WANTS A DRAMATIC FINALE FOR THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

Anatole France Does Not Wish It to End Like a "Bourgeois Comedy"—Desires Another Court-Martial.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—An article in the Aurore by Anatole France on the question whether Dreyfus ought again to be tried by a court-martial is quoted by the Paris correspondent of The Times. M. France says:

"By instinct I am inclined to favor another court-martial. It is not desirable that this affair, of the true Shakespearian dramatic type, should end as a bourgeois comedy. I have not any personal interest at stake, but the interest of society.

"Courts-martial judge and sentence every day a number of French common soldiers. Like the latter, Dreyfus is amenable to a court-martial. To spare him would be to evade the reality and end this Shakespearean drama, as I just said, like a bourgeois comedy.

"A final verdict must be given by a court-martial in order that a social lesson may be learned.

"As to courts-martial themselves, no further evidence is required to show that they constitute bad administration of justice. Military men themselves know it. One of my officer friends told me how he proceeded when he was presiding over one of these tribunals. The accused was brought before him. When the case had been stated my friend remarked: 'A bad case. This is very bad.' Repeating this several times, he intimidated the accused and easily persuaded him to consent to the minimum penalty."

Notwithstanding his judgment of courts-martial as travesties of justice, M. France thinks it necessary that Dreyfus be acquitted by such a court before there can be a final settlement of his case.

SANDRINGHAM FIRE HEROINE.

Miss Knollys, Who Saved the Queen's Life, Is a Sister of the King's Secretary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Hon. Charlotte Knollys, whose bravery saved Queen Alexandra's life in the fire at Sandringham yesterday morning, has been associated with the Court since the early days of King Edward's married life. She is a sister of Lord Knollys, the King's private secretary.

Miss Knollys is private secretary and a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen. Warm friendship exists between her Majesty and Miss Knollys.

THE GERMAN ART QUARREL.

New Proposition with a View to Ending It and Securing a Representative Exhibit at St. Louis.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—A proposition is under consideration for the settlement of the dispute between the warring art factions, so that a united German art exhibit at St. Louis may be possible.

The Imperial Commissioner, Herr Lewald, originally formed a non-partisan committee to select exhibits, regardless of membership in any association. The academic organizations, which enjoy imperial favor, upset the arrangement by procuring a decision that the exhibit be placed under their management. Thereupon the impressionists, who include many of the leading artists of the country, though their associations have comparatively small membership, refused to participate.

It is now proposed that the Chancellor form a new commission, including none but the greatest names, regardless of the question whether they represent one association or tendency or another.

It is believed that only such interference can prevent the exhibit from being partial and one-sided.

EXONERATE CONSUL DAVIS.

Official Advices Regarding the Alexandretta Affair Say He Only Used His Cane in Self-Defense.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 11.—The United States Legation's latest advices regarding the Alexandretta affair confirm the reports of the violence of the police and the attack on Consul Davis, who only used his cane in self-defense.

It appears that Attarian, the naturalized American who had asked for the Consul's assistance in order to enable him to embark for Egypt, was arrested as a subterfuge.

After he had embarked on the consular boat with Mr. Davis, Attarian was invited to land in order to undergo fumigation, whereupon the man was suddenly seized by three policemen and promptly locked up. Mr. Davis, in attempting to interpose, was assaulted by the police and was obliged to defend himself with his cane.

Attarian is still a prisoner.

The report that the United States cruiser San Francisco left Beirut for Alexandretta was premature.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Chekib Bey, the Turkish Minister, to-day filed with the State Department an explanation from the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Alexandretta affair. It states in effect that Consul Davis sought to procure the illegal emigration of a Turkish subject, and, failing in this, attacked and beat the Turkish police and then took the steamer. The State Department has had partial advices from Minister Leishman and is awaiting the completion of his investigation.

Mrs. Schenley's English Estate.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Justice Bucknill to-day granted probate for the English will of Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, the benefactress of Pittsburg, Penn., who died at her home here in November. This document deals solely with the property in England. The American will, of which Andrew Carnegie is trustee, deals exclusively with Mrs. Schenley's property in the United States. It is understood that the value of the English estate is about $5,000,000.

Kaiser Receives Herr Ballin.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Emperor William received Herr Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, to-day and heard his account of the general situation in regard to steamship competition and the exact arrangements made with other lines for Southern European traffic.

BETTER CITY GOVERNMENT

Civil Service Reform League Hears Plans at Final Session.

Municipalities Said to be in the Hands of Piratical Political Organizations.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—The twenty-third annual convention of the National Civil Service Reform League concluded to-night with a banquet at the Lyric Music Hall. Charles J. Bonaparte presided, and Robert Adams, Jr., made an address on "Consular Reform." Other speakers were Wayne MacVeagh, John R. Procter, and Eugene F. Ware. Dr. Daniel C. Gilman was re-elected President, and the following Vice Presidents were named:

Charles Francis Adams, Joseph H. Choate, Grover Cleveland, Charles W. Eliot, Harry A. Garfield, Arthur T. Hadley, Henry Charles Lea, Seth Low, Franklin MacVeagh, George A. Pope, Bishop Henry C. Potter, and Archbishop P. J. Ryan.

At the day sessions, held at Johns Hopkins University, a paper was read by Charles Richardson, in which he said that a modern city under the spoils system was like a rich treasure ship with pirates on board. Prof. W. W. Willoughby of Johns Hopkins, Elliott H. Goodwin of New York, and Richard Henry Dana also made addresses. At the evening session Commissioner of Charities Homer Folks of New York read a paper on "Some Phases of the Practical Operation of the Civil Service Laws."

Mr. Richardson, advocating the merit system, said, in part:

"Modern cities are like richly laden treasure ships in an ocean swarming with pirates. The plunder that can now be obtained by gaining the control of a State or City Government is so enormous that wherever there is a chance to capture it the effort is sure to be made, and, being made for wicked and dishonest purposes, the men who make it and the means they use will be of a corresponding character.

"In many cases shrewd and unscrupulous leaders, assuming the cloak of civic patriotism, and acting as managers of party organizations, have succeeded in combining and molding the worst elements into disciplined bands of reckless mercenaries, which they use for controlling primaries and carrying elections.

"By distributing offices, franchises, contracts, and special privileges among their followers, these lords of misrule have converted public powers and public revenues into huge bribery funds, or rewards for betraying public interests, and defeating or paralysing the political efforts of great communities."

He advocated a greater use of the newspapers for bringing civil service reform home to the public.

Mr. Dana, on the same subject, said:

"The competitive system of appointments, as applied to municipalities in the United States, stops short of the higher officers. Exempting the latter from the merit plan was perhaps well in the tentative stages of the reform, but it is vastly more important for administrative purposes to have the reform extended to these higher places than to apply it to the lower.

"But can such positions as that of city engineer, city electrician, Superintendent of Roads, city physician, city chemist, &c., be safely filled by competitive examinations? Surely they can. The examination for the position of city engineer, for example, can be limited to graduates of established character from well-known technical or scientific schools, who have had a given number of years, at least, of experience, and the questions may be practical ones, testing the knowledge of and experience in all the subjects and engineering problems which an engineer of a large municipality should have.

"The examination for scientific positions in the United States service have been some of the most satisfactory of the competitive tests. Latent talent has been discovered, and the best men come to the top. In the National service of Great Britain all the permanent heads of departments, except Cabinet offices, are under the merit system."

Prof. Willoughby, on "Civil Service Reform in Maryland," said:

"During the last few years it should be said that the demerits of the spoils system have continued to be manifested in those branches of the public service not yet removed by law from its operation. Many of the appointments both of the present Governor and of the Mayor of Baltimore, whose term of office has recently expired, have been excellent, but in not a few instances, especially in the case of minor appointments, party loyalty and service have been permitted to excuse notoriously unsavory and even criminal records."

Mr. Goodwin asked: "Can the methods of examination employed in selecting carriers in the Rural Free Delivery Service be applied to the appointment of fourth-class Postmasters?" He said:

"It is a reflection on the intelligence of the people to suppose for an instant that they would not welcome the adoption of any practical plan which would place the appointment and removal of Postmasters on a strictly business basis. They are subjected to too great personal annoyance by the sudden substitution of an inexperienced for an experienced Postmaster, and a change in the location of the Post Office itself, to wish to continue a system—even though they have become accustomed to it—which involves delay, if nothing more serious, in the handling of matters of daily concern to them. Due weight must be given to local prejudice and the desire for 'home rule.'"

Cornell Students Gain Over Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The Cornell University register issued to-night shows that the total registration this year is 3,014 as against 2,968 at this time last year, a gain of forty-five students. Last year the registration was 170 larger than the preceding year. The falling off in the increase is due to the closing of the State College of Forestry by Gov. Odell and to the effects of the typhoid fever epidemic. The loss of the Forestry College cost Cornell seventy students.

SAYS MR. FAIR DIED FIRST.

Evidence of French Doctor Who Examined the Bodies of C. L. Fair and His Wife.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Dr. Perriquet, considered to be the leading witness in the Fair will case, testified to-day before Commissioner Bisler of New York.

He said he arrived on the scene an hour after the automobile accident and found both Charles L. Fair and his wife dead. The body of Mr. Fair was already rigid, but that of his wife was not rigid, indicating that the former died first. From the condition of Mr. Fair's body the witness believed death was instantaneous. The condition of Mrs. Fair's body indicated that her death was not instantaneous.

Dr. Perriquet recited the case of a woman who was murdered near the scene of the accident. Her wounds, which were in the head, were almost identical with those of Mrs. Fair, but she lived many hours. The witness further testified that while he was unable to swear positively if Mr. Fair died first, yet his positive opinion was that Mrs. Fair must have survived her husband.

The court has received a letter from M. Lescour, an official of the local Mayor's office, near the scene of the accident, saying that the porter's wife who found the bodies told him she saw Mrs. Fair's hand move after Mr. Fair was dead.

The cross-examination of Dr. Perriquet will take place on Monday.

Brazilian Reciprocity Measure.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 11.—The Chamber of Deputies has approved an amendment to the budget bill authorizing the Government to reduce by [illegible] per cent. duties on products from [illegible] [illegible] cotton from Brazil [illegible]

"TOSCA" DRAWS A CROWD

Mme. Ternina as the Heroine Pleases the Audience.

Messrs. Caruso and Scotti Also in Good Voice—Concert by People's Symphony Auxiliary Club.

The remarkably fine performance of "Tosca" that is to be seen at the Metropolitan Opera House this season attracted a numerous audience last evening at its third repetition. The cast was the same as at the previous representations. Mme. Ternina was in better voice than she has been at any time since her reappearance, which was noted by all her admirers with heartfelt satisfaction. She put all the tremendous intensity into her representation of the heroine's character that makes it one of the most remarkable pieces of operatic acting to be seen anywhere to-day. There is much to admire in Mr. Caruso's performance, especially in the second and third acts; in the scene after his torture is convincing in its showing of indomitable spirit and flaming hatred in a body crushed and weakened, and in his final air in the last act he rises to superb eloquence. He again committed the impropriety of repeating it. He does not, however, suppress the desire on the part of the spectators that he would present himself in a somewhat more distinguished or at least sympathetic appearance, and in a costume that would accentuate less his deficiencies of figure. Mr. Scotti's Scarpia never fails in its aristocratic and cynical effectiveness. Mr. Vigna's conducting was as energetic as ever.

POPULAR CHAMBER MUSIC.

The second concert of the People's Symphony Auxiliary Club, given last evening at the Cooper Union Hall, was an admirable example of what such a concert should be. It was interesting as offering one of the first public appearances in New York of a string quartet of promise and, as they showed last evening, already of excellent accomplishment; it is led by Miss Olive Mead, and is composed, besides her, of the Misses Elizabeth Haughton, Miss Gladys North, and Miss Lilian Littlehales. They gave a smooth and carefully studied performance of Beethoven's string quartet, Op. 18, No. 5, in which there was fine quality of tone, especially on the part of the first violin, and pure intonation. Such playing of such chamber compositions is what will present this class of music to the Cooper Union audiences in the way to win them to love and admiration. The authorities of the enterprise ought to see to it that the level reached at this second concert is maintained.

The programme also included a group of piano solos by Miss Katherine Ruth Heyman, Richard Strauss's 'cello sonata, played by Miss Littlehales and Miss Heyman, and three songs sung by Mr. Jampolski, baritone. There was an audience large considering the class of music it was asked to listen to—an audience that ought to be increased, if the standard is kept where it should be kept. Mr. Arens, as usual, gave brief analytical explanations of the music before it was played.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Prove that the National Art Theatre will be a paying 5 per cent. investment and then you can get an Andrew Carnegie or a John D. Rockefeller to put up all the money necessary, is what Mrs. Martha McCollough Williams, the author and story writer, told the Woman's Auxiliary of the National Art Theatre Society yesterday afternoon in Tuxedo Hall.

"There is another thing we should insist on," said Mrs. Williams. "If we ever get the theatre, let us have no 'serial' authors who turn out a play every morning before breakfast. We don't want to rely on people like Clyde Fitch and Cyrus Townsend Brady, who can work four typewriters at once, one with each hand and one with each foot."

Mrs. Williams's remarks were received with enthusiasm by the 200 women present.

Mrs. Nye announced that it was the plan of Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Miss Jeannette Gilder, and others to build a memorial to Harriet Hubbard Ayer, and asked the society to help this movement as much as possible.

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Guy Bates Post, recently identified with "Soldiers of Fortune," has been engaged by Kirke La Shelle to play the part of Steve in his forthcoming production of "The Virginian." The play will open at the Manhattan Theatre Jan. 4. Mattie Earle has been engaged for the principal comedy rôle.

Mr. Damrosch's Lecture.

The second of Mr. Walter Damrosch's lecture recitals on the all-engrossing subject of "Parsifal" was given yesterday afternoon in the new Lyceum Theatre to the great admiration of a very large number of ladies who paid the closest attention. Mr. Damrosch devoted the afternoon to the second and third acts of the music drama which he explained, recited, and played.

NAT C. GOODWIN INJURED.

Severs Small Artery by Being Thrown Against Girder of Brooklyn Bridge When Automobile Broke Down.

Nat C. Goodwin, the comedian, who is playing the character of Bottom in a "Midsummer Night's Dream," at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, was thrown from his electric brougham while crossing the Brooklyn Bridge last night, and was so severely injured that it was thought he would not be able to go on with his part, and his understudy, Edmund D. Lyons, prepared to take his place. Mr. Goodwin, however, after being attended by Ambulance Surgeon Wilms of the Cumberland Street Hospital, insisted on going to the theatre and proceeding with his part. A large audience was kept waiting fully an hour by the accident.

Mr. Goodwin left his home at 320 West End Avenue, Manhattan, early in the evening in the automobile. The machine was crossing the bridge at a good rate of speed when, according to William Chatterton, the chauffeur, a part of the steering gear gave way, and he lost control of the carriage. The brougham swerved to the left, and colliding with one of the girders which separate the roadway from the railroad tracks, threw both Mr. Goodwin and the chauffeur out of their seats. Mr. Goodwin's head struck against a post and he received a deep cut two inches long on the left temple. A small artery was severed, and blood poured from the wound freely. His clothes were saturated, and it was feared by Policeman Brady, who picked him up, that he would die from loss of blood before help could arrive.

FILE PLANS FOR MUSIC HALL.

To be Erected on Forty-eighth Street, Near Broadway.

The Realty Amusement Company, of which Morris H. Hayman is President, filed plans at the Building Department yesterday for a new music hall, to be erected on the north side of Forty-eighth Street, just east of Broadway. The place is to be known as "Lederer's"—not Lederer's Theatre or Music Hall, it is explained, but just plain Lederer's.

Work on the new structure will be begun immediately, and, owing to the fact that the structural materials are all ready for delivery, Mr. Hayman said yesterday that the building will be completed by February 15.

The side walls of the building now occupying the plot will be used, but, aside from this, the playhouse will be an entirely new structure. The plans were prepared by George Edward Harding, with Stanford White of McKim, Mead & White as consulting architect.

NANCE O'NEIL AS A "TRILBY."

McKee Rankin's Influence Over Her as Described by Manager Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The troubles of Nance O'Neil, McKee Rankin, and W. S. Cleveland, the theatrical manager, who has attached all the property of the two actors, were aired in the Justice Court here to-day.

Mr. Cleveland in his testimony declared that Miss O'Neil was hypnotized by Rankin.

"It is a second case of Trilby and Svengali," said he. "From the stage of my theatre I have seen Rankin exert his influence over Miss O'Neil. When he looked at her she forgot her lines, and when he snapped his fingers at her she would act. He has an undue influence over her, and has kept her segregated from other actors or managers."

When Miss O'Neil was put on the stand she denied the allegation of Mr. Cleveland that Rankin had any hypnotic powers over her.

The case, which involves the recovery of advance expenses which Cleveland claims to have furnished Miss O'Neil and Rankin, was continued until Dec. 14.

SAYS MR. BRYAN USED DECEIT.

Mrs. Philo S. Bennett, Appealing from Probate Court Will Decision, Charges Undue Influence.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 11.—Counsel for Mrs. Bennett, widow of Philo S. Bennett, to-day filed a long statement of the reasons for the appeal recently taken from the decision of Judge Cleaveland in the Probate Court in relation to Mr. Bennett's will. In the formal notice of appeal it was announced that objection would be taken to all of the bequests in the will providing for trust funds for educational purposes to be administered by Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan, and also to the appointment of Mr. Bryan as executor and trustee.

The document filed to-day, after repeating the clauses of the will to which objection is taken, says in effect that Mr. and Mrs. Bryan "induced and persuaded" Mr. Bennett to sign a paper addressed to William J. Bryan and to copy a considerable part of another paper, the said copy to be addressed to Mrs. Bennett. The papers referred to are the sealed letter by which Mr. Bryan and his family were to be given $50,000 by consent of Mrs. Bennett, and a letter similar in purport which Mr. Bryan produced in court.

It is declared that the sealed letter addressed to Mrs. Bennett "misstates and is misleading in that Mr. Bennett did not then own, nor at any time thereafter did he own the Bridgeport houses referred to," and Mrs. Bennett will not receive under the document probated as the will of Mr. Bennett the amount that Mr. Bennett intended she should have.

The document continues: "The writing addressed to this appellant, the wife of Mr. Bennett, did not state the real and true arrangement which Mr. and Mrs. Bryan had induced Mr. Bennett to enter into with them. The fact that the children of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are to receive $15,000 of Mr. Bennett's money was not stated, but on the contrary the writing addressed to the widow expressly stated that if William J. Bryan for any reason is unwilling to receive that sum for himself, that he shall distribute the $50,000 among educational and charitable institutions, while in truth and fact and in law the letter addressed to Mr. Bryan constituted him a trustee for his wife and children; and the sum of $25,000, if received by Mr. Bryan would belong to his wife and children, all of which Mr. Bryan and his wife well knew."

Allegations of undue influence are made concerning all the clauses appealed from.

EXPLOSION IMPERILS MANY.

One Hundred Girls Rescued from Pittsburg Fire—One Man Missing.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—Seven persons were seriously burned and many others sustained slight injuries to-day in a fire and explosion at Armstrong's cork factory on Twenty-third Street.

Robert Hanlin is missing. He is supposed to be buried in the ruins.

The fire started in the grinding room on the second floor and gained such headway that many of the six hundred employes barely escaped from the building with their lives.

Over 100 girls were carried by the police and firemen from the second floor by means of ladders.

The explosion was due to a motor and boiler and partly wrecked the building, which was a small structure adjoining the larger buildings. The total loss is $40,000.

BIG VERDICT AT CHICAGO.

Court Awards $896,670 for Land Valued by Railroads at $5,000,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—A verdict for $896,670 compensation was returned by a jury in Judge Smith's court to-day in the condemnation suit begun by the sanitary district to obtain possession of land lying along the west bank of the Chicago River, between Madison and Van Buren Streets. After the verdict had been rendered, counsel for the Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, the principal defendants in the case, made a motion for a new trial, which will be argued in a few weeks.

The verdict is considered a victory for the sanitary district, as the defendant railroads declared that they would be damaged to the extent of at least $5,000,000 by the condemnation of the land. The jury took fifteen hours to reach a verdict.

GUNBOAT CASTINE GOES AGROUND

Tug from League Navy Yard Assists Boat to Deep Water.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—The United States gunboat Castine, which left the League Island Navy Yard yesterday for Key West, was aground in the Delaware River near Marcus Hook, between the high tides to-day.

The Castine dropped anchor last night near the Marcus Hook Bar, fifteen miles below this city, and after raising her anchor this morning she went on the bar while turning to go down stream.

Finding her engines unable to draw her bow off the sandy bottom, Commander A. M. Knight sent word to the navy yard for aid. The Government tug Samoset was sent to the gunboat's assistance.

At high tide this afternoon the tug, with the aid of the Castine's engines, floated the little warship. The Castine anchored for a short time, and at 5 o'clock proceeded down the river. She is apparently uninjured.

SUPPORT NEW YORK RETAILERS.

Independent Tobacco Manufacturers Give Moral and Financial Aid.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Independent Tobacco Manufacturers at their meeting to-day decided to give the moral and financial support of the manufacturers to the Retailers' Association of New York. The committee's recommendations were also adopted looking toward more harmonious relations with the retailers than have existed in the past.

Phi Chapter Association Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Phi Chapter Association of Zeta Psi of the University of the City of New York was held last night in the St. Denis Hotel. Dr. J. A. Becker acted as toastmaster, and among those present were W. H. McElroy, the Rev. Charles A. Mead, Assistant District Attorney F. A. Garvan, Alderman Armitage Mathews, F. L. Schenck, Ward C. Belcher, Gordon L. Hatch, Judge J. A. Duke of Virginia, and the Rev. Calvin McClelland of Newport, R. I.

Contribution to "Conscience Fund."

A postal money order for $7.50 was received yesterday at the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES as a contribution to the "conscience fund" from M. Burton, and has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day is for débutantes. There is a long list of teas and receptions, and among them are those of Mrs. William S. Prentice, 53 East Fifty-fifth Street, for Miss Kate De Forest Prentice; Mrs. Edward H. Ripley, 11 West Fifty-sixth Street, for Miss Amelie Ripley; Mrs. Thomas L. Manson, 23 East Sixty-ninth Street, for Miss Dorothy Manson; Mr. L. Edward Frith, 35 West Thirty-seventh Street, for Miss Louise Sheldon Frith; Mrs. Herbert Sanford Carpenter, 56 West Fifty-fifth Street, for Miss Carpenter, and Mrs. Robert Deyo, 108 West Forty-eighth Street, to introduce Miss Margaret Deyo.

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Mrs. Joseph F. Stone announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margot Stone, to Count Alexander Baroldingen, of Austria, now a resident of New York. The wedding will be celebrated in the early Spring.

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The engagement has been announced of Robert E. Tod and Miss Katharine Chew, a daughter of P. F. Chew.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Marguerite Henckel, daughter of Mrs. L. E. Reynolds Henckel of West Fifty-seventh Street, and Malcolm Burrill Fallis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Fallis.

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Francis Scott will hold a reception for the members of the Neighborhood Cotillions and the Bachelors and Benedicks Dance, and George G. McMurtry, Jr., who is to marry Miss Mabel Post on Tuesday, will give his farewell bachelor dinner at Delmonico's.

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House parties are to be given by Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and James Henry Smith over this week end.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Parmly Day (Miss Wilhelmina Johnson) have purchased a country place, Folly Farm, at Suffern, N. Y., and are making their home there. Mr. and Mrs. Julian Day (Miss Isabella W. Curtis) are still at Pelham Manor.

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Mrs. C. A. Fowler of 13 East Fifty-fifth Street gave a small dinner last evening and has cards out for another next week.

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Mrs. George J. Schermerhorn will give a dinner this evening at 2 West Forty-fifth Street for her débutante daughter, Miss Vera S. Schermerhorn. Covers will be laid for thirty, and later Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn will take their young guests to see "A Japanese Nightingale." Miss Schermerhorn will have no formal coming out, but will have several luncheons and dinners given for her during the season.

⁂

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon. After Christmas she will visit Mrs. James Kernochan.

⁂

Miss Betty Metcalf received her intimate friends yesterday afternoon and showed them her wedding presents. Among these are many beautiful pieces of jewelry, rare laces, and handsome pieces of furniture. Miss Metcalf gave a dinner in one of the private rooms at Delmonico's last night. The guests were her fiancé, Robert J. Pruyn, and the attendants at their wedding on Tuesday next, who are the Misses Frederica V. Webb, Florence V. Twombly, Catharine M. Dix, Wenonah Wetmore, Jessie Sloane, Thérèse Iselin, and Miss Minnie Metcalf of Erie, Penn.; Frederick S. Pruyn, Arthur S. Burden, L. C. Clark, Jr., Barret Wendell of Boston, Arthur Iselin, Prescott Metcalf, Richard Lawrence, and Roger Kinnicutt, and Edwin Bowditch and Edward L. Pruyn of Albany. The table was decorated in green and white. Mr. Pruyn will give his bachelor dinner to-morrow evening at the Fort Orange Club, Albany.

⁂

Mr. Pruyn and his bride are booked to sail for Europe after the holidays, and will spend the Winter on the Riviera.

⁂

Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler of 10 East Sixty-eighth Street will give this afternoon, from 4 to 7, a reception for the members of the New Amsterdam Club, the Cotillion of Eighty, and the Madison Dances.

⁂

The Saturday Evening Dances will have their first affair to-night at Delmonico's. Mrs. Huntington and several of the patronesses will receive.

⁂

The Bachelors and Spinsters held the first of their dances for the season at Delmonico's last night, and the class organized for very young people by Mrs. Howland Davis met at Sherry's.

THE NEWS IN NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 11.—Col. Edward De V. Morrell is making extensive improvements to his estate at Ochre Point and will spend $30,000 on the work.

A. L. Audrain is here from New York, and it is understood that his visit is in connection with the erection of a hotel on the site of the old Ocean House, on Bellevue Avenue. Mr. Audrain purchased last year a portion of the property and erected a business block on the site, and so successful was his venture that he is ready to go into the construction of a hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. William Homer Leavitt, the latter the daughter of the Hon. William J. Bryan, are expected here next week to be guests of Mrs. A. L. Leavitt, Mr. Leavitt's mother.

SOCIETY AT WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Russian Ambassador.

The Countess Marguerite Cassini entertained this evening at dinner for young people. Her guests included the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, Miss MacVeagh, Miss Wetmore, Miss Boardman, Miss Hill, the Count De Chambrun of the French Embassy, Rubidio Ziehy of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, Mr. Del Viso of the Argentine Legation, and Walter Berry.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. McKenna to-day issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Isabel McKenna, to Pitts Duffield of New York, the ceremony to take place at the family residence Wednesday, Jan. 6, at noon.

Mr. Justice Brown, who was threatened with total blindness a week ago, is reported as improving, and has a reasonable hope that the sight of one eye may be spared.

The opening concert of the Washington Symphony Orchestra was given to-day at Lafayette Opera House in the presence of the most fashionable audience brought together in any Washington theatre during the present season. The soloists of the afternoon was Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler, pianist; Reginald De Koven as conductor. Among the five numbers given was Symphony No. 2 of Saint Saens, given for the first time in America.

Box holders present and all entertaining guests were Senator and Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Draper, wife of the former Ambassador to Italy; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mrs. James Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Slater, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Representative and Mrs. Henry K. Porter, Mrs. John E. Reyburn, Representative Nicholas Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, James Lowndes, and Mrs. Reginald De Koven.

Princeton Dance and Song Recital.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 11.—A subscription dance is being held this evening at the Princeton Inn. Invitations were sent from lists submitted by the following ladies who are acting as patronesses: Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Henry B. Fine, Mrs. G. A. Armour, Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, Mrs. Bayard Stockton, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Ewen Green, Mrs. Janeway, and Mrs. Marquand. Francis Rogers of New York, baritone soloist in the South Church, gave a song recital in Alexander Hall to-night under the auspices of Orphic Order, which was largely attended by the student body.

TO CUT THE TENDERLOIN

Gen. Greene Plans to Redistrict Middle of Manhattan.

Would Wipe Out Old Precinct Lines Between 14th and 59th Streets and Establish Two New Stations.

Plans for a complete redistricting of the police precincts in Manhattan between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets, by which the present Tenderloin Precinct will be wiped out and other important alterations effected, were presented by Police Commissioner Greene yesterday to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. That body partially sanctioned the scheme by voting $67,000 for the acquisition of a site for one new police station in the territory affected, as it was necessary to close an option on the property at once.

Under the redistricting plan, as outlined in the Police Commissioner's report presented by Controller Grout, two entirely new precincts will be created, with the necessity of creating two new Captaincies. In addition the present substation in the Grand Central Station in Forty-second Street will be enlarged into a complete station.

Commissioner Greene has drawn a line between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets running down the middle of Sixth Avenue. Cross lines are drawn, east and west, at Twenty-fourth Street, Thirty-second Street, Forty-first Street, and Forty-ninth Street. The sections thus created are numbered beginning with seventeen and running to twenty-six, these being the numbers of the new precincts created by the lines. The precinct from Fourteenth to Twenty-fourth Street and west of Sixth Avenue is No. 17; that from Fourteenth to Twenty-fourth Street and east of Sixth Avenue being No. 18. All of the precincts west of Sixth Avenue are to have odd numbers, and the even numbers are east of the central dividing line. Madison Square is placed entirely in the proposed Eighteenth Precinct, and Bryant Park is placed entirely in the Twenty-second Precinct. Otherwise the lines are entirely regular.

All of the present precinct stations in this territory are utilized, the present West Twentieth Street Station going into the proposed Seventeenth Precinct; the East Twenty-second Street Station into the proposed Eighteenth Precinct; the present West Thirtieth Street Station into the proposed Nineteenth Precinct; the present West Thirty-seventh Street Station into the proposed Twenty-first Precinct; the present East Thirty-fifth Street house into the proposed Twenty-second Precinct; the present West Forty-seventh Street house into the proposed Twenty-third Precinct; the Grand Central Station into the proposed Twenty-fourth Precinct, and the present East Fifty-first Street house into the proposed Twenty-sixth Precinct.

This provides houses for all the proposed precincts except the proposed Twentieth and the proposed Twenty-fifth. The home of the Twentieth Precinct, running east of Sixth Avenue and from Twenty-fourth to Thirty-second Street, will be somewhere between Second and Third Avenues and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first Streets. Controller Grout has an option on property in Twenty-eighth Street, and the appropriation of $67,000 enables him to take up this option if so disposed. The station for the new Twenty-fifth Precinct will be between Eighth and Tenth Avenues in Fifty-sixth Street.

When Controller Grout presented the plan to the Board of Estimate yesterday he said it had been intended to put the station for the Nineteenth Precinct in the building for the new Pennsylvania Railroad Station and enlarge the station in the Grand Central Station to make it of first importance. However, the Pennsylvania Railroad, he said, would not consider such a proposal, so that the present West Thirtieth Street Station would have to be utilized. The New York Central management, he said, had agreed to the change in the station already in their building.

"Of course I do not know if the incoming Police Commissioner will care to follow out the ideas embodied in the statement of Gen. Greene," said Mr. Grout, "but there is an option on property in Twenty-eighth Street that it seems desirable for the city to take up, and I would suggest that this be disposed of now."

Accordingly the $67,000 was voted, and the rest of the plan allowed to stand over until the incoming administration shall pass upon it.

DRESSER OFFERED DEPOSIT.

Experience of the Eastern Trust Company in Connection with the Shipyard Trust.

It was learned yesterday that the search of D. Le Roy Dresser, when President of the Trust Company of the Republic, after "working capital" for the shipbuilding combination in the early Fall of 1902 was somewhat wider than has appeared from the testimony in the case. The capital was desired so that the official statement of the company's condition could go out, and the amount of the total is believed to have been in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. Of this amount the Trust Company of the Republic furnished $1,500,000, of which $750,000 was under the Harris, Gates & Co. loan, now the subject of litigation.

Where the remaining $400,000 came from has not developed as yet, but the quarter in which such an amount and another $100,000 might have been raised had things progressed favorably appeared in the experience of the Eastern Trust Company one day shortly before the Harris, Gates & Co. loan was made, as told by one who had personal knowledge of the transaction.

An officer of the Eastern Trust Company was called on the telephone, it is said, and it was Mr. Dresser who answered on the other end. Mr. Dresser offered a deposit of $500,000 on condition that there be a nominal loan of $500,000. He was asked upon what securities, and replied that they would be considered at a later date.

The officer told Mr. Dresser that he would be obliged to consult the President of his company, Charles M. Jessup. The account was not received.

To Select New Fire Chief.

The Civil Service Commission decided at a meeting held last evening to publish an advertisement in The City Record on Monday giving notice that there will be an examination for Chief of the Fire Department on Dec. 21. The notice says that only Deputy Chiefs who have served six months as Deputy Chiefs are eligible. It is most probable that the only applicants for the examination will be Chiefs Lally, Kruger, and Ahearn. They all applied when the notice, afterward withdrawn, was sent out a couple of weeks ago, by the Civil Service Commission. Chiefs Murray and Duane, it is said, are satisfied with their present places.

American Ice Investigation.

The Investigating Committee of the American Ice Company, appointed by the stockholders, held a long meeting at the Gorgian Hotel yesterday afternoon. A report was adopted which is to be printed and presented to the stockholders next Tuesday night, when it will be made public. The members of the committee present were John A. Sleicher, G. Clem Goodrich of Baltimore, and A. C. Nickerson of Boston.

Hebrew Technical School.

An exhibition of the work done during the year by the pupils of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls will be given this afternoon in the ballroom at Delmonico's under the auspices of the Trustees. It will be followed by a reception. The Trustees are contemplating the erection of a new school building to cost $400,000.

Established 1786. Worms, a. Rh. Germany.
P. J. VALCKENBERG
RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES
SOLE OWNER OF
THE LIEBFRAUMILCH-CLOISTERS
and other renowned vineyards.
For sale by leading dealers.

IN THE SHOPS.

Buster Brown ribbon comes about four inches wide, a white ground with Buster and sprays of holly in red. It is 45 cents a yard. Buster looks very much like himself too.

⁂

When one wishes to be really extravagant in wrapping Christmas gifts there is holly ribbon about half an inch wide. The green and red on a white ground and a narrow line of red on each edge is 7 cents a yard.

⁂

Hatpin holders are made of satin ribbon about an inch wide, this doubled up about hatpin length and feather stitched together on the two edges to make a long and narrow bag which holds a long glass bottle in which the hatpins go. The ribbon is carried up above this bottle and is tied to hang on the side of the mirror, or anywhere that it will be convenient. One of these cases will cost 65 cents.

⁂

A clothes hanger covered with ribbon, the hook and all, seem very cheap at 88 cents, but they are selling for that in one of the shops. They are in plain colors and in flowered ribbons.

⁂

The Juliette slippers for house wear made of gray oese, the tops and slashed sides edged with a narrow band of fur of the same shade, are very pretty. They cost $3.

⁂

The handsomest cushions that have been seen this season are those of velvet or plush with leather trimmings. Bands of leather an inch or more wide are put on in straight lines or scroll designs. At the corners the ends of the leather are allowed to hang for several inches and are frequently finished with Chinese coins.

⁂

Agreeable presents are boxes in which are put up a box of powder, a box of soap, and a bottle of perfume all of the same scent and the same make. The only thing is that in any make worth while they are expensive.

⁂

The Kayser zinn, as we have said before, is constantly being brought out in new and attractive pieces. Some of these now are in tones of a copper color. A liqueur set in this is delightful. One small one consists of the tray, longer than it is wide; a small decanter, and six tiny glasses. The glasses are set in standards of the metal, the decanter has trimmings of it, and the tray is of the metal only. The glass is of a brown shade to tone with the metal. This set costs $9.70. Other larger sets have two small decanters and twelve glasses. The zinn is used for ornamenting decanters of both white and colored glasses.

⁂

Tall cigar lighters of the zinn are selling at $3.85 each. Some of these have the burner round and beneath it on the standard is a place for a safety matchbox. Other lighters are without this and have the lighter boat shaped like old Eastern vessels.

⁂

There is a new ware from Holland which has beautiful colors. One vase is particularly attractive. It is tall and rather slender, the upper part a soft delicate pink and the very lower part a soft, dove gray. Upon the side is the figure of a peasant woman, in slight relief, the colors of the figure a trifle deeper than those of the foundation. The effect is beautiful, and the vase, which is fifteen or sixteen inches high, costs only $5.50.

⁂

The designs are all those of peasants. Many of the pieces are figures in pottery. Square standards for tea or coffee pots, with two figures on each, cost $1.75. They are less attractive than the other pieces.

⁂

Small round ash trays in Kayser zinn cost 75 cents each.

⁂

Interesting things in plates which have silhouette designs upon them in soft wash tones cost 75 cents each. Pastoral scenes are shown in solid colors on the plates, with no detail.

⁂

Many very pretty things are to be seen in the shops in stocks that have been marked down, and that are clean and fresh and great bargains at the prices asked for them. For 25 and for 48 cents very pretty things are to be found for the looking.

CONSUL DIED AFTER A DINNER.

He Cared for United States Interests in Spain During Late War.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Capt. Charles A. P. Talbot, British Consul General at Boston, died suddenly at his residence in Brookline to-day.

Capt. Talbot attended the monthly dinner of the Victorian Club in this city last night and soon after returning to his residence was stricken with an attack of heart disease. This morning his condition rapidly grew worse, and he died at 12:40 o'clock this afternoon.

The State authorities were notified of the Consul General's death by the British Vice Consul, and the Federal officials will be notified to-morrow by the British Ambassador at Washington.

The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon at the Church of St. Saviour, in Brookline, and the interment will be at Evergreen Cemetery, also in Brookline.

Capt. Talbot was born in Ceylon, India, nearly sixty-two years ago. He was educated at Radley, near Oxford, in England, and passed into the army in 1862, joining the Fourteenth Hussars, in which regiment he later reached the rank of Captain.

In 1866 he entered the Consular Service as British Consul at Tahiti. In 1880 he was transferred to Taganrog, Russia.

He was sent to Corunna, Spain, in 1895, and during the Spanish-American war he was placed in charge of the United States interests in that district. So well did he perform his work that he received the thanks of the American Government. In 1902 he came to Boston as Consul General, succeeding the late Consul John Blount.

Capt. Talbot leaves a widow and seven children.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John C. Wilmerding.

John Christopher Wilmerding, senior member of the firm of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 64 White Street, and the oldest and best-known dry goods auctioneer in the city, died on Thursday night at his home in Orange, N. J. His death was caused by bronchitis, and followed an illness of about a week.

Mr. Wilmerding was the son of William E. Wilmerding, in his day a famous auctioneer. He was born Feb. 28, 1829, and in 1852 he became a member of the firm of Wilmerdings & Mount, which connection he continued until 1873, when he joined the firm of Field, Morris & Flower. In 1877 the firm of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co. was formed, and continued until 1886, when the present firm was organized.

From 1876 until a couple of years ago, when failing health forced him to retire from active business, the firms with which Mr. Wilmerding was connected conducted practically all the large trade sales of woolens, cottons, and flannels in the city.

Mr. Wilmerding was President of the Essex County Country Club and a member of the Union and Merchants' Clubs of this city.

He is survived by a widow, two sons, John C. Wilmerding, Jr., and E. Coster Wilmerding, and a daughter. Mrs. Wilmerding is a sister of John G. Heckscher, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. De Saulles of Bethlehem, Penn., and an aunt of Mrs. George B. McClellan.

Obituary Notes.

JESSE D. CARR, a well-known California pioneer, politician, and extensive land owner, died at Salinas, Cal., yesterday, aged eighty-nine years.

GEORGE G. NACHMAN, a noted musician and well known throughout the country for his long identification with union labor, died at Baltimore, Md., yesterday after a few hours' illness from acute bronchitis.

L. C. RIGGS, President of the Chattanooga Ice Company and a wealthy manufacturer, died yesterday at Chattanooga, Tenn., of injuries received in a collision between his automobile and a street car. He will be buried in Cincinnati.

HARRY C. ROSS, aged thirty-five years, a son of Erastus Ross, died at Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday. He was formerly connected with the Merchants' National Bank and the private bank of Ross & Sons, both of which failed several years ago.

JOHN HUGHES, a well-known Democratic politician of Montgomery County, N. Y., died yesterday at Fort Hunter, aged sixty-eight years. He was formerly Postmaster of Fort Hunter and also Superintendent of Section No. 6 of the Erie Canal. He was a personal friend of ex-President Cleveland.

CHAUNCEY H. HILLS died at his home, 169 Congress Street, Jersey City, on Thursday from pneumonia. He was sixty years old and was one of the founders of Janes Methodist Church. His funeral will be conducted by the Rev. E. V. King, who was the first pastor of the church.

MRS. JANE ELLIOT CAMPBELL, wife of William Campbell, died on Thursday of this week at her home, in this city. She was seventy-seven years of age, and had been married fifty-seven years. She had been interested for a great part of her life in Christian and benevolent work, and for thirty-six years had been an active member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Campbell is survived by her husband and eight children. The funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Funeral Service of Admiral Gherardi.

STRATFORD, Conn., Dec. 11.—The body of Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi (retired) will be removed to Annapolis, Md., to-morrow, where the funeral services and burial will take place. As yet no arrangements have been made for a service here.

DIED.

BESSER.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Dec. 11, 1903, after a brief illness, Herbert M., beloved son of Edwin E. and Mathilde Besser, aged five years.
Funeral services at residence, Neptune Av. and Elm St., New Rochelle, on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 1:04 P. M.
Detroit and Buffalo papers please copy.

BRIGGS.—Suddenly, Dec. 11, at his residence, 195 McDonough St., Brooklyn, Francis Briggs. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURNHAM.—At his home in Harrison, N. Y., James Albion Burnham, in the 54th year of his age.
Funeral at All Saints' Church, Harrison, on Saturday, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock.

COWLES.—At Orlando, Fla., on Dec. 8, Virginia E. Cowles, formerly of Farmington, Conn.

HUBBARD.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1903, Florence, daughter of the late Ann Frances and John L. Hubbard.
Funeral services at her late residence, 33 Pelham Road, on Saturday at 3 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Station at 2:02 P. M., returning at 4:23.

LANDON.—At Bordentown, N. J., Dec. 11, Sarah Durland, wife of Rev. Thompson H. Landon of the Newark Conference.
Funeral will be held at her late home Monday, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M.

MORRIS.—Thursday evening, Dec. 10, 1903, Lydia Caroline, beloved wife of Dr. Moreau Morris, at 109 East 73d St.
Funeral services on Monday, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M. at St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St. Relatives and friends invited.
Boston papers please copy.

WELLS.—On Dec. 11, Albert P. Wells, in the 60th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 86 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

WILMERDING.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 11, in the 75th year of his age, John Christopher Wilmerding, son of the late William E. Wilmerding.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Beau Séjour, Orange, on Monday, Dec. 14, on arrival of train leaving Barclay or Christopher St. at 10:10 A. M.

WISE.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, at his late residence, 182 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, William Wise, in the 80th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held in the lecture room of Plymouth Church, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

WISE.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Dec. 10, Albert J. Wise, husband of Gertrude Bunnell.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 553 West 162d St., on Saturday, Dec. 12th, at 12 o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM.

A SERVICE MEMORIAL OF THE LATE JOHN Dwight will be held at the Church of the Puritans, 130th St. and 5th Av., Sunday, December 13th, 1903, at eleven A. M., conducted by the Pastor, Rev. C. J. Young, D. D.

The Great Pinelawn Cemetery, three times size of Central Park, now open. Office, 25 Broad St.

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 11.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ALBINO, Saverio, 327 E. 115th St.	26	10
BERNORSKY, J., 124 Suffolk St.	1	10
BOECKLE, Arthur E., 165 E. 123d St.	1	10
BRANDA, Maria M., 93 Baxter St.	1	11
BARRETT, Alice, 114 E. 7th St.	25	9
BIRMINGHAM, B., 53 Jackson St.	64	10
BRAUN, Clara, 525 E. 5th St.	1	9
BECK, Samuel, 282 E. 64th St.	3	10
BECK, Frank E., 787 Prospect Av.	49	10
BURSTEIN, Schaler, 208 E. 102d St.	1	11
BANKS, William H., 670 3d Av.	2	9
BYRNE, William J., 168 W. 65th St.	25	9
COFFEY, Sarah, 2,013 8th Av.	67	9
CAMPBELL, E., 1,287 Columbus Av.	18	10
CROSBY, Hester, 166 E. 48th St.	65	9
COPLEY, Bridget, 1,756 Madison Av.	57	10
COSTELLO, John, 175 10th Av.	36	9
CAMPBELL, John L., 112 Cherry St.	34	10
CAMPBELL, Jane E., 252 W. 93d St.	77	10
COONEY, John, 254 1st Av.	21	11
CARSEN, Mildred, 571 Lexington Av.	1	9
CULVER, Annie F., 157 W. 90th St.	50	10
CULVER, R., Pleasantville, N. Y.	60	11
DOERFLER, F., 345 E. 20th St.	4	10
DONOHUE, Agnes, 144 Cherry St.	57	9
DRURY, Ann, N. Y. C. Home	60	9
D'AMTORA, G., 28 Carmine St.	1	10
DILLON, Annie, 89 Christopher St.	35	9
DENNIN, Bridget, 553 W. 12d St.	44	9
DALY, James, 36 New Bowery	57	9
DALLUGA, William, 247 E. 84th St.	18	9
DUFFY, Harry, 169 E. 94th St.	36	10
DILLON, Jennie, 655 Hudson St.	37	9
EAGLESON, Sarah A., 159 W. 140th.	71	9
FOWLER, T., 231 W. 122d St.	64	9
FRIDENBERG, Dr. E., 249 Lenox Av.	66	9
FARLEY, Edward, 441 W. 44th St.	34	10
FITZSIMMONS, J., 432 W. 17th St.	28	9
FUCHS, Eva, 236 Henry St.	1	11
FINK, Henrietta, Isabella Heimath	75	10
FITZPATRICK, E. F., 34 Gouverneur	62	9
GARRY, Adeline, 805 10th Av.	15	9
GLEASON, Ellen, 118 E. 51st St.	30	9
FOLINA, Calagena, 212 Elizabeth	10	11
GORDEN, Edgar J., 20 W. 64th	33	10
GRIFFIO, Rocco, 205 Grand St.	10	11
HARTMAN, C. S., 312 E. 39th St.	61	8
HOLTZ, Anna, 308 W. 26th St.	59	10
HAUG, C. F., 146 E. 58th St.	52	10
HAYMANS, M., 332 E. 114th St.	68	10
HART, P., 82 St. Nicholas Av.	60	10
HOLAHAN, Johanna, 1,294 Lexington Av.	37	10
ILER, Anna M., 165 E. 4th St.	51	10
JEROLIMAN, H., 226 W. 75th St.	34	10
KORTRIBLESKY, Louisa, 185 7th St.	57	10
KERNAN, J., 210 W. Broadway	42	9
KIRSCHNER, Esther, 240 E. 80th St.	1	10
KEEGAN, Mary, 436 E. 66th St.	55	9
KANE, Florence, 129 W. 38th St.	1	10
LINBERG, J., Bellevue Hosp.	30	9
LAWTON, Wesley W., 530 W. 39th	1	10
LARKEY, William, 29 South St.	35	11
LANES, Rose, 422 W. 41st St.	43	[illegible]
MOSER, Alfred, 208 8th Av.	27	10
MARSHMAN, Moritz, 331 E. 97th St.	1	10
MANNING, Mary, 349 W. 11th St.	57	9
MEAGHER, Lillian, 2,174 3d Av.	11	10
MINCHENER, A., 18 Chatham Sq.	35	10
McCORMACK, Elizabeth, 302 E. 25th	76	10
McELROY, M., 305 W. 69th St.	1	10
NEUEREITHER, George, 512 E. 17th	52	10
NIERENSTEIN, Gettel, 72 Suffolk St.	26	11
O'CONNELL, Hannah, 1,343 3d Av.	49	10
O'KEEFE, William I., 396 Spring St.	24	9
O'HARA, John, 237 E. 121st St.	1	9
PFEIFER, Josephine L., 546 10th Av.	64	9
PATTEN, Anna, 347 E. 116th St.	8	11
ROACH, John, 55 W. 11th St.	35	9
ROTONDO, Filomena, 83 Elizabeth	28	9
ROSECRANSE, Anna, 500 W. 181st	63	11
SMITH, Mary, 209 W. 122d St.	47	9
STIERMER, Lambert, 1,658 3d Av.	12	9
SCHULTZ, Louis, 98½ E. 4th St.	43	10
SHEA, Agnes, 267 W. Houston St.	30	9
STEIN, Peter, N. Y. C. Home	77	9
SIEGMEISTER, Meyer, 11 Essex St.	33	10
SHORT, Katherine, 129 E. 110th St.	1	10
STOLLE, Kate, 1,957 3d Av.	64	11
SCOTT, Florence E., 406 W. 39th St.	19	10
STUMPF, Clara, 3 Amsterdam Av.	44	11
SWENSON, Mary A. E., 204 E. 26th	56	10
SAUER, Rose, 422 W. 41st St.	32	9
SAVENA, Feriger, 84 Jones St.	26	9
SULLIVAN, Norah, 70 E. 12th St.	47	9
TIERNEY, Annie, 1,383 Madison Av.	1	9
TRAUTZ, August, N. Y. C. Home	73	9
TRAYNOR, Annie, 126 W. 102d St.	48	9
WRIGHT, James, N. Y. C. Home	73	7
WEYMAN, Edmund, 117 W. 96th St.	63	10
WISE, Albert J., 553 W. 162d St.	38	10
WEIMER, Catharine, 5 Chrystie St.	60	9
WEINBERGER, Orwin, 146 Avenue C.	40	10
WAESSNER, Ernest, 157 E. 105th St.	32	9

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
AYERS, Sarah B., 2,358 Morris Av.	73	9
CODY, Mary, 673 Union Av.	56	9
CULLEN, Martin, St. Joseph's Hosp.	35	10
CAMP, Fred E., Morris Heights	41	9
CARBONE, James, Fordham Hosp.	1	9
DUFFY, Robert L., St. Joseph's Hosp.	19	11
FRANK, Angela, 459 E. 151st St.	32	9
FEINGOLD, Esther, 636 Morris Av.	1	11
GOLDSTEIN, N., St. Joseph's Hosp.	30	10
GOLDSTEIN, Lena, St. Joseph's Hosp.	20	9
HOUSTON, Philip, St. Joseph's Hosp.	23	10
JACKSON, Maria, 1,810 Washington Av.	90	10
JARCZYNSKI, Georgiana, King's Bridge	36	9
McDANALD, Josephine, 631 E. 138th.	1	9
McGOWAN, John F., 163 St. Ann's Av.	32	10
MURPHY, John, Lincoln Hosp.	46	7
PAGE, William H., Lincoln Hosp.	35	9
QUINN, Elizabeth, 157th St. and Marion Av.	1	10
STRODTBECK, Helen, 953 Trinity Av.	1	9
STRAUB, Louisa, 723 E. 144th St.	1	9
STIVERS, Annstice, 1,752 Main St.	87	9
WHITE, Louise, 1,336 Stebbins Av.	4	9
WYSE, Julia, Riverside Hosp.	9	10

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
BARONA, Angelinor, 195 1st St.	1	10
BEHLERT, Louisa, 95 Tillary St.	57	11
BORTHWICK, Emily, 342 2d St.	28	9
BRUCE, Bessie, 691 Wythe Av.	18	9
BUONGIONNO, Joseph, 1,305 Bedford Av.	42	9
BRADA, Dominick, 360 Metropolitan Av.	1	11
CASEY, Catherine T., 51 2d Place	35	10
COLE, Anna C., M. E. Hosp.	43	9
DIBBENS, Chas., 362 Greenwood Av.	69	10
DINZERBACKER, Margareth, Brooklyn Hospital	64	9
DOWNS, Styles, St. Peter's Hosp.	60	11
FALLON, Mary, St. Peter's Hosp.	59	9
FICHTER, Barbara, 98 Stagg St.	73	9
FINSLEY, Norah, 54 Herkimer Place	37	9
FREY, August, Kings Co. Hosp.	34	10
FRYER, Agnes, 2,754 Church Av.	1	10
FURS, Emil, 26 Monteith St.	1	9
GESERICK, Robert H., 23 Oakland	36	9
HAGEN, Mary, 11 N. Oxford St.	1	10
HAGENMAYER, Frank, 573 Hart St.	63	11
HARKINS, John, 170 Prospect St.	64	9
HARTLEY, Carrie E., 181 Navy St.	34	9
HAUTH, Henry, Kings Co. Hosp.	1	10
HUGHES, Elizabeth, 461 Pacific St.	1	10
JANN, Maria, 346 Atlantic Av.	70	9
JOHNSON, Frances, 14th Av. and 46th St.	8	9
KENNY, Agnes, 270 1st St.	8	10
KETCHAM, Rosetta A., 70 Covert St.	26	9
LEBOWITZ, Leon, 42 Belmont Av.	56	10
MANENNER, James H. H., 436 Jefferson Av.	64	9
MATHES, Harry, E. D. Hosp.	32	11
MAYER, Beritha, 807 Flushing Av.	44	9
MANAM, Mary, Cons. Home	23	11
McCONNOR, Patrick, 210 Clarkson	62	10
McIVOR, James A., K. Co. Hosp.	63	10
McLURE, Thomas, 53 Concord St.	38	9
PARTRIDGE, Zebiah N., 135 Montague St.	85	9
PEES, James W., 940 Fulton St.	70	10
PRENDERGAST, Thomas, Saratoga Av. and Prospect Pl.	60	11
PROVINZAND, Victor, St. John's House	8	10
RAAHL, Amalia, 137 Weirfield St.	44	9
RADE, Ernst, 151 21st St.	73	9
RILEY, Edward, 112 Walworth St.	27	9
ROLLINS, Helen L., 916 Atlantic Av.	4	10
ROSE, Mary, St. Peter's Hospital	46	10
SCHLOSSMAN, G., Infants' Hosp.	3	9
SHARP, Mary, 51 Russell St.	90	9
SHAW, Jere, 262 Navy St.	1	10
SMITH, Thomas, 66 Roebling St.	53	10
STACHELSKE, Stanislaus, Kingston Av. Hospital	5	11
STODDARD, Hugh, 231 Oakland St.	13	10
THOMPSON, Elizabeth A., 133 Utica Av.	40	10
TIENKEN, M. D., 530 Leonard St.	53	10
TOOHEY, Lillian, 841 E. 34 St.	25	9
ULMER, Charles, 179 Eldery St.	12	9
WAMSLEY, Mary A., 142 Oakland St.	63	10
WEINAR, Jacob, 663 Broadway	1	10
WHITTON, Sadie M., 117½ Withers St.	1	9
WIATT, Edgar J., 1,241 Madison St.	27	9
WICK, Charles, 514 11th St.	1	11
WILLIAMS, Elizabeth, 167 20th St.	1	10
WILLIAMS, J. R., St. Mary's Hosp.	37	9
YOUNGS, Sylvester, 418 Henry St.	62	9

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St. Services conducted by the pastor, Rev. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D. Sermons at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday prayer and praise meeting, 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11; evening subject, "John Eliot—Apostle to the Indians." All cordially invited.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship with Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible School 9:45 A. M. Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. GEO. C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor, will preach at both services. Morning topic: "The Story of the Flock, or the Great Pastoral Poem." Evening topic: Sermon on the Parables. "The Extension and Expansion of Christ's Kingdom." EVERYBODY WELCOME.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square. Edward Judson, Pastor.—The Rev. James M. Bruce preaches at 10:45, and the Rev. David A. MacMurray at 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Paul's Creed"; 7:45 P. M., Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, (5th to 8th Avenues,) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services, 10:45, "An Unworthy Desire"; 7:45, "Manliness of Christianity." All seats free. All welcome.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street. Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 A. M. Dr. Seymour at 8 P. M. Dr. Thomson's Bible class at 5 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, Broadway and 76th St. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by the rector at 11 A. M.; choral evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McCONNELL, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A MEMORIAL SERVICE. A service in memory of the late Bishops INGLE of Hankow and LEONARD of Salt Lake will be held in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and 53d Street, Sunday, December 20th, at four o'clock in the afternoon. The Bishop of New York will preside. The speakers will be Bishop Talbot of Central Pennsylvania, the Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Lloyd, and others.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., rector. 11 A. M., matins and sermon, (Dr. Parks.) 7:45 P. M., organ recital, (Lacey Baker.) 8 P. M., evensong and sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST St., Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER STRONG, Rector.—Services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M.; preacher, rector; 8 P. M.; seats free; preacher, rector.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Dedication octave. Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4. Procession.

Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon by rector, 11 A. M. Musical service and sermon by rector, 4 P. M. Evening service and sermon by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, Above 45th Street. Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Litany, Holy Communion; Preacher, the Rector; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. Services 7:30, 9:30, 11, noon, 4, 8.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St.—4 P. M., special musical service, with small orchestra. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9 o'clock; sermon and choral eucharist, 10:30; choral evensong, 4 o'clock; sermon and vested choir at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St., Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion....8 A. M. Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector...11 o'clock. Anniversary Service for Deaf-Mutes; Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton....8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 o'clock. Regular morning service 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. Dr. Greer will preach in the morning.

St. James Church, Madison Av. & 71st Street, Holy Communion....8 A. M. Morning Service and Sermon, (Dr. Cornelius B. Smith)....11 A. M. Evening Service and Sermon, (Rev. C. W. Kirkby)....8 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Varick St., below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV., Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 8 P. M.

LUTHERAN.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James's,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor—Services, 11 and 8; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach at 11 and 8.

JANE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—"Wesleyan Praying Band" conducts three services, 11, 3:30, 8; sweet songs, short talks, music, testimonies. Welcome.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, COR. 60TH ST. REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "AN IRREVERENT GUEST." Evening subject: "ISRAEL'S HEROIC LAWGIVERS." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Midweek Social Devotional Service, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

7th Av.—METROPOLITAN TEMPLE—14th St. Communion, 10:30, followed by sermon by the pastor. Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre will preach 7:45. Prayer meeting Wednesday. All seats free. Popular concert to-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. ANDREW GILLIES. 11 A. M.—"The Helpfulness of Hindrances." 8 P. M.—"The Law of Truth."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Pastor. 11 A. M.—"LIFE." 8 P. M.—THE VIRGIN MARY. Music from Adams's cantata, THE HOLY CHILD. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the square and 6th Av. Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, pastor, will preach. 10:30—"Earth's Greatest Grief." 7:45—"Divine Help and Human Hindrance." Children's hour, Dec. 15, 3:30. Public invited. Mr. John D. Slayback will preside.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., bet. Broadway and 8th Av., Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—10:45 A. M., address by Miss Kate O. Curtis of India; 8 P. M., the pastor will preach.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barto preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers, Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. Rev. Shepherd Knapp. On Sunday, Dec. 13th, Mr. Knapp will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., will preach at 4 P. M. CHORAL EVENING SERVICE AT 8 O'CLOCK. All seats free. Mr. Knapp will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. Vesper Service Friday, 5 P. M. (Organ prelude at 4:30.)

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. by the pastor. Afternoon subject: "Enrichment of Service." Evening service discontinued. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Minister. On Dec. 13 the morning service commences at 11 A. M. Topic: "The Sanctification of the Home." At 4 P. M., the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. At 8 P. M. will be held the fifth of the SPECIAL EVENING SERVICES. Mr. JOHN R. MOTT, General Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, will deliver an address. The Sunday school and adult Bible classes meet at 9:45 A. M. Midweek prayer meeting, Wed., Dec. 16, 8:15 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

OVERCOATS

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADIson Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, minister.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue, Corner of Twenty-fourth Street.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach morning and evening. Bible school in Chapel 10 A. M. Classes for adults.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street, Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Lord's Supper." 4:30 P. M.—"Partners of Christ."

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av. 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Song Service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d Street. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Communion service at 4 o'clock. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring, Near Varick.—Sunday school, 9:30. Preaching by pastor, H. Roswell Bates, 10:45 and 7:45. All welcome.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.—Morning, Rev. W. D. Sexton; Evening, The Lord's Supper.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

REFORMED CHURCH.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Floyd Decker 8 P.M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The People at Golgotha." Evening—"The Householder and His Treasury."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St., Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Cross We Cannot Escape, and How to Bear It." Evening—"The Wound for Which There Is no Cure."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister. Service at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., of Princeton will preach 11 A. M. Rev. Herman C. Weber, 8 P. M.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Av. and 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—The pastor will preach. 4 P. M., "The Last Judgment," by Spohr.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening; his evening subject will be: "A Great Question—What Is Your Life?"

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4th Avenue and 20th St., Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited. "Religion's Debt to Herbert Spencer" will be the subject of Mr. Slicer's sermon. Pastor's Study Class after services. Sunday school in Parish House at 10 A. M.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St. Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "The Higher Unitarianism." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M.; Dr. Savage will preach; subject, "The Debt of Religion to Herbert Spencer." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av.

UNIVERSALIST.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PAternity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., pastor; morning subject: "The Revelation of Herbert Spencer Plus the Revelation of Jesus Christ." Evening address: "Novels—Their Use and Abuse."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M., "The Action of the Subconscious Self."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CLASS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS—To-morrow's lesson explained and discussed at the People's Bible Institute, 150 Fifth Av., at 3:30 P. M. to-day. All are welcome.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James O'Connor preaches: "Protestant and Catholic Versions of the Bible."

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St., regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject—"Prophet, Pulpit, and Press as Educators."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, Thirty-fifth Street, Between Park and Lexington Avenues, the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. Church service, 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "The Little Stone Cut Out the Mountain Without Hands."

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St. Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. AND 44TH Street.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30, 3 o'clock. Evangelistic Service. All welcome.

HENRY FRANK, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, Sunday, 11:15, "Moses," in series "Makers of Great Religions." Prologue: "Helen Gould's Biblical Controversy."

HUGH O. PENTECOST, LYRIC HALL, 723 Sixth Av., near 42d St.—Sunday morning, 11 o'clock, subject: "The Bible View of Women."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEgie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning at 11:15 o'clock, lecture by Dr. Felix Adler; subject, "New Standards of Conduct Based on Ethical Religion." 3d lecture. All interested invited.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY SERVice of the Church Mission of Deaf-Mutes will be held in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St., on Sunday, Dec. 13, at 8 P. M.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV., Near 123d St.—Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Mind and Body," C. H. Birdsall. Public meeting next Tuesday evening, "Death."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. BRANCH.—"Parsifal," lecture-recital by [illegible], Tuesday, 8:15 P. M. [illegible] Hall, [illegible] West 58th St. Public cordially invited.

Bequest of $10,000 to Grace Church.

In her will, which was filed for probate yesterday, Jane Grant Walker bequeaths $10,000 to Grace Church, this city, "for a diaconal fund," the income to be devoted in perpetuity to the maintenance of a woman serving the parish in charitable and missionary work, "as a perpetual memorial of Miss Walker's [illegible]." The remainder of the estate, estimated at $50,000, is divided among relatives.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selections for Dec. 20, 1903.

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SUBJECT.—The Queen of Sheba Visits Solomon. Kings, x., 1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT.—When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice. Prov. xxix., 2.

An incident somewhat similar to that now brought before us occurred in comparatively very recent times. It was when an African Prince was sent on an embassy to Queen Victoria. When he reached her Court he was filled with as much astonishment at what he saw as was the Queen of Sheba when she visited Solomon. But the cause of all the prosperity, intelligence, and comfort seen on every side he could not understand. So he asked the Queen for a solution of the mystery. Laying her hand upon the Bible, she replied: "This is the secret of England's greatness." The Queen of Sheba must likewise have returned to her home impressed with the same great truth—that it was a knowledge of the will of God, and obedience to it, that explained all that she had seen. She had heard of it before she came, but when she came into personal contact with him who had built "The Temple" she said, "Behold, the half was not told me." (v. 7.)

The incident of her visit may be studied from various standpoints. We may view it as showing the relation of wealth and prosperity to the blessings of God; or, as showing the earnestness of the heathen world and its need of instruction, or as setting forth the great contrast between earth's wealth and power and its ignorance and hunger; or, as our Lord applied it when He said; "The Queen of the South will rise up in judgment with this generation and shall condemn it, for she came from the uppermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon, and behold, a greater than Solomon is here." (Matt. xii., 42.)

The line of thought which we have followed in studying the history of Solomon, however—while it incidentally and inferentially touches upon all of these points—will bring before us more especially the personal position and influence of one who is "built up a spiritual house"—one in whom God dwells as manifestly as He did in "The Temple" of Solomon. For it was "when the Queen of Sheba heard of the fame of Solomon concerning the name of the Lord, she came to prove him with hard questions," (Verse 1)—questions which no one else could satisfy.

UPBUILDING OF THE BELIEVER.

Considering the incident in this light, this lesson grows logically out of that of last week. Then we saw what a magnificent and joyous thing it was to be dedicated as a temple of the living God—to be one in whom He dwells and with whom He walks. Now we see how such a character is to affect others. For the importance of the upbuilding of the believer—his spiritual growth—is not limited to himself. He is not the only one—or even the principal one—to be benefited by such a growth. It is, in fact, not a very important matter in itself, and by itself, that any particular man should become "a temple of the Holy Ghost." It is, to be sure, a great privilege and a wonderful exhibition of Divine grace, to be such a temple—all the greater and more wonderful because each one in himself is of so little worth. He is only one of many millions, and why should God bestow upon him such loving kindness?

St. Paul himself could not understand it at all unless it was that in him "first, Jesus Christ might show forth all long suffering for a pattern" to others. (I. Tim., i., 16.) He declared it to be the great problem of his life to ascertain why he was called out of darkness, when he said—"I press on, if so be that I may apprehend that for which also I was apprehended by Christ Jesus." (Phil., iii., 12, R. V.) And he never came so near to solving the question as when he realized that his very living was "needful" only for the sake of others. (Phil., i., 23-25.) So it is with every one.

For the Scriptures plainly declare that God places his children in a world that is forgetful of Him—and keeps them in it—simply that the world may be blessed, and brought to a knowledge of Him. The beautiful parable of "The Wheat and the Tares"—the story of Abraham's intercession for the cities of the plain—the history of David in the army of Saul, the building of "The Temple" by Solomon—and many other incidents—show very clearly how God blesses the world because of the presence in it of His own dear children. For the sake of "the Wheat"—"His Wheat," (Matt., iii., 12)—which He will gather "into His garner," (Luke, iii., 17)—"the Tares" are not uprooted. For the sake of "ten righteous," the whole city of the wicked would have been spared. For the sake of David, Saul's army was victorious. For the sake of Solomon, that he might build "The Temple," all Israel was blessed with peace and prosperity.

But this is not the only direction in which the presence of the child of God is to be seen and felt. He is not to be simply a negative force to prevent evil, but he is to be a positive force to do good among men and to glorify God. All men are now somewhat familiar with an instrument called a dynamo. In its essential nature it is simply a piece of soft iron properly wound with insulated wire, and made to revolve between the two poles of a magnet. This body of soft iron thus does nothing but move continually in the presence of that which has power in itself, but in so doing it becomes a power to give light and heat to a whole city, and to move the wheels of countless industries.

Something like this is the position of the child of God in the world. Having received grace from Christ, he is to minister grace for Christ. He is to be in his measure—"the light of the world, a city that is set on an hill," and "cannot be hid." (Matt., v., 14.) With such a position and such a work, who can estimate the value of every individual believer? His very presence, like the oxygen in the air, should give life and strength. But if he does not daily receive grace by a close walk with God—like the soft iron when it ceases to revolve between the poles of the magnet—his power will be gone. So it was with Solomon. His position, and that of "Temple" which he built, could be maintained for good only as long as he cleaved to God himself. (ix., 1-9.)

ZENITH OF HIS GLORY.

When he was in the prime of his manhood, and in the zenith of his glory, the Queen of Sheba came to him. She "lived a thousand miles distant, on the Red Sea. Sheba is a country of Arabia Felix. It is the Yemen, or Sabean country of Arabia, and famous for perfumes. It also abounded in silver and gold. As there is a Sheba among the sons of Cush, (Gen. x., 7,) and another Sheba among the sons of Joktan, (Gen., x., 28,) a doubt has arisen whether the 'Queen of Sheba' was an Ethiopian or an Arabian Princess. The expression 'Queen of the South,' which is applied to her by our Lord (Matt., xii., 42) would suit equally well either country. And both countries profess to have traditions on the subject connecting the Queen of Sheba with their history. In both countries, too, curiously enough, government by Queens was common. Still, there is little difficulty here in deciding between the rival claims, since those of Arabia decidedly preponderate.

"The Arabian Sheba was the great spice country of the ancient world, whereas Ethiopia furnishes no spices. The Arabian Sheba was an important kingdom. Sheba in Ethiopia was a mere town, subject to Meroe. If Ophir be placed in Arabia there will be an additional reason for regarding Sheba as in the same quarter, since then Solomon's trade with that place will account for his fame having reached the Sabean Princess." (Canon Rawlinson.)

As regards the purpose of this visit of the Queen of Sheba, Geikie says: "Legend has been busy with an account of the tests with which the Queen tried the wisdom of Solomon. She had dressed—we are told—five hundred boys as girls, and five hundred girls as boys, and collected one thousand carpets of gold and silver tissue, a crown adorned with pearls and diamonds and a great quantity of perfumes. All these were sent to Jerusalem, and with them a single pearl, a diamond cut through in zigzags and a crystal goblet in a box. Her envoy brought also a letter to Solomon, which intimated that if he were really a prophet, he would tell which were boys and which girls in the train of her ambassadors. Guess the contents of the box, pierce the pearl, thread the diamond and fill the goblet with water which came neither from earth nor heaven."

The King told the contents of the letter, we are informed, before it was opened, distinguished the boys from the girls as they washed their hands, the boys only dipping their hands in the water, the girls tucking up their sleeves to their shoulders and washing their arms as well. By the help of a magic stone, he drilled a hole through the pearl at once, and he threaded the diamond by making a worm pass through it with a fine thread in its mouth. The crystal goblet he filled with water gathered from the sweat of a wild horse ridden furiously over the plain.

Such were the trifling subjects that interested the heathen mind generally, but it is evident from the Scripture narrative that they were not the "hard questions" with which this Arabian Princess proved Solomon. The fame of his wisdom and wealth and works had indeed reached her. But it was not his riches nor his scientific knowledge nor his literary abilities nor anything that he had done, except the building of "The Temple," that had awakened her interest. For Hiram, King of Tyre, was rich and learned, and, according to Josephus, often pitted himself against Solomon as aspiring to be his equal, and his fame was quite as extended as that of Solomon by his commerce, for they were very closely united in all such adventures. Egypt also was the seat of great learning, and her monarch was a King of great power and influence. But the Queen of Sheba was not attracted to either Hiram or Pharaoh and never thought of going to them to have questions that troubled her answered. But it was the fame of Solomon "concerning the name of the Lord," (v. 1), his connection with "The Temple," and the worship of God that drew her to him. She evidently felt that no one else could so well satisfy "her longings. So "she communed with him of all that was in her heart." (II. Chron., ix., 1.)

RICHES NOT ESSENTIAL.

So it is always. Riches and learning are powerful elements of influence, but they are not the most essential elements. They can be used to extend a knowledge of God and of His grace and for the comfort of men, and so the child of God has the grandest of all incentives to acquire them. They can also enable one to answer many very necessary and important questions concerning material things and earthly conditions. But everywhere there are men who are troubled with "hard questions" concerning time and eternity—concerning God and their own souls—which by themselves they cannot answer. Only those who are taught of God and are filled with the Holy Ghost are able truly to answer them. For St. Paul says: "God hath revealed them unto us by His Spirit; for the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God, that we might know the things that are freely given to us of God." (I. Cor., ii., 9-12.) Thus all such stand in the world to witness for Christ. It is a high calling. It is a higher privilege. But alas! how few there are whose chief attraction is in matters "concerning the name of the Lord"!

This, however, was what drew the Queen of Sheba to Solomon. But she would never probably have sought him—even because of the things "concerning the name of the Lord"—if she had been satisfied with herself, with her own attainments, or with the condition of things in her own land. She evidently hungered after something which her own country, with all its spices and riches, was unable to give her. Then the ships of Solomon brought to her shores the news of his wisdom and greatness, and this news was always coupled with the crowning glory of Jerusalem, "The Temple" on Mount Zion, and the wonderful presence of God which filled it. Solomon and this glorious God were always linked together in every report that reached her. It opened new hopes to her mind. Perhaps he could satisfy the cravings of her soul.

Thus—like the anxious sinner in every age—his Queen of Sheba was "oppressed with perplexing difficulties—discouraging objections—and distressing fears," (Scott's Com.)—and—she determined to seek help at all costs. It was no easy task. It involved a long and untried journey. The very thought of the undertaking not unlikely met with opposition and ridicule from those about her. To carry it out, she must break through many of the prejudices and customs regarding the seclusion of women which had been binding for ages. Moreover it involved great self-denial and personal inconvenience. She must give up the comforts of home and, with a costly retinue, undergo for a long time great fatigue. But all of these she braved that she might have the hunger of her soul satisfied. And she knew of no one who could satisfy it but one who was always associated in her mind with the "unknown God."

EFFECT ON THE QUEEN.

When she came to him her difficulties were removed—her mind was enlightened—and her spirit refreshed. But this was not all. She went away deeply impressed with the thought that all who enjoyed fellowship with him must be in a most blessed condition. "Happy"—said she in the fullness of her heart—"Happy are thy men, happy are these thy servants, which stand continually before thee—and that hear thy wisdom. Blessed be the Lord thy God, which delighteth in thee, to set thee on the throne of Israel—because the Lord loved Israel forever—therefore, made He thee King, to do judgment and justice," (vv. 8-10.) This is the impression every child of God should make upon those with whom he comes in contact. How many do it?

The Queen of Sheba, however, was not only thus impressed with the blessedness of him who served the Lord and of those who are in fellowship with him, but she felt that she could never make an adequate return for all that she had herself received. The best that she had—and the most that she had—would be but a feeble acknowledgment of her indebtedness. So she gladly "gave the King an hundred and twenty talents of gold, and of spices very great store, and precious stones; there came no more such abundance of spices as these which the Queen of Sheba gave to King Solomon." (V. 10.) Thus she glorified God and honored His servant.

So she returned to her home with all of her "hard questions" answered, and the deep longings of her heart satisfied. She never regretted her long journey or anything that it had cost to see "The Temple" of God and to commune with him who had built it. It had opened to her a new and brighter life. Spiritually, the same experiences produce similar results even yet. Blessed are those who are not condemned by the Queen of Sheba. (Matt., xii., 42.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What similar incident to the visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon occurred in recent times?

How may the incident of her visit be studied and what is its teaching in the line of thought we have been following?

What is its relation to the lesson of last week, what is said of God's children in the world, and how is their influence illustrated?

From what country did the Queen of Sheba come, and what are the legends concerning her purpose?

What, according to the Scriptures, led her to come, and what is said of it?

What condition in herself influenced her, and what is said of it?

What impressions were left on her mind by her visit?

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.91½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.59⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.80
Cotton, middling	12.40
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	4.45
Molasses, O. K., prime	.33
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.12½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06⅝
Lard, prime	6.90
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Spring wheat, No. 3, 78@82c; No. 2 red, 82½@84½c; No. 2 corn, 42½c; No. 2 yellow, 44½c; No. 2 oats, 35@35½c; No. 3 white, 35½@37½c; No. 2 rye, 51c; good feeding barley, 36@37c; fair to choice malting, 43@57c; No. 1 flaxseed, 92c; No. 1 Northwestern, 98½c; prime timothy seed, $2.85; mess pork, per bbl, $11.50@$11.62½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.47½@$6.50; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.12½@$6.37; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.12½@$6.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton has shown a steadily subsiding volume since "bureau" day, when the total sales were a matter of 2,000,000 bales. Yesterday they were only 400,000 bales, with the operations confined it would seem chiefly to the professional contingent. The market opened firm at an advance of 10@16 points following higher Liverpool cables, which encouraged further bull support and covering. For a time it continued firm, with the active month right after the call showing net advances of 15@16 points, but this level attracted a renewal of bear pressure and liquidation, and prices reacted to a net gain of about 7@11 points. Following this there was a period of narrow and irregular fluctuations, after which the market became very firm again, led by New Orleans, where the bull leader was said to be bidding for large blocks at advanced prices.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	11.96	12.09	11.94	12.07@12.09
January	12.10	12.21	12.06	12.18@12.20
February	12.25	12.26	12.18	12.29@12.31
March	12.32	12.43	12.27	12.42@
April	12.43	12.44	12.43	12.45@12.49
May	12.40	12.52	12.35	12.50@12.52
June	12.41	12.41	12.41	12.47@12.49
July	12.38	12.50	12.33	12.49@12.50
August	12.10	12.16	12.06	12.14@12.16

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling upland, 6.68d. Futures opened quiet, partial 1 point advance; closed very steady, net 8½@12 points higher. December, 6.60; December-January, 6.55; January-February, 6.50@6.51; February-March, 6.49; March-April, 6.47@6.48; April-May, 6.46@6.47; May-June, 6.45@6.46; June-July, 6.44; July-August, 6.41; August-September, 6.29. Manchester yarns steadier. Cloths, more demand.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1903-4.	1902-3.
Port receipts	332,231	268,241
Overland to mills and Canada	54,232	38,219
Southern mill takings, estimated	80,000	52,500
Gain of stock at interior towns	22,508	*4,534
Brought into sight for week	473,971	349,417

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	4,345,327	4,181,526
Overland to mills and Canada	256,448	432,930
Southern mill takings, estimated	630,000	660,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	459,777	454,828
Brought into sight thus far for season	5,702,542	5,720,284

*Loss.

The total crop movement is for 103 days this season against 103 days in 1902-1903.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—The after effects of Government report figures were seen in a strong wheat market practically from the opening to the close, with business on a larger scale than usual, and including an increase of outside interest, besides some foreign buying of July at the opening. Although some of the edge was taken off the market near the close by a drop in corn, last prices were still ⅝@¾c higher than the preceding night. The advance was attended by reports of an increase in export business, New York reporting 35 loads through the outports, while Chicago had even more, claiming that some Manitoba wheat had also been worked. Among some of the local trade, however, there was a disposition to question the export trade. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 98½c; No. 2 hard, New York, 88½c; No. 2 red, New York, 91½c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—Wheat ½c higher; No. 1 Northern, 83½@84½c; No. 2 Northern, 81½@83½c; May, 81⅝c. Rye firm; No. 1, 56½@57c. Barley dull; No. 2, 62c; sample, 42@58c. Corn steady; No. 3, 46@47c; May, 43½c.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—Wheat—December, 90c; May, 81½c; July, 79⅜c; No. 2 hard, 78@79c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 42c; December, 42c; May, 41⅝c; July, 41⅝c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 37½c; December, 36c; May, 38c; No. 2 white, 39½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 11.—Wheat—December, 79⅝c; May, 81⅝@81¾c; July, 81¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 82⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 81⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 79⅝c; No. 3 Northern, 73@76½c.

DULUTH, Dec. 11.—Wheat, to arrive, No. 1 hard, 81¼c; No. 1 Northern, 79⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 77¼c; December, 79c; May, 81¼@81⅜c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.70@$5; Winter straights, $4@$4.10; Winter patents, $4@$4.25; Spring clears, $3.70@$3.85; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@$3.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3@$3.20; Red Dog, $22. Buckwheat flour, $2.30@$2.35. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.20@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.90@$2.95, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.35; coarse, 99c@$1. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $18.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $19, December; Spring bran, middling, $21.50@$24, in 200-lb sacks; standard do, $18.75, December; hominy chop, $21 bulk, $22.50 sacks; oil meal, $23.75.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	87⅞	90⅝	89⅞	90½
May	85⅝	85 13-16	85⅛	85⅝
July	82	82 7-16	81⅞	82¼
Corn—				
December	52	52	52	52
May	49 7-16	49 9-16	49¼	49¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	80	80¼	79¼	79⅝
May	81	82¼	81	81⅝
July	76⅝	77⅜	76⅝	77¼
Corn—				
December	41⅞	42⅜	41 13-16	42¼
May	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
July	43⅛	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜
Oats—				
December	35	35	34⅞	34⅞
May	36½	37	36⅝	36⅞
July	34	34	33 15-16	34
Lard—				
January	$6.42½	$6.52½	$6.42½	$6.47½
May	6.62½	6.70	6.60	6.62½
Ribs—				
January	6.05	6.17½	6.05	6.10
May	6.22½	6.32½	6.20	6.27½
Pork—				
January	11.27½	11.45	11.25	11.32½
May	11.60	11.80	11.57½	11.67½

COFFEE.—The coffee market started out active and firm, but met with considerable realizing late in the day and was finally steady at a net decline of 5@10 points. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points on bull support and continued covering by European houses that followed very firm primary cables. The European markets were rather disappointing, particularly the French market, but at first the trade paid scanty attention to this circumstance. During the forenoon an important importing interest was offering considerable blocks of coffee just a little over the market, and this had the effect of restricting the advancing tendency and rendering the market hardly steady as to tone after the first hour or so.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	6.55	6.60	6.50	6.45@6.50
January	6.65	6.65	6.55	6.55@6.60
February	6.80	6.80	6.65	6.65@6.70
March	6.90	6.95	6.80	6.80@6.90
April	7.00	7.00	6.90	6.90@6.95
May	7.20	7.25	7.10	7.10@7.15
June				7.15@7.20
July	7.40	7.40	7.25	7.25@7.30
August	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.35@7.40
September	7.55	7.60	7.40	7.40@7.45
October	7.65	7.65	7.45	7.45@7.50
November	7.65	7.65	7.50	7.50@7.55

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12.75@$13.50; family, $15.25@$15.50; short clear, $13@$15.50. BEEF—Firm; mess, $8@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $15@$17. BEEF HAMS—Steady; $20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 160 lb, 6¾c; 140 lb, 6⅞@6¼c; pigs, 6⅞@7¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies weak; 10 lb, 9⅛c; 12 lb, 8½c; 14 lb, 8⅛c; pickled shoulders dull, 6c; pickled hams steady, 10@11c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 4⅝c; country, 4⅝@4⅞c. LARD—Firm, $6.90; city lard steady, 6@6¼c; refined lard firm: South America, $7.30; continent, $7.20; Brazil kegs, $8.30; compound steady, 6¼@6½c; stearine steady; oleo, 6c; city lard stearine, 7⅜c.

METALS.—TIN—Tin underwent a partial reaction in London, where prices were down about £1 for the day on spot, which closed at £125, while futures were 17s 6d lower, at £124 5s. Locally, tin was easy but unchanged, with spot quoted at 27@27.25c. COPPER—Copper, after opening rather lower abroad, rallied and closed unchanged at £56 17s 6d for spot, and 5s lower at £56 5s for futures. Locally, copper was firmer, owing to reports of a better export demand. Lake is quoted at 12.37½@12.50c; electrolytic at 12.25@12.37½c, and casting at 12.12½@12.25c. LEAD—Lead was unchanged here at 4.25c, and was also unchanged in London, closing at £11 1s 3d. SPELTER—Spelter was unchanged here at 5.25c for spot, and 4.75c for December delivery, these prices being more or less nominal. In London spelter was unchanged at £21 2s 6d. IRON—Iron was unchanged at 48s 3d in Glasgow, and 1½d higher at 41s 7½d in Middlesboro. Locally, iron shows somewhat of a hardening tendency, but officially prices are unchanged with No. 1 foundry Northern quoted at $15@$16; No. 2 foundry Northern at $14@$15; No. 1 foundry Southern and No. 1 foundry Southern soft at $13.50@$14.

NAVAL STORES.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Oil and machine bbls, 58½@60c. TAR—Pine bbls, $2.70@$2.80; oil bbls, $4.70. RESIN—Common to good strained, $2.55; D, $2.55@$2.60; E, $2.60@$2.65; F, $2.75@$2.80; G, $2.80; H, $2.90; I, $3.15; K, $3.40; M, $3.70; N, $3.85; W G, $3.90@$4.05; W W, $4.20.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 11.—Turpentine—Firm; 56c; receipts, 467 casks; sales, 82 casks; exports, 100 casks. Resin—Firm. Receipts, 3,297 bbls; sales, 772 bbls; exports, 4,406 bbls. A, B, C, D, E, F, $2.20; G, $2.30; H, $2.35; I, $2.55; K, $2.80; M, $2.90; N, $3.05; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 11.—Spirits of turpentine—Firm; 55c; receipts, 28 casks. Resin—Quiet. Receipts, 70 bbls. Tar—Firm; $1.70; receipts, 42 bbls. Crude turpentine—Firm; $2.25, $3.80, and $3.80; receipts, 19 casks.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 11.—Turpentine—Steady; 55½c; no sales. Resin—Steady; no sales. A, B, C, D, E, F, $2.10; G, $2.20; H, $2.25; I, $2.45; K, $2.70; M, $2.80; N, $2.95; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.40.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—Receipts—Rosin, 815 bbls; turpentine, 78 casks.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves slow; good steers averaged steady; medium and common 10c off; bulls unchanged. Cows slow; four cars cattle unsold. Native steers, $3.55@$5.65; oxen and stags, $3.40@$3.70; bulls, $2.60@$3.65; cows, $1.10@$3.25. Dressed beef slow at 5@8¼c per lb for native sides; Texas beef, 5@6c. Calves quiet but steady. Veals, $3.50@$7.75; Western calves, $2.50@$3; no barnyard calves. City-dressed veals, 7@11½c per lb; country-dressed, 5@10c; dressed barnyard calves, 3@6c. Sheep slow; lambs, 10@15c higher. Sheep, $3@$4; culls, $2; lambs, $5.25@$6.12½; tops, $6.20. Dressed mutton, 5½@7½c per lb; dressed lambs, 7½@10c. Hogs higher; prime State hogs, $5; mixed Western do, $4.25. Country-dressed slow at 5@6c per lb for heavy to light weights.

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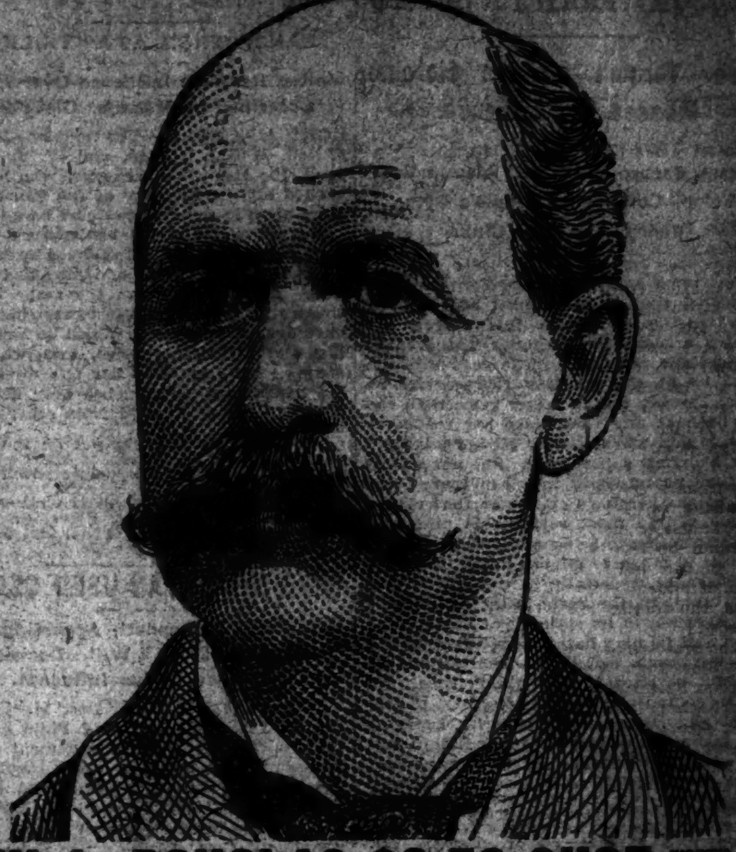

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There is a great difference between wholesale and retail prices in shoes. You pay only one profit on shoes made in my factory and sold direct to you through my own stores in the principal cities. The result is, you get better shoes for the price than are retailed elsewhere. My own secret process of tanning the bottom soles produces more flexible and longer wearing leather than any other tannage.

Corona Colt is the highest grade patent leather made. That Douglas uses it proves there is value in Douglas $3.50 shoes. Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively.

W. L. Douglas High Grade Boys' Shoes $2 and $1.75. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Write for Catalog. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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433 Broadway, cor. Howard St.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
2202 Third Ave., cor. 120th St.
142 E. 14th St.
250 West 125th St.
974 Third Ave.
345 Eighth Ave.
95 Nassau St.
356 Sixth Ave.
520 Willis Ave. (Bronx)
BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Av.
421 Fulton St. cor. Pearl.
494 Fifth Ave.
JERSEY CITY, 18 Newark Av.
NEWARK, 785 Broad St.

Stay at home and freeze

Or go to California and pass the winter under conditions that leave nothing to be desired—which will you do? Go to California? Good! The way to go is via the Rock Island System—through El Paso and across New Mexico and Arizona; or, if you prefer, through the gorgeous mountain scenery of Colorado and Utah. Service via both lines is A 1. Particulars on request.

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Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $12, $15, and $20. TO ORDER, $20, $25, and $30. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Belted Back and Paddock Overcoats, $20 to $40. Men's Hats, $2.50. Write for terms, price list, and fashion book. Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9. WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

80-82 4th Ave., Just Above 10th St., N.Y.

Always Remember the Full Name Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days. E. W. Grove on every box, 25c.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HERMAN LOBEL, alleged bankrupt.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this court, by the affidavit of Abraham A. Joseph, verified the 6th day of November, 1903, that a petition has been filed in this court praying that the above-named Herman Lobel may be declared a bankrupt in involuntary proceedings; that a subpoena therein was issued out of this court to the said Herman Lobel, returnable on the 17th day of November, 1903; that service thereof and of the petition could not be made by the Marshal of this court as shown by the return of said Marshal dated the 10th day of November, 1903, stating that said debtor could not be found, and which is now on file in this court, and it further appearing from the said affidavit that no appearance has been filed since said return day, and that the present whereabouts of the debtor is unknown, and cannot be ascertained, and that service of the subpoena and petition herein cannot be made upon him within this district, it is

Ordered, That the said Herman Lobel appear, plead, answer or demur on the 22d day of December, 1903, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 19th day of September, 1903, praying that the said Herman Lobel may be declared an involuntary bankrupt, and that in case of his failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, adjudication be made according to the prayer of the petition. And it further appearing that personal service of this order is impracticable, it is

Ordered, That service of such subpoena be made by publishing this order in The New York Times, a newspaper published at the City of New York, in said district, once a week for two consecutive weeks, the first of such publications to be made on or before the 5th day of December, 1903, and by mailing a copy of this order and said petition and subpoena to the last known place of abode of the said Herman Lobel, in said district, on or before the day of the first publication.

Witness, the Honorable George C. Holt, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New York, in said district, on the 24th day of November, 1903. GEO. C. HOLT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of EMANUEL SPITZER, bankrupt.

Please take notice that, pursuant to an order of this court, property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of fixtures for a waist manufactory, stock of silks, velvets, cottons, &c., will be sold as follows:

Sealed bids may be submitted for said property to Louis E. Binsse, Esq., receiver, at the office of his attorney, Samuel J. Rawak, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before December 15th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of at least 10% of the amount thereof.

The said property may be inspected at Nos. 214-216 Wooster Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, between December 7th and 14th, inclusive, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and if the receiver shall reject all bids, then said property will be sold at public auction on December 18th, 1903, on the aforesaid premises at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy.

LOUIS E. BINSSE, Receiver.

SAMUEL J. RAWAK, Attorney for Receiver, [illegible]

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decision That Commissions to be Non-Dutiable Must Be in Excess of Market Value.

Judge Henderson M. Somerville of the Board of United States General Appraisers handed down a decision yesterday further defining the dutiable status of commissions on which there has been much controversy. His decision overruled appeals by Davis & Horton, Stix, Baer & Fuller, and the Standard House Furnishing Company against the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, Washington, and the Surveyor at St. Louis.

Judge Somerville ruled that where the item of a commission paid to an agent for the purchase of the goods is added by the appraising officer to the per se value of merchandise to make foreign market value, it cannot be held to be non-dutiable, and that it can only be exempted in cases when, if added to the invoice value of the goods, the foreign market value would be exceeded.

Other protests overruled were by S. Johnson, Bloomingdale Brothers, George B. Douglas, Fleming & Co., Hensel Bruckner & Lorbacher, Lesher, Whitman & Co., and W. R. Grace & Co., New York; George H. Leonard and others, Boston; J. L. Bly and Sanborn, Vail & Co., San Francisco; Andrew Kaw & Co. and Hop Chong Lung, Portland, Ore., and the Asiatic Export and Import Company and M. Seller & Co., Port Townsend, Washington.

Protests sustained were by George C. Lenning, New York; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Port Townsend, Washington and Los Angeles, and D. Feigenbaum and M. J. Brandenstein & Co., San Francisco.

FUR TRADE HEALTHY.

C. C. Shayne Says Failures Are Not Caused by Any Lack of Demand.

Fur trade conditions are not depressed, in spite of recent failures, according to Christopher C. Shayne, who, however, says that changes have occurred in the popular demand, which have brought disaster to small dealers who had embarked in trade without sufficient capital.

"Fur-bearing animals are becoming scarcer," he said. "This country is increasing in wealth, and to-day wealthy people are spending more money for furs than ever before. There have been only 20,000 Alaskan seals caught this season. Out of this number not more than 16,000 are fit to make up into garments. It takes on an average five skins to make up a fashionable garment. Now, how many women can obtain sealskin coats when there are only 16,000 skins to furnish the entire world?

"Like statements are true in regard to otter and Russian sables. Royal ermine is more extensively worn than ever. Chinchilla and Siberian squirrel are in fashionable demand. Moleskin is being sold to some extent to those who desire everything new and in the extreme of style, but I believe the demand for them will be short-lived, for I am satisfied the skin will prove not to be durable and generally unsatisfactory. I don't recommend them.

"The fur trade is in a healthy condition, and people who have capital to do business have an opportunity to make as much money now as they ever had, and those who have the capital are making the money."

WOMAN'S DEBTS $212,274.

Files Petition in Bankruptcy to Rid Herself of Liabilities on Property.

Mrs. Angelica S. Ketchum, residing at 152 Woodycrest Avenue, Bronx, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday to get rid of liability on bonds and mortgages on property formerly owned by her.

The liabilities are $212,274, of which $190,400 are secured by mortgages, and assets of $800 in a claim for rent. She formerly owned a one-seventh interest in the Anderson Building, 12 to 16 John Street, which she transferred in April, 1902, and the greater part of her liabilities is on mortgages on that property made jointly by her and the other six owners, one of the mortgages being for $175,000 to Edwin H. Bennett of Bayonne and the other to Franklin Seymour for $10,000.

She also had a liability of $12,000 to William Tetten secured by a mortgage on property on Woodycrest Avenue, and $8,749 to the Dry Dock Savings Institution on a deficiency judgment.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,004,785, as against $2,280,064 for the previous week and $2,780,136 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $2,269,378, as against $2,224,884 in the previous week and $2,884,651 in the corresponding week last year.

Customs Brokers' Election.

For the first time in years there was a contest at the annual election yesterday of the Custom Brokers and Clerks' Association of the Port of New York. The "regular" ticket was defeated, Harry Robinson receiving four votes less for the position of President than were cast for Finlay Sackett, who headed the opposition ticket. The total vote was 176. Mr. Robinson has served three years. For Vice President E. W. Gombers won over Martin E. Stiner. Secretary George Stephen Young, Treasurer J. A. Scarderfield, and Collector F. H. Bennett were unanimously re-elected.

Record Price for String Beans.

Florida string beans sold at $9 per basket at wholesale yesterday, the highest point ever touched in this market. The usual price is $1.50 to $2.50 at this season, and they have sold as low as 50 cents. Cold weather is assigned as the principal reason of the shortage which caused the advance.

Mexicans to Put Up Oil Refinery.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 11.—It is announced that the Mexican Petroleum Company, which has a large number of producing oil wells in the new oilfield near Tampico, Mexico, will erect a large oil refinery with the view of competing with the Standard Oil Company in Mexico. The Mexican Petroleum Company is composed of California men and has a capital stock of $10,000,000.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Jones, McDuffee & Stratton's salvage stock of china and glass from the firm's Boston stores will be sold at auction on Tuesday by Townsend & Montant at the salesrooms of the Underwriters' Salvage Company, 5-15 Sullivan Street. There are 800 cases, crates, and barrels of imported wares.

***

Charles S. Lefcourt & Co. have bought out the Chic Waist Company, 105 Bleecker Street, from H. I. Doctor, and will continue at that address the manufacture of shirtwaists and shirtwaist suits. Mr. Lefcourt is a brother of the senior member of the firm of A. E. Lefcourt & Co.

***

A. Greenburg & Co. have succeeded D. Greenburg & Son as manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 256 Greene Street. The senior member of the old firm retires. The members of the new firm are: A. Greenburg, who will supervise the buying and manufacturing; George McMasters, who will look after the New England trade, and E. Nicholson, who will attend to the designing.

NOVEMBER BUILDING STATISTICS.

Increase of 25 Per Cent. Over Showing of Same Month Last Year.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The Construction News to-morrow will say:

"Building statistics for Novemebr, much to the surprise of the seers, show an increase of 25 per cent. over the corresponding month a year ago.

"Permits were taken out in 21 of the principal cities of the country for 6,282 building improvements, aggregating $24,619,447, against 5,486 building improvements, involving a cost of $19,689,789, or an increase of 796 buildings and $4,929,659."

BRITISH AFRICAN COTTON.

Grant to Aid Its Cultivation to be Proposed in Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—An imperial grant in aid of cotton growing in British West Africa will be proposed in the course of the coming session of Parliament, and it is understood that the suggestion has been favorably received by the Government departments concerned.

The British Cotton Growing Association is preparing full details of the results of the experimental plantings for submission to the Colonial Office. The recent excitement in Lancashire caused by the report of the Agricultural Department at Washington of a shortage in the American crop is being utilized as a reason why every effort should be made to render the British cotton trade independent of the United States.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Trade conditions are commented upon by Dun's Review as follows:

Developments are not encouraging as to cotton spinning, but there is evidence of better conditions in the iron and steel industry, while retail trade feels the usual impetus as the holidays approach. Some large department stores report that sales exceed last year's, which is especially favorable in view of the contraction that has occurred in many branches of business, the lower wage scales in force, and the losses that have occurred in Wall Street. Idleness among New England lumber mills is offset by increased activity in the South. Owing to pressure of grain there is still delay in handling freight promptly at a few Western points, but as a rule traffic facilities are adequate, and railway earnings for November show an average gain of 4 per cent. over last year. Both exports and imports for the last week at this city were considerably smaller than a year ago, but preliminary figures of farm products sent abroad during November from all ports of the country show a phenomenal gain of $34,787,236 over 1902, chiefly due to a new monthly record of cotton shipments. More gold has arrived from abroad, and further engagements promise immunity from serious stringency in the money market during the remainder of this year, unless the stock market should develop a more pronounced upward tendency than now seems probable. There has been a sufficient increase in speculation, however, to raise bank exchanges at this city 3.8 per cent. above the same week last year, which is the first gain that has been recorded since July.

From present indications in the iron trade it seems almost certain that the situation will show some improvement by the end of this month, although inventories always retard operations during December. Throughout the industry, however, there is a growing sentiment of hopefulness regarding the new year. Prices have steadied and orders are being placed more liberally, although new business is not of an urgent nature, deliveries extending over the first quarter of 1904. Structural steel is sought freely, several large contracts being under consideration, and many smaller orders have been actually placed. Wage scales are under adjustment, numerous meetings promising amicable settlement before long, and coke producers are arranging a selling agency that is expected to put the fuel situation on a firmer basis. The chief event among the minor metals was a manipulation in tin, which forced prices sharply upward, but demand for consumption is not brisk.

At the leading staple exchanges there is unusual activity at high level of prices. Cotton failed to maintain the sensational position touched last week, but is still $12.25 a bale above the price of the corresponding date last year, which was by no means a low point. It is not yet possible to [illegible] to speculation, although the existence of a heavy short account undoubtedly accounts for much of the sharp rise. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the accuracy of the Government report, but even those who are most confident that the figures were underestimated exhibit caution regarding the establishment of another short interest. Had a similar conservatism existed earlier in the season prices would now be more normal. If spinners do not purchase at the present level, quotations will decline irrespective of production. Wheat was forwarded to market more freely, but offering of options found ready absorption, and prices ruled high. Despite some unfavorable dispatches Winter wheat promises well. Domestic receipts at primary markets for the week were 6,907,590 bushels, against 4,152,653 last year, and exports aggregated 3,979,617 bushels, compared with 4,354,042 a year ago. Corn arrivals were 4,585,609 bushels, against 3,350,240, and Atlantic Coast shipments of 749,175 bushels compare with 718,561 in 1902.

Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for December amount to $3,342,004, of which $2,723,039 were in manufacturing, $1,970,585 in trading, and $666,175 in other commercial lines. Failures this week numbered 321 in the United States against 280 last year, and 20 in Canada compared with 30 a year ago.

Bradstreet's says on the subject:

Distribution along consumptive lines grows in volume with the continuance of cold weather and the nearer approach of the holidays. Jobbing distribution also feels this stimulus in reorders to fill depleted stocks, and at some markets reflects more assured buying for next Spring. Wholesale trade generally is quiet, as usual at this period, and industry shows slackening in some lines. The improvement in crude iron apparently holds, judging from small price advances at several markets. Eastern shoe manufacturers are still shipping heavily on Winter account, have an average Spring business booked, and report fair orders for next Fall. Money is easier and is returning from the country more freely, but collections are still susceptible of improvement. Bank clearings, swelled somewhat by increased speculation, show the first gain, taking the country as a whole, since last July. Railway earnings are really good, and will show a gain of fully 5 per cent. over last November. November export trade, swelled largely by heavy cotton shipments, will come close to best previous records.

Seasonal conditions, stock-taking, or readjustments to lessened demand are all assignable reasons for the quieting down of outdoor activity, such as building, or for reduced running time or suspensions in a variety of industries employing large numbers of hands. The reduction in cotton mill wages now easily affects 80,000 operatives, and future wage scales are the subject of much thought in the iron and steel industry. High raw material renders the margin of profit in cotton manufacturing precarious, and talk of curtailment, first seriously considered at the South, is now generally talked of, but the feasibility of agreement by American manufacturers as a whole is doubted.

The near approach of the year's end makes for the usual crop of business suspensions, which are, however, not regarded as seriously as some time ago.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ended Dec. 10 aggregate 4,607,010 bushels, against 4,801,504 bushels last week, 3,761,047 bushels this week last year, 2,979,809 bushels in 1901, and 4,755,577 bushels in 1900. For twenty-three weeks of the cereal year they aggregate 77,436,909 bushels, against 112,502,436 bushels in 1902, 131,778,289 bushels in 1901, and 81,989,171 bushels in 1900. Corn exports for the week aggregate 962,945 bushels, against 1,098,951 bushels last week, 1,301,286 bushels a year ago, 279,807 bushels in 1901, and 4,531,436 bushels in 1900. The twenty-three weeks of the present cereal year they aggregate 20,244,451 bushels, against 5,086,203 bushels in 1902, 18,301,039 bushels in 1901, and 81,226,104 bushels in 1900.

Trade is increasing at New Orleans, which reports a brighter outlook, but a shorter sugar crop than expected. Dallas reports the largest business in years, but wheat suffering from drought. Feeling at Birmingham is much more hopeful in iron, which is up 50 to 75 cents from the lowest. Savannah and Charleston report some cotton being held. Atlanta reports good trade, with manufacturers of crackers and confectionery running night and day. Cotton receipts at Memphis are 28 per cent. smaller than a year ago.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 11.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

New York and Montana Copper Mining Company of New York, to engage in the mining of copper; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Mark O'Hayman, Alfred L. Curtis, A. R. Campbell, and Dean Sage, New York; Graham Sumner and Dwight L. Morrow, Englewood, and James Vigil, Dover.

Dalton Land and Improvement Company of New Castle, Del., to erect houses and buildings and guarantee them; capital, $100,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BERNARD FLIGEL.—Schedules in the assignment of Bernard Fligel, dealer in tailors' trimmings at 208 Stanton Street, show liabilities $2,908, nominal assets, $750, and actual assets, $457.

REMIGIUS DOSE.—A judgment for $14,017 was entered yesterday against Remigius Dose of 56 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, in favor of the American Malting Company for money loaned and malt sold to Conrad Eurich's Brewery, payment of which was guaranteed by Mr. Dose and other officers of the brewery.

S. J. MIKWEE & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Fiedler yesterday received an execution for $2,761 against Salim J. Mikwee and Aid J. Mikwee, who compose the firm of S. J. Mikwee & Co., wholesale dealers in notions at 67 Washington Street, in favor of Amelia Harro for the amount now due on their note dated May 11 last. The business was started four years ago.

Out of Town.

RUTLAND, Mass.—Nellie M. Stearns Brown, doing business as the Lakeville Woolen Company, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities are $66,425, all unsecured with the exception of $3,500, and the assets are $24,862.

PITTSBURG.—The Pullman Company, general electric business, has asked for the appointment of a receiver in Common Pleas Court. It is alleged the partnership, though having liabilities of $20,000 and assets of $48,000, is forced into receivership to protect itself.

BROCKTON, Mass.—R. L. Williams, counter manufacturer, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Edward E. Elms of Proctor, Ellison & Co., Boston. His indebtedness amounts to $25,000. Assets are said to be $5,000 in addition to stock and machinery.

BLOOMINGDALE, N. J.—J. Johnson Ball and Edward E. Ball, composing the firm of Ball Brothers, Bloomingdale, Pompton Township, Passaic County, filed schedules in bankruptcy in the United States District Court at Trenton yesterday, with liabilities aggregating $14,750.46 and with $33,120.50 assets. The assets are offset by mortgages aggregating $31,100. The creditors are mostly local people; the sums due New York creditors are small in amount and in aggregate.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS R. WOLFE.—Louis R. Wolfe of 1 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $419 and no assets.

CHARLES A. BRODIL.—Charles A. Brodil of 336 East Seventy-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,192 and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of Charles A. Brodil & Co., manufacturers of leather goods, at 255 Canal Street, up to Nov. 15, 1897.

S. MAYER & BROTHER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of S. Mayer & Brother, dealers in clothing at 158 Park Row, show liabilities of $30,779 and assets unknown, as the stock and fixtures are in the hands of a receiver. Among the creditors are Lena Mayer, $7,200 for money loaned; Emma Mayer, $4,600 for money loaned; M. L. Manheim & Son, $1,552, and Downing, Clark & Co., $984.

EDWIN STERNFELS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Edwin Sternfels, manufacturer of skirts at 64 University Place, by the following creditors: Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $588; Fleitman & Co., $87, and Henry W. T. Mali & Co., $278. He admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Charles S. Collyer receiver of the assets, which consist of stock, $1,800, and accounts, $500. He was formerly Treasurer of the Barren Island Fertilizer and Oil Company, and went into the skirt business two years ago.

CHARLES DREYFUS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against Charles Dreyfus, who resides at 17 East Eighty-seventh Street, and is a wholesale dealer in cattle at Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., by Simon Ginsbourger, a creditor for $1,500, for money loaned between April 1, 1901, and Oct. 13, 1903. It was alleged that he is insolvent and on Dec. 11 admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Orlando F. Metcalf receiver of the assets on the application of Sol Levi, attorney for Mr. Ginsbourger. It was stated that it was necessary to have a receiver appointed to milk the cows and feed the other cattle at Lowville, as Mr. Dreyfus is in this city, and does not intend to go back to the farm. Mr. Levi said that the liabilities are $15,000. The assets consist of the farm at Lowville of 101 acres, valued at $5,000, mortgaged for $2,500; 75 head of cattle, 6 horses, wagons, hay, straw, &c., valued at $5,000.

J. L. HENNING & CO.—Joseph L. Henning, doing business as J. L. Henning & Co., wholesale dealer in meats and provisions at Fulton Market, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $46,150 and assets of $3,755, consisting of cash, $351; stock, $100; fixtures, horse, &c., $725; accounts, $2,530, mostly due by steamships for supplies, and membership in the Maritime Association, $50. He also has two cemetery lots valued at $150, which are exempt. He owes $500 to employes for wages. Among the creditors are Samuel E. Hunter, $8,644; Rebecca S. Henning, $8,149; United Dressed Beef Company, $4,061; F. W. Hearn & Brother, $2,376; Robert Dunlop, $1,907; Middleton, Carman & Co., $1,841; A. & M. Robbins, $1,832; E. R. Eckley, $1,400; H. R. Cone, $1,363; Corwin & Wallace, $1,235, and F. Denner & Co., $1,171. This is one of the oldest concerns in this line in the city, having been established in 1825 by his grandfather, Joseph L. Henning. The latter was succeeded by his son, Joseph L. Henning, and the petitioner succeeded to the business forty years ago.

MYERS & GORDON.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Marshall B. Willcox and Ephraim E. Hamblen, who did business under the style of Myers & Gordon, leather commission merchants, at 42 Spruce Street, where the Sheriff took charge on Thursday, by the following creditors: William Greiner & Co. of Chicago, $1,667; Hermann Oak Leather Company of St. Louis, $695, and Arthur R. Van Tassel of Du Bois, Penn., $3,304. It was alleged that they are insolvent and have transferred part of their property by payments of money to the First National Bank of Allegheny, among others, on Oct. 22, of $1,800. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed M. Linn Bruce receiver of the assets, which consist of merchandise, $1,050; accounts, $7,000, and notes, $75,000, a large part of which are of doubtful value. Mr. Willcox owns a tannery at North Fulton, N. Y., valued at $25,000, mortgaged for $10,000, and there are hides, bark, &c., there to the amount of $30,000, subject to liens of about the same amount. It was stated that the firm owes $20,000 for merchandise and is liable in $65,000 accommodation paper.

W. S. V. Allen Confesses Judgment.

William S. Vanderbilt Allen confessed judgment yesterday for $3,238 in favor of Joseph M. Richards on assigned claims of the following merchants and others: Matthew Rock, $1,171 for clothing; Brooks Brothers, $50 clothing; Dr. Henry Coggeshall, $200 medical services; W. M. Powell, $52 artists' materials; George H. Chase, $179 photo supplies; Ellen Moore, $147 shoes; Mary Rock, $134 services; Annie Carr, $28 services; Katharine B. Smith, $218 room rent; Miss C. C. Putnam, $158 table board; Dennis Shanahan, $252 stabling for horse, and Lexow, Mackellar & Wells, $650 legal services.

Judgment Against Charles A. Towne.

A judgment for $5,148 was entered yesterday against ex-Senator Charles A. Towne of 68 Wall Street in favor of Abby K. Tillotson to recover $5,000 paid for fifty shares of stock of the Central Asphalt and Refining Company of Beaumont, Texas, of which Mr. Towne was President, on July 11, 1902, which it was claimed he agreed to take back if she became dissatisfied with the purchase of the stock.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 241 failures in the United States during the week against 230 for the previous week, and 247, 238, 247, and 223 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 79, New England 48, Southern 58, Western 42, Northwestern 19, Pacific 18, and Territories 2. Canada had 7 against 23 for the preceding week. About 81 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, William S. or William S. V.—J. M. Richards	$3,238
BERNSTEIN, Vivian J.—C. H. Hitting	187
BROWN, George and Olga—F. Zittel	565
BEDELL, F., May, and Arthur G.—L. A. Klugh, executrix	306
BARTSCH, Charles W.—S. Hirsh and another	128
CLIFFORD, Charles—R. Hoset	49
COHN, Charles—J. G. Darrin	30
CANTWELL, Nellie F., and Fresman Bernstein—W. W. Strasser	534
CROSS, Eugene C., and Horace W.—John Miles, (incorporated)	134
DOSE, Remigius—American Malting Company	1,417
DECKER, Charles—Manhattan Electrical Supply Company	102
THE OEHLEN COMPANY—C. J. Wood, administrator	276
EDUCATIONAL GAME COMPANY—H. A. Thomas and Wylie Lithographing Company	1,484
THE UNITED STATES SEYDERHAND Coal Company—F. C. Von Hardebrand	489
PROVIDENT REALTY COMPANY OF New York—Phenix Realty Corporation, and David M. Stone Regent Realty Company	30,608
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. H. Masterson	48,948
CHRISTOPHER DUNNING COMPANY—J. W. Grady & Co.	31
FELLOWES, Cornelius, Jr.—Dunlop & Co.	88
FULLER, Eugene F.—J. Parrish	123
FRANKEL, Hannah—S. M. Pollock and another	196
GAUGE, Antonio—Borgia	254
GARAFALO, Frank and Vincent—M. Danziger	857
GRINEFAN, Ephraim—I. Raloh and another	147
GRISSLER, Henry and Frank—C. Forster	2,078
HUDSON, Henry L.—G. W. Welsh	26
HAUS, Frank M.—J. Myer	28
HOROWITZ, Samuel—J. B. Ireland	265
IRWIN, Fred—G. Vaughn	881
JONES, John P.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	871
JOHN DOSCHER COMPANY—C. A. Wilson	59
KLEIN, David—Carleton-Chase Electric Company	66
KELLOGG, Amy H.—Chemical National Bank of New York	77
KATZ, Sam—B. Herschkowitz	835
LANCASTER, James A.—T. J. Campbell	423
LANGFELDER, Lewis and Adolph—M. Lacher	246
MERVIN, Dr. Robert E.—B. Etchells	61
MATHEWS, Eliza R. and Amos J.—A. R. Elliott	224
MUNROE, Elizabeth P.—J. M. Nash	232
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. G. Barney	672
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Barney	2,247
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Green, by guardian, costs	108
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Pitt	897
MILFORD STEELE COMPANY, Milford Steele, Richard G. Platt and L. A. M. Potter—W. R. H. Martin	508
MATHEWS, Eliza R. and Amos J.—A. R. Elliott	224
MIKWEE, Salem J. and Aid J.—A. Harro	2,761
MUNROE, Elizabeth P.—J. M. Nash	232
MITTENTHAL, Aubrey—Newburg News Printing and Publishing Company	1,148
O'CONNOR, Michael—Effene, Smith & Wiemann Company	103
O'BRIEN, John F.—M. Kirtland	85
ROSENBURGER, Isidor, and Victor E. Wolf—B. Strause and another	789
RIGHEY, David—H. E. Stevens & Son	236
ROSSE, Florence J.—J. Kirkland	209
ROGERS, John—W. Lanahan and another, costs	42
ROTH, Herman L.—Merrill & Baker	53
ROSENFELD, Adolph—Acker, Merrall & Condit	136
STANDARD LEAD AND ZINC Company—H. M. Keasbey	215
SAMUELS, Isaac—B. Spier and another	320
SWITHENBANK, James, and Thomas—National Wall Paper Company	26
SAMUELS, Isaac—B. Spier and another	320
THE ECUADORIAN ASSOCIATION, Ltd.—S. Peabody	3,280
THE KLEENALL COMPANY—Broadway Trust Company	541
TOWNE, Charles A.—A. K. Tillotson	5,148
THOMPSON, Robert P.—P. M. Brown	79
TOUSSAINT, Costi—R. Portney	35
UNITED OIL PRODUCING COMPANY—Century Building Company	926
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—T. J. Sullivan, administrator, costs	111
WILLCOX, Marshall B.—Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind	1,080
WILLCOX, Marshall B.—Hamilton National Bank of Chicago	1,721
WHITE, Charles H.—F. H. Hettling	75
WEIL, Henry A.—Cahn, Belt & Co.	196
ZIPKIN, David, and Henry Grossman—I. Kreitman	625

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gov.-elect E. Warfield, Maryland; John A. Hall, Superintendent of Insurance, Massachusetts.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. O. Weld, Vancouver; Dr. Charles Cameron, Syracuse.

GRAND—Brig. Gen. Charles Cooper, United States Army, (retired.)

MANHATTAN—Prof. H. A. Perkins, Hartford; A. D. Osborne, New Haven; Edward L. Pruyn, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Albany.

ALBEMARLE—P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo; J. M. Knapp, Catskill; Ledyard Cogswell, Albany.

MAJESTIC—Prof. F. W. Putnam, Cambridge; J. S. Jordan, St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; G. B. Tobey, sporting goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Phillipson, J., Chicago, Ill.; H. Morris, linens and white goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Macauley, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. T. Rogers, woolens; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Runnette, W., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Runnette, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins Company, South Boston, Va.; C. Spragins, carpets, 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Brandenstein, M. J., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; E. Brandenstein, carpets; Hotel Savoy.

Kellogg, C. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. P. Kellogg, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Wyckoff, A. B., Stroudsburg, Penn.; dry goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Everett House.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A disturbance from the north plateau has moved to East Colorado with a marked increase in intensity, in connection with a high area to the northward and caused a decided fall in temperature in the Northwest, Wyoming, and the eastern portion of the middle plateau, and cold-wave warnings have been ordered for these districts, except Utah, Kansas, East Colorado, and Northwest Iowa.

There have been snows in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by clearing weather, except along the lower lakes. In New England and the South the weather has been generally fair.

The storm in the West will move east northeastward Saturday, and there will be snow in the eastern portion of the north and middle plateau, the Rocky Mountain region, the north slope, and the upper lake region, and rain or snow in the middle slope and Upper Mississippi Valley. There will also be rain in the West Gulf States and south slope.

There will be snow Sunday in the lake region, rain or snow in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley, and rain in the interior of the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. It will be much colder Saturday west of the Mississippi River, except in East and South Texas, and warmer in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region.

It will be colder Sunday in the upper lake region, the Mississippi Valley, and the Gulf States, and Sunday night in the Atlantic States and lower lake region.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh south, becoming east, and increasing during Saturday night; on the South Atlantic Coast east to southeast, increasing Saturday night; on the Gulf coast fresh to brisk south, becoming west and northwest Sunday; on the upper lakes increasing and shifting, becoming north and high, and on the lower lakes fresh to brisk south, becoming high Saturday night and shifting to north during Sunday.

Warnings have been issued for heavy frosts Saturday morning in interior California.

SPECIAL FORECAST—Cold wave warnings have been ordered for South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, East Colorado, South and East Montana, and Bismarck and Sioux City.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday. Sunday, rain or snow; colder at night; south winds, shifting to east and increasing.

North Carolina—Fair Saturday. Sunday, cloudy, probably rain; east winds, slowly increasing.

South Carolina—Fair Saturday. Sunday, increasing cloudiness; probably rain in north and west portions; east to south winds, slowly increasing.

North Dakota—Fair Saturday; colder in east and south portions, with a cold wave. Sunday, fair and not so cold.

South Dakota—Snow and colder Saturday, with a cold wave. Sunday, fair; not so cold in extreme west portion.

West Virginia—Fair, warmer Saturday; Sunday, rain or snow, colder by night.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Saturday, with snow along the lakes; Sunday, snow; brisk, shifting winds.

New England—Fair Saturday, colder in northwestern portion; Sunday, cloudy and warmer, probably rain or snow; south winds, shifting to east and increasing during Saturday night.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday; Sunday, rain or snow, colder at night; fresh to brisk south winds Saturday.

MINNESOTA—Snow Saturday, colder in west portion; Sunday, fair, except snow in northeast portion, colder in southeast portion; increasing west to north winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair to-day; rain or snow to-morrow; colder to-night; south winds, shifting to east and increasing.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau 1902.	Weather Bureau 1903.	TIMES 1903.
3 A. M.	37	29	32
6 A. M.	39	28	30
9 A. M.	39	28	33
12 M.	39	31	37
3 P. M.	34	33	36
6 P. M.	32	31	35
9 P. M.	31	28	32
12 P. M.	31	27	30

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	33¾
Weather Bureau	30
Corresponding date 1902	36
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	37

The thermometer registered 27 degrees, the minimum temperature, at 6 A. M. and 29 degrees at 8 P. M., yesterday, the maximum being 33 degrees at 4 P. M. The humidity was 64 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:15	Sun sets...4:33	Moon rises 12:35

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:41	Gov. Isl'd...2:08	H. Gate...4:01
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:00	Gov. Isl'd...2:24	H. Gate...4:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Kingston, Savanilla and Limon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Inagua, Port au Prince, and Cape Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Caracas, San Juan and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Brunswick		12:00 M.
El Monte, Galveston		12:00 M.
Granada, Grenada and Trinidad	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tropic, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull		
Iroquois, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Brazil	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London		12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Havana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Skuld, Rio Grande do Sul	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Santurce, Porto Rico	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
MONDAY, DEC. 14.		
Princess Anna, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 15.		
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Colon	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M. (the connecting mails close here on Wednesdays and Saturdays via Tampa, and on Mondays via Miami.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday. By rail to Philadelphia and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.)

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 12.

Cheronea, St. Lucia, Dec. 4.
El Mar, Galveston, Dec. 6.
Esperanza, Havana, Dec. 6.
Florida, Stettin, Nov. 28.
Grecian Prince, Bahia, Nov. 24.
Hilary, Para, Nov. 29.
Indianapolis, Dunkirk, Dec. 4.
Ixia, Algiers, Nov. 28.
Kensington, Dunkirk, Nov. 18.
La Savoie, Havre, Dec. 5.
Menominee, London, Dec. 3.
New York, Southampton, Dec. 5.
Norge, Christiansand, Nov. 27.
St. Nicholas, Flushing, Nov. 30.
Tiberia, Shields, Nov. 27.
Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 5.

SUNDAY, DEC. 13.

Coamo, San Juan, Dec. 8.
Denver, Galveston, Dec. 8.
Jersey City, Swansea, Nov. 28.
Maracas, Port Spain, Dec. 5.
Montserrat, Cadiz, Dec. 1.

MONDAY, DEC. 14.

Armenian, Liverpool, Dec. 4.
Captain W. Menzell, Seville, Nov. 30.
City of Washington, Colon, Dec. 8.
Comus, New Orleans, Dec. 9.
Horace, St. Lucia, Dec. 7.
Prinz Willem II., Port au Prince, Dec. 6.
Queenswood, Huelva, Nov. 30.
Satsuma, St. Michael's, Dec. 7.

Arrived.

Montserrat, Genoa, Nov. 21.
Chemnitz, Bremen, Nov. 28.
Idaho, Hull, Nov. 21.
Amana, Cheribon, Oct. 14.
Amsteldyk, Rotterdam, Nov. 28.
Cherokee, Azua, Nov. 30.
Alaskan, Philadelphia, Dec. 10.
Leitrim, Santos, Nov. 11.
Aboukir, Leith, Nov. 21.
Buffon, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 14.

Sailed.

Oneida, for Philadelphia.
Knickerbocker, for Philadelphia.
Vera, for Port Antonio and Kingston.
Pallanza, for Newport News.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Naparima, at Ghent, Dec. 10.
Oleta, at Helvoet, Dec. 10.
Castano, at Liverpool, Dec. 11.
Concordia, at Glasgow, Dec. 11.
Vancouver, at Genoa, Dec. 7.
Carpathia, at Naples, Dec. 8.
Landford, at Barcelona, Dec. 8.
Breslau, at Bremen, Dec. 9.
Ceroy, at Hamburg, Dec. 9.
Hekla, at Copenhagen, Dec. 9.
Cummings, at London, Dec. 11.
Thyra, at Port Said, Dec. 11.
Manchester, at Queenstown, Dec. 11.
La Touraine, at Havre, Dec. 11.
Etruria, at Queenstown, Dec. 11.

Passed.

Nordkap, Dover, for Bremen, Dec. 11.
Romanic, for St. Michael's, Dec. 11.
Bovic, for Fastnet, Dec. 11.

Sailed.

Albano, from Algiers, Dec. 6.
Beta, from Las Palmas, Dec. 5.
Arcadia, from Hamburg, Dec. 9.
Fluminense, from Para, Dec. 10.
Parisian, from Moville, Dec. 11.
Celtic Monarch, from London, Dec. 11.
Hubert, from St. Lucia, Dec. 10.
Monmouth, from Bristol, Dec. 11.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Supreme Court of the United States:

54—Nicholas C. Bensinger et al., petitioners, vs. the United States.—Argument continued for the petitioners.

90—The New York County National Bank, appellant, vs. Albert P. Massey, trustee, &c.—Argument commenced for the appellee and concluded for the appellant.

91—The People of the State of New York ex rel. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, plaintiff, vs. Erastus C. Knight, Controller, &c., of the State of New York.—Argued.

92—Postal Telegraph Cable Company vs. the Borough of New Hope, and 93—Postal Telegraph Cable Company vs. the Borough of Taylor.—Argued.

Adjourned until Monday next, when the day call will be: 277, 94, 95, 96, 97, 100, 101, 104, 105, (and 106,) and 107.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—The Court of Appeals calendar for Monday: Nos. 31, 500, 154, 151, 67, 161, 125, 147.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Cora Smith, an infant, &c., appellant, vs. The City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Philip Stromberg, respondent, vs. The Tribune Association, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by Ingraham and McLaughlin, JJ. (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Sarah D. Thompson, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Julia A. Groh, individually, &c., appellant, vs. J. George Flammer, respondent.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff Julia A. Groh to serve amended complaint within twenty days upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Peter Alexander, as trustee, respondent, vs.

THE FAMOUS MORS & RENAULT. Agents Complete.
SMITH & MABLEY, Inc.
7TH AVE. COR. 38TH ST. N.Y.
COMPLETE FOREIGN SUPPLY & REPAIR DEPT.
Members Ass'n L. A. M.

The Union Surety and Guaranty Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs and demurrer sustained, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

James R. Keane et al., respondents, vs. The City of New York, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Louis Bossert et al., appellants, vs. Adam Hagel, impleaded, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Thomas M. Walsh, respondent, vs. New York and Kentucky Company, appellant.—Determination of the Appellate Term reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment as entered upon the verdict to the sum of $551.47, in which event, judgment as so modified and order denying motion for new trial are affirmed, without costs upon any of the appeals. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Franklin B. Case, Jr., respondent, vs. The New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend complaint upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Emma Quinoy, as executrix, respondent, vs. Samuel Lawson et al., appellants.—Judgment modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

James A. Benedict et al., appellants, vs. International Banking Corporation et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by O'Brien, J., and Van Brunt, P. J.

The General Electric Company, plaintiff, vs. Meyer L. Sire et al., appellants; James E. Kiernan, as receiver, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

People ex rel. Olin J. Stephens, relator, vs. N. Taylor Phillips et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Samuel M. Evans as trustee, respondent, vs. National Broadway Bank, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

People ex rel. Francis L. Holden, respondent, vs. John M. Woodbury as Commissioner, appellant.—Order reversed and motion for mandamus denied, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Paul Wilcox et al., respondents, vs. Max Stern, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Robert L. Dannenberg, respondent, vs. Samuel Heller, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Daniel B. Van Wickle, respondent, vs. Weaver Coal and Coke Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

John H. Pearsons, appellant, vs. William A. Sweetser, respondent.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion.

Leopold Manheim, respondent, vs. Michael Cooper, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Martha Faulkner, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. Patrick Cox, relator, vs. Francis V. Greene, &c., respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Nellie Post, appellant, vs. Katherine E. Moore, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Nellie Post, appellant, vs. Katherine E. Moore, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Emily E. Hopkins, respondent, vs. Jacob D. Butler, appellant.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion.

Joseph Weiss, respondent, vs. James A. Delehanty, appellant.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion.

Charlotte Y. Ackerman as trustee, &c., respondent, vs. Rodman A. Brush, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Frederick A. Burnham, respondent, vs. Charles L. Franklin, appellant.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion.

Laura E. Mertens, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Frederick W. Mertens, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Joseph B. Hecht et al., appellants, vs. Lynchburg Hosiery Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Patrick W. Cullinan, respondent, (in re Lena Neus, appellant.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Robert Bulger, respondent, vs. the Merchants' Express and Transportation Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Louisa F. Walton, respondent, vs. Katherine Galmbacher et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Joseph Moore et al., appellants, vs. James Ensile, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Leander S. Sire, appellant, vs. Samuel S. Shubert et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Second National Bank of Louisville, Ky., appellant, vs. Moses Schwartz et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

James A. Benedict et al., appellants, vs. International Banking Corporation et al., respondents.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum per curiam.

In the matter of Patrick W. Cullinan, (in re Lena Neus.)—Motion denied.

Pietro de Sando, appellant, vs. New York Herald Company, respondent.—Interlocutory judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by O'Brien, J. (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Charles Parsons, respondent, vs. John B. McDonald, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs; and plaintiff allowed to serve an amended complaint within twenty days after service of an order to be entered on the decision of this appeal and on payment of costs. Opinion per curiam.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. William H. Ellis, appellant.—Judgment reversed and defendant discharged. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

James Wemyss, an infant, respondent, vs. Mary Allen, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to vacate order granted, with $10 costs to abide event, with leave to plaintiff to renew application. Opinion by O'Brien, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting in part.)

Thomas R. Hidden, respondent, vs. Fred S. Godfrey et al.; Marian E. Van Dyke, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for judgment on the answer as frivolous denied, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

People ex rel. Adams Dry Goods Company et al., appellants, vs. John M. Woodbury, as Commissioner, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Patterson, J., and Van Brunt, P. J.

In the matter of Peter A. Engelson et al., respondents, vs. James Mitchel, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to renew application before the Surrogate upon additional proof. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Home Insurance Company et al., appellants, vs. Continental Insurance Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

John G. Lynch, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

William J. O'Brien, as Sheriff, plaintiff, vs. American Surety Company of New York, defendant.—Judgment directed for defendant without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

William C. Warner, respondent, vs. Thomas L. James et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. The United States Mutual Accident Association, (Henry W. Gray, receiver, appellant.)—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

John F. Plummer, appellant, vs. International Power Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Oliver H. Arkenburgh, respondent, vs. Robert H. Arkenburgh, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

The Snow Melting Company, respondent, vs. The City of New York, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered before another referee, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

James A. Deering, respondent, vs. John H. Schreyer et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event. Opinions by Patterson and Ingraham, JJ.

Kate McHugh, as administratrix, appellant, vs. The Manhattan Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Michael Mullen, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Hatch and Patterson, JJ. (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

United States Trust Company of New York et al., respondents, vs. Le Roy Seher, appellant-respondent, Rodney Seher, appellant-respondent.—Judgment modified in accordance with the views expressed in opinion, and as so modified affirmed, with costs to all parties who have appeared, payable out of the principal of the estate. Opinions by Ingraham and Patterson, JJ.

Theodore S. Miller, &c., respondent, vs. Joseph Quincy, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend complaint upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by Ingraham, Patterson, and Hatch, JJ. (Patterson and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

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Open December to May
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upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by Ingraham, Patterson, and Hatch, JJ. (Patterson and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

Elizabeth C. Connor, as administratrix, vs. Henry C. F. Koch et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ.

Robert D. Kent, respondent, vs. Aetna Insurance Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Ingraham, J., and Van Brunt, P. J. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Moses Tanenbaum, appellant, vs. Gustav Lippman et al., respondents.—Order reversed and plaintiff authorized to examine one or both of the defendants upon the subject of the value of their property to which the contract for insurance referred, without costs of this appeal to either party. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Israel W. Schenker et al., appellants, vs. Samuel Awerbach, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Electric Boat Company, respondent, vs. William J. Howey, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Mary E. Corbit, plaintiff, vs. Thomas Watson et al., respondents, (re George H. Fisher, appellant.)—Order modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs of this appeal to either party. Opinion by Patterson, J.

A. & S. Henry & Co., appellant-respondents, vs. James Talcott, appellant-respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements to plaintiff, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Caroline E. Powers, respondent, vs. Clarence E. Sherin, appellant.—Order, so far as appealed from, reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

People ex rel. William L. Hatch, respondent, vs. Francis J. Lantry as Commissioner, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Harry E. Barnes et al., respondents, vs. John Hughes et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion.

Alice E. McGregor, appellant, vs. The City of New York, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. Daniel J. McCaffrey, relator, vs. John M. Partridge, &c., respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. Frank P. Young, appellant, vs. John H. J. Ronner, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

The American Audit Company, respondent, vs. The Industrial Federation of America, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Margaret Murray, deceased.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

Frederick S. Godfrey vs. Charles Schmidt, Jr., et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Michael Adams vs. Thomas W. Hynes, &c.—Motion granted.

Max Hausman vs. Elizabeth Merdtlebler.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

J. Quintus Cohen as trustee vs. Mortimer H. Wagar as President.—Motion denied.

In the matter of Robert A. Ammon.—Motion granted.

In the matter of Fort Washington Ridge Road.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Calendars for Saturday, Dec. 12.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. Katherine B. F. Riling.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Broadway Building Company vs. John C. Crane—John J. Dwyer. Sadie C. White et al. vs. Maurice W. Deshong et al.—John Walsh.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Philip Allegier et al. vs. Elizabeth F. Munro—Irving J. Joseph.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—In re Congregation of the Third Order of St. Francis—John F. O'Brien. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Hagan—Miles M. O'Brien, Jr. McAvoy vs. Meltzer—Eugene H. Pomeroy. In re Stevenson—Joseph F. Mulqueen. Tilford vs. Hirsch—William G. Choate. In re Holzman—George E. Plunkett.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Young vs. Young—Joseph Fettretch.

FINANCIAL.

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REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
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By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
516 shs. Hartford City Gas Light Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
$16,000 Union Talc Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Gold Bds., 1916.
25 shs. Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester Co.
600 shs. Cape Nome Hydraulic Mining Co.
100 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
1,290 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
100 shs. Lincoln Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
50 shs. Union Carbide Co., Va.
$2,000 Union Carbide Co., Va., 6% Bds.
1 share New York Law Institute.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
$10,000 Ulster & Delaware R. R. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1928.
100 shs. New York Loan & Improvement Co.
200 shs. Automatic Coaling & Weighing Barge Co.
700 shs. N. Y. Weighing Barge & Coaling Co.
200 shs. Bell & Bogart Soap Co.
$8,000 N. Y. Weighing Barge & Coaling Co. 1st Mtge. 6%, Skg. Fund Bds., 1922.
20 shs. Standard Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
6 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
50 shs. Iowa Central R. R. common.
$5,000 Simpson-Crawford Co. 6% Deb. Bds.
20 shs. American Diesel Engine Co. pfd.
20 shs. American Diesel Engine Co. com.
1 share Adirondack League Club.
50 shs. New York Phonograph Co.
4,000 shs. Gold Reefs Co., Limited.
8,180 shs. Montreal-London Gold & Silver Dev'lp. Co., Ltd.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, December 11th, 1903.
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of shareholders has been called and will be held at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1904, at the offices of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, Nassau and Pine Streets, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon a resolution to authorize an increase in the maximum number of Directors of the said bank and to amend its Articles of Association accordingly, and upon such other matters as may properly be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

New York, December 12th, 1903.
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking House, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, New York, on TUESDAY, January 12, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier.

NOTICE.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line Railway is hereby called to be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 57 Sycamore Street, in the City of Petersburg, Va., on MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon.
The object of said meeting is to amend the by-laws, to elect Directors, to ratify and approve the acts of the Directors, and to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.
Petersburg, Va., Nov. 27, 1903.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY.
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, December 10th, 1903.
The annual election for Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, will be held at the Company's Offices in the City of New York on Thursday, the 24th day of December, 1903, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on December 18th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of December 26th, 1903.
GEO. M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Established 1784.
Incorporated as a National Bank 1865.
THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
48 WALL STREET.
New York, Dec. 10, 1903.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1904.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 11th, 1903.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1904, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK.
December 12th, 1903.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 214 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1904, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Brewing Company of New York for the election of Officers and Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on Thursday, January 28th, 1904, at 2 P. M., at the Brewery, 68th St. and East River.
B. T. KEARNS, President.
C. W. KNOCHE, Secretary.

THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 12, 1903.
The annual meeting for the election of Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 18 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 12, 1904, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Dec. 11, 1903.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 12th, 1904, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. A. KNOWLES, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 11th, 1903.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1904, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank
29 Wall Street.
New York, December 12th, 1903.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 12th, 1904, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
FRANK G. ROE, Cashier.

HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY.
New York, December 12, 1903.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 215 West 125th Street, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1904.
The polls will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 12th, 1903.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, 79 8th Av., on Tuesday, January 12th, 1904.
Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
FREDERICK FOWLER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY

PART OF

MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

LET YOUR MONEY WORK FOR YOU.

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ACT NOW—DO NOT DELAY

Send your check or money order for as many blocks of 20 as you wish to the undersigned. No subscription for less than $100. Price par for $5.00 certificates. The price may advance any day.

The stock of the British Marconi Company was put out at $5.00 and is now selling at $22 on the London Stock Exchange, an advance of 340 per cent. The possibilities of the American Company are much greater.

The Marconi system is indorsed by such men as ANDREW CARNEGIE and THOMAS A. EDISON, and by the press of the entire world. EDISON, MARCONI and PUPIN are the Consulting Engineers of the American Company.

Prospectus upon application and your correspondence solicited.

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Farmers' Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, O.
Royal Ins. Building, Chicago, Ill.
Century Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Correspondents of MUNROE & MUNROE, N. Y.

Special Cable Despatch to THE NEW YORK SUN

REASSURED BY WIRELESS

KROONLAND'S PASSENGERS SENT WORD TO FRIENDS FROM SEA.

No One Worried Over the Accident to the Steamer's Steering Gear—Captain Got Orders by Wireless to Return to Queenstown and Reached Port Safely.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 9.—The steamship Kroonland of the Red Star Line, from Antwerp, Dec. 5, for New York, which sent a wireless telegraph message last night saying that her steam tiller was broken and that she was returning to Queenstown, steering with her engines, arrived here at 8:30 o'clock this morning. She was attended by a tug, which had been sent from here in response to her wireless message.

The saloon passengers landed this evening. They are enthusiastic over the utility of the Marconi wireless telegraph system, by means of which news of the accident was received here yesterday. The breakdown of the steering apparatus occurred at noon Tuesday, when the Kroonland was 180 miles west of Fastnet. Capt. Doxrud immediately sent a wireless message to Crookhaven for the agents of the line in Antwerp, describing the damage and informing them that the steamer must abandon her voyage. A reply was received within an hour and a half, whereupon Capt. Doxrud complied with the instructions sent him to return to Queenstown.

Meanwhile three-fourths of the saloon passengers and a number of those in the second cabin sent wireless messages to friends in various parts of Great Britain and Europe, and many of them received replies before Fastnet was sighted from the steamer. Some of the wireless messages were cabled to the United States. In some cases the senders asked friends for money, and the replies authorized the purser to advance funds to them, which was done before land was sighted.

The Kroonland's twin screw steered the ship easily, the only difference being that speed was reduced.

The cabin passengers will go to New York on the Teutonic and the steerage passengers will go later on some other steamer.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL..........$1,000,000.00
(Entirely Invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits $1,680,740.62

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Jos. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
Frank H. Platt,	Albert C. Jennings,
George R. Sheldon,	George W. Perkins,
Edward Eyre,	Eugene Kelly,
Peter Doelger,	Charles W. Morse,
James D. Layng,	Elverton R. Chapman,
William R. Grace,	Charles V. Forbes,
Hugh Kelly,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Albert B. Boardman,
Jas. Ross Curran,	Henry Heide.

DIVIDENDS.

HUDSON REALTY COMPANY,
No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) was declared, payable January 2d, 1904, to the stockholders of record on December 19th, 1903. The transfer books will be closed December 19th, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened on January 2d, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL B. JACOBS, Treasurer.
December 9th, 1903.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE ST. LOUIS Division First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds and Memphis Division First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the Company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, December 18th, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due January 1, 1904, and will open January 2, 1904, at 10 A. M. R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., December 12, 1903.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING VALley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, December 16, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M. preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1st, 1904, and will reopen January 2d, 1904, at 10 A. M.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, December 12, 1903.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 31.
At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Eight Per Cent. was declared out of earnings, payable on January 2d, 1904.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on December 26th, 1903, and reopen at 10 A. M. on January 4th, 1904.
Dated New York, December 9th, 1903.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Secretary.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.
Minneapolis, Minn., 9th Dec., 1903.
The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company is payable on 2d January, 1904. The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will close on 19th of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on 4th January, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.
All dividend checks will be mailed.
C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY

To the Holders of

Five Per Cent. Ten-Year Convertible Gold Debentures of the Company

At the request of holders of debentures the undersigned have consented to act as a committee to assist in placing the affairs of the company on a permanent financial basis. The committee now represents a majority of all the outstanding debentures.

We have conferred with officers and Directors of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, and are acting in harmony with them.

We have also conferred with persons representing a majority of the stock of the company, and are acting harmony with them.

We find that the company, in undertaking extensive enlargements of its plants and improvements to its property two years or more ago, incurred obligations for labor, material, and construction which have proved to be far in excess of its cash resources; that in order to meet its financial requirements as they have arisen it has been necessary for the company to sell a portion of its property; that it is possible to recover the property sold at the selling price, with reasonable interest; that so to do, and at the same time to provide sufficient money to complete improvements begun, to fulfill the obligations of the company, and to place it in a position where it may conduct its business with reasonable economy, will require about $18,600,000.

A plan has been formed for the creation of a funding mortgage to be made by the Fuel Company or by another corporation, to secure an issue of bonds which, with the stock hereinafter mentioned, will be used to provide these necessary funds, and also in exchange for the present debentures. The new security will be a five per cent. gold bond, supported by a consolidated first mortgage directly upon all the properties recently sold by the Fuel Company, as above mentioned, and upon all the remaining property of the Fuel Company directly or by pledge of debentures, subject only to the prior liens now existing on a part of the property which were liens at the time of the issue of the debentures. The bonds to be exchanged for debentures will be convertible into stock of the company on terms similar to those by which debentures are now convertible.

THE STOCKHOLDERS WILL BE ASKED TO AUTHORIZE THE INCREASE OF THE EXISTING COMMON CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY BY ABOUT $6,200,000, THE INCREASED STOCK TO BE USED WITH THE BONDS IN PROCURING THE MONEYS NECESSARY FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE COMPANY AND FOR THE OTHER PURPOSES AS PROVIDED IN THE PLAN.

A syndicate representing a majority of the stock of the company which has hitherto assisted the company to meet its financial obligations by purchasing portions of its property has agreed to convey these properties to the Fuel Company, or to this committee or as the committee may direct, for the price at which they were acquired, with reasonable interest.

THIS SYNDICATE HAS ALSO AGREED TO UNDERWRITE, WITHOUT COMMISSIONS, AS MUCH OF THE PROPOSED NEW ISSUE OF BONDS AND STOCK ABOVE MENTIONED AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO PROVIDE THE CASH REQUIREMENTS OF $18,600,000, OR THEREABOUTS, RECEIVING ONE $1,000 BOND AND $200 OF STOCK FOR EACH $800 PAID.

The syndicate has further agreed to offer the bonds and stock thus underwritten to the stockholders of the company at the underwriting price, waiving for its members as stockholders the right to participate.

The syndicate further agrees to offer such part of said bonds and stock thus underwritten as are not taken by the stockholders to the depositing debenture holders in the proportion of their holdings at the underwriting price to the syndicate, waiving for its members as debenture holders the right to participate.

Any of the bonds and stock so underwritten not taken by stockholders or debenture holders will be taken and paid for by the syndicate at the price named.

THE PLAN CONTAINS PROVISIONS FOR PAYMENT OF THE NEXT MATURING COUPON ON THE DEBENTURES DEPOSITED HEREUNDER, IN CASE SUCH PLAN SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE.

A plan and agreement are now on deposit with the

Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, 26 Broad Street,

where copies may be procured.

In view of the urgency of the situation, holders of debentures are requested forthwith to deposit their debentures with the Trust Company under said plan and agreement.

Certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Company on receipt of such securities, and application will be made in due course to list the same on the New York Stock Exchange.

NO DEBENTURES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER DECEMBER 31ST, 1903, except in the discretion of the committee and upon such terms as they may impose.

Dated New York, December 11th, 1903.

JAMES A. BLAIR,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
JOHN E. BORNE.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, SAMUEL UNTERMYER, LEOPOLD WALLACH, } Of Counsel.
M. N. BUCKNER, Secretary.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

$1,000 REWARD.

At the beginning of my present campaign, to induce the 4,872 original Amalgamated stock-holders, a large proportion of whom claim they were influenced by me to subscribe, to purchase at the then price, $38⅝, an amount equal to their allotment, that they might make up their losses when it had advanced to 100 or over, I stated in advertisements that I would make an offer to each of the original subscribers. This immediately called forth denunciation by Amalgamated's enemies, who widely advertised their unqualified statement that I did not have a list of the original subscribers, which they shortly afterward mended by stating that while I had a garbled list, they wished to emphasize that I was not working from the original or any authorized list. This has naturally confused the inve tors and specu ators who were allotted stock. To absolutely set at rest this question, which has been raised for ulterior purposes by the Amalgamated's enemies, I make the following offer:

I will pay the sum of $1,000 to each and every original subscriber to the capital stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company who was allotted stock if he or she does not receive from me through the mail my printed offer of December 2nd, or a satisfactory reason from me why it was not received. (Such as a clerical mistake in writing addresses, change of addresses, etc.)

The following from the WALL STREET DAILY NEWS of to-day is one of the straws which from time to time are picked up by MOTHER NATURE'S SON, Boreas, from the great field of financial untruths, and wafted into the open, where:

> You may batter and mangle the truth,
> Skin it, stretch it and tan it up brown;
> But when you are through and tired to death
> It will bob up serenely—WON'T—DOWN!

may be read by him who automobiles a mile a minute along the big common highways without removing his goggles.

"LAWSON VINDICATED.

"Much skeptical comment has been heard regarding Mr. Thomas W. Lawson's statement that he possesses a list of the original subscribers of the stock of the Amalgamated Copper Company. THE WALL STREET DAILY NEWS has made an extensive investigation on its own account, with the result that every original subscriber it was able to locate—and the number was quite large—was in receipt of Mr. Lawson's recent circular. This is clear proof of the correctness of his statement. One case was sufficiently curious to record. A retired broker—a man of eminance—who received the Lawson circular, informed our reporter that there must be some mistake, that he had never subscribed to Amalgamated. This at once raised a doubt as to the genuineness of the Lawson list. Upon request, however, the gentleman took the pains to go over his old books, and, sure enough, he had subscribed for fifty shares, on which he received an allotment of twenty only. The transaction had been for a customer, but stood in the broker's name, 'and,' added the broker, 'they were sold at twenty points' profit.' Mr. Lawson's veracity stands unimpeached."

"Office of THE WALL STREET DAILY NEWS.
New York, Dec. 10, 1903.

Thomas W. Lawson, Esq., Boston, Mass.

My Dear Mr. Lawson:—

It may interest you to know that the gentleman mentioned in the Wall Street Daily News this morning as one of the original subscribers of Amalgamated was none other than the distinguished..................Mr..................did not wish his name published on account of the smallness of the transaction, but has no objection to your becoming personally cognizant of his identity.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN G. WILSON, Editor."

The subscriber mentioned by the Wall Street Daily News is mistaken. His subscription was for fifty shares. He was allotted but 10, not 20. My only regret, in connection with my present effort to induce original subscribers to purchase Amalgamated stock, is that I am bound by Stock Exchange rules which prevent me from advertising its merits; but if those interested will send their addresses to us, as below, they will receive the circulars which are and will be daily issued during my present campaign, and the distribution of which it is unnecessary for me to say is not prohibited, as are the newspaper advertisements.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

READ THE BOSTON NEWS BUREAU.

OFFICE OF
LAWSON, ARNOLD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
33 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Members Boston and New York Stock Exchanges.

DIVIDENDS.

YORKVILLE BANK.
New York, Dec. 10th, 1903.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on January 2d, 1904, to shareholders of record.
Transfer books will be closed from December 24th until January 14th.
WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Consecutive Dividend No. 37.
The Board of Directors of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% and an extra dividend of 2% on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable December 23d, to stockholders of record of December 12th. Transfer books close on Saturday, December 12th, at 12 o'clock noon and reopen on Monday, December 28th.
C. H. WARDWELL, Secy. and Treas.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,
at the close of business on the eighth day of December, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,144,630.38
Overdrafts		138.39
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		43,302.53
Banking house and lot		1,366,169.37
Stocks and bonds		26,006.88
Specie		1,689,440.80
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		385,230.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$418,750.68	
Other items carried as cash	141,024.24	565,674.42
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Due from Treasurer of United States	$25,300.00	
Due from Treasurer of United States, account of customs	26,644.33	
Furniture and fixtures	4,816.81	56,760.14
Total		$11,180,512.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		767,882.02
Due depositors		7,797,198.39
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		977,082.34
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	$1,854.00	
Taxes	34,600.00	36,544.00
Total		$11,180,512.74

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
C. H. HACKETT, President, and E. C. EVANS, Cashier, of Bank of the Metropolis, a bank located and doing business at No. 31 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the eighth day of December, 1903, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CORNELLUS H. HACKETT, President.
E. C. EVANS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 10th day of December, 1903, before me.
WM. H. ROCKWOOD,
Notary Public for N. Y. County.
[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,700,928.37
Overdrafts		440.25
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	$134,445.01	
Due from approved reserve agents	306,000.00	440,445.70
Real estate		12,879.03
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		79,645.34
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		81,806.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Items carried as cash		2,628.16
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Vaults, furniture, and fixtures		[illegible]
		$2,257,416.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		[illegible]
Due depositors		2,036,[illegible]
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		36,758.43
Due Treasurer of the State of New York		20,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		111.00
		$2,257,416.65

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
R. ROSS APPLETON, President, and IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier, of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of December, 1903, as the day on which such report shall be made.
R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 11th day of December, 1903, before me.
MORRIS E. STERNE,
Notary Public, No. 161, N. Y. Co.
[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE JEFFERSON BANK,
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,[illegible]
Overdrafts		1,189.13
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$207,967.36	
Due from approved reserve agents	196,605.61	404,572.77
Banking house		19,603.65
Mortgages owned		17,500.00
Stocks and bonds		1,652.75
Specie		6,600.04
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		101,358.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$154,878.98	
Other items carried as cash	27,500.50	182,379.48
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		13,150.55
		$2,480,545.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$400,000.00
Surplus fund		220,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		50,777.71
Due depositors		1,818,758.47
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		9.69
		$2,480,545.67

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
HERMAN BROESEL, President, and W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier, of the Jefferson Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 103 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of December, 1903, as the day on which such report shall be made.
HERMAN BROESEL, President.
W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of December, 1903, before me.
MAURICE COHEN,
Notary Public,
[Seal of Notary.] New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$560,641.47
Overdrafts	392.62
Due from approved reserve agents	30,[illegible]
Stocks and bonds	10,812.50
Specie	31,888.34
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	7,405.00
Cash items, viz.:	
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges ... $12,[illegible]	
Other items carried as cash ... 525.06	12,[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures	1,406.45
	$708,793.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	24,[illegible]
Due depositors	458,[illegible]
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	352.42
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	25,000.00
	$708,793.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
ROBERT J. HOGUET, President, and WILLIAM CLARK, Cashier, of The Bank of Washington Heights, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,913 Amsterdam Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the eighth day of December, 1903, as the day on which such report shall be made.
ROBERT J. HOGUET, President.
WILLIAM CLARK, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of December, 1903, before me.
W. B. POGGENBURG,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public No. 96, New York County, New York.

BUFFALO BANKS.

BANK OF BUFFALO,
BUFFALO, N. Y.,
Dec. 8, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,[illegible]	
Banking house & lot	200,000.00	
Bonds	515,900.00	
Due from banks	905,794.75	
Cash and reserve	456,[illegible]	$7,119,236.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00	
Surplus and profits	601,566.18	
Deposits	6,017,[illegible]	$7,119,236.11

Elliott C. McDougal, Pres. — Laurence D. Rumsey, Vice Pres.
John L. Daniels, Cash. — Ralph Croy, Asst. Cash.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the eighth day of December, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,[illegible]
Overdrafts		5,181.68
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		102,188.21
Banking house and lot		357,066.60
Mortgages owned		12,000.00
Stocks and bonds		89,526.13
Specie		2,146,411.97
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		321,011.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$[illegible]	
Other items carried as cash	87,794.77	607,751.19
Total		$11,808,450.10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		1,614,116.26
Due depositors	$9,908,021.84	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	36,[illegible]	10,0[illegible]
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		195.00
Total		$11,808,450.10

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
A. S. FRISSELL, President, and E. H. FANCHER, Cashier, of The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 530 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the eighth day of December, 1903, as the day on which such report shall be made.
A. S. FRISSELL, President.
E. H. FANCHER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of December, 1903, before me.
BEULAH L. BENNETT,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
[Seal of Notary.] Cft. filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE VARICK BANK OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$720,360.57
Overdrafts		220.54
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$39,797.75	
Due from approved reserve agents	92,666.33	132,464.08
Real estate		11,250.00
Stocks and bonds		1,050.00
Specie		44,920.06
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		19,405.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$48,371.47	
Other items carried as cash	2,361.38	50,732.85
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		4,150.00
		$960,562.70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses	15,453.54
Due depositors	593,463.59
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	200,005.57
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Reserved for taxes	1,650.00
	$960,562.70

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN T. SPROULL, President, and ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier, of Varick Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 280 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the eighth day of December, 1903, as the day on which such report shall be made.
J. T. SPROULL, President.
ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 11th day of December, 1903, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,
Notary Public, Kings County, New York.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GANSEVOORT BANK,
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,625,425.11
Overdrafts		798.21
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$143,581.71	
Due from approved reserve agents	150,878.45	294,460.16
Stocks and bonds		11,600.00
Specie		82,705.77
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		117,120.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$119,316.91	
Other items carried as cash	8,158.57	127,475.48
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Safe deposit vaults		20,000.00
		$2,289,587.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		85,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		3,359.00
Due depositors	$1,873,[illegible]	
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	67,404.55	
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	25,000.00	1,966,227.74
		$2,289,587.73

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
T. A. ADAMS, President, and P. M. SAYFORD, Cashier, of Gansevoort Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 354 W. 14th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of December, 1903, as the day on which such report shall be made.
T. A. ADAMS, President.
P. M. SAYFORD, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of December, 1903, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] ROY G. REYNOLDS,
Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE INTERNATIONAL BANK,
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$49,712.19
Overdrafts		240.88
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$51,756.23	
Due from approved reserve agents	124,614.41	176,370.64
Stocks and bonds		98,445.00
Specie		5,915.79
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		5,432.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Other items carried as cash		100.75
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Other assets		372.50
Total		$336,589.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	8,840.91
Due depositors	227,748.70
Total	$336,589.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
W. L. MOYER, President, and J. H. ROGERS, Asst. Cashier of the International Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the eighth day of December, 1903, as the day on which such report shall be made.
W. L. MOYER, President.
J. H. ROGERS, Asst. Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 11th day of December, 1903, before me.
FRANK G. SMITH,
Notary Public Kings Co., No. 28.
[Seal of Notary.] Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 8, 1903.
A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 2nd day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
Offices 40 North Sixth St., Philadelphia.
The SIXTY-SEVENTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared; also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT.; both payable December 15th, 1903.
JOHN B. KILBURN, Treasurer.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF AMERICA,
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,[illegible]
Overdrafts		500.39
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,169,527.05
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		225,187.00
Specie		3,[illegible]
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		1,419,972.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$10,421,467.75	
Other items carried as cash	207,080.00	10,628,[illegible]
Total		$36,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		[illegible]
Due depositors		20,[illegible]
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		10,307,207.71
Amount not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	$1,540.00	
Taxes	17,442.80	18,982.80
Total		$36,[illegible]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 8th day of December, 1903, as the day on which such report shall be made.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of December, 1903, before me.
CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE CENTURY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$676,[illegible]
Overdrafts		95.32
Due from approved reserve agents		15,201.94
Stocks and bonds		1,018.20
Specie		4,285.00
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		45,115.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$17,232.80	
Other items carried as cash	235.02	17,468.61
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		5,700.00
		$786,061.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	4,[illegible]
Due depositors	562,243.19
Due other companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	17,825.76
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Reserved for taxes	1,800.00
	$786,061.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
GEORGE CHAPMAN, President, and EDWARD J. CROKER, Cashier, of The Century Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 2,717 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of December, 1903, as the day on which such report shall be made.
GEORGE CHAPMAN, President.
EDWARD J. CROKER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of December, 1903, before me.
ALBERT E. GIBBS,
Notary Public,
[Seal of Notary.] N. Y. County, (154.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FIDELITY BANK
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$[illegible]
Overdrafts	30.05
Due from approved reserve agents	85,416.96
Banking house and lot	138,146.73
Stocks and bonds	3,000.00
Specie	15,749.09
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	44,[illegible]
Cash items, viz.:	
Other items carried as cash	1,003.25
Assets not included under any of the above heads:	
Furniture and fixtures	7,000.00
	$1,085,501.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	17,797.16
Due depositors	858,063.94
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	25,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Reserved for taxes	3,000.55
	$1,085,501.65

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
EDWARD H. PEASLEE, President, and E. W. DUTTON, Cashier, of Fidelity Bank, a bank located and doing business at Madison Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 8th day of December, 1903, as the day on which such report shall be made.
EDW. H. PEASLEE, President.
E. W. DUTTON, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of December, 1903, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] E. A. L. HENDERSON,
Notary Public, N. Y. C.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE CHELSEA EXCHANGE BANK,
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$[illegible]
Overdrafts		34.92
Due from approved reserve agents		77,626.97
Other real estate		62,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,070.00
Specie		3,570.01
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		15,[illegible]
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	6,147.19	
Other items carried as cash	197.35	[illegible]
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		2,[illegible]
		$[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	[illegible]
Due depositors	[illegible]
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
IRVING M. SHAW, President, and A. E. STILGER, Cashier, of Chelsea Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 200 West Thirty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the eighth day of December, 1903, as the day on which such report shall be made.
IRVING M. SHAW, President.
A. E. STILGER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 11th day of December, 1903, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WILLIAM A. CROSBY,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., 118.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
at the close of business on the 8th day of December, 1903:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,[illegible]
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		205,[illegible]
Real estate		3,000.00
Stocks and bonds		66,793.75
Specie		744,[illegible]
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		169,[illegible]
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$2,194,674.44	
Other items carried as cash	12,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Total		$6,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	511,907.12
Due depositors	5,[illegible]
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	[illegible]
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Reserve for taxes	[illegible]
Total	$6,[illegible]

CASIMIR TAG, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks unsettled.

Call money firmer, 5@6½ per cent.

The stock market yesterday continued its irregular and reactionary movement, without doing any very great damage to prices, and practically none to sentiment upon the outlook. The most apparent exceptions—Steel and Brooklyn Rapid Transit—are not really exceptions at all. It is true that nearly 300,000 shares of Steel, over one-third of the day's total business, were sold with concessions in price upon the day's business of 1¼, but it does not follow that there is any argument regarding the dividend or the outlook in the industry. That phase of Steel's fall is probably over, and, upon the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the fluctuation itself now is the objective, since the business is done substantially if not exclusively by those who profit by the fluctuations, and not by the dividends. They look to the price fluctuations for their profits, and care nothing about the industry or the dividends except as "talking points" to influence the price. Why wait six months for a dividend when the price can be moved up or down as much in a day, and de capo. The same comment is applicable to the fall in Brooklyn and the tractions. The talk about them has been the purest patter so far as any immediate practical effect upon their intrinsic merits is concerned, but it has sufficed to move them up, and they can be moved back again as well. This is a speculative market, swayed by sentimental considerations, and too curious examination of whys and wherefores is unwarranted. Amalgamated failed to advance upon progress with the "fair trial" legislation, and there was no movement worth mention among substantial properties which have some real and close connection with general conditions, such as the trunk lines and Grangers. The most notable advance was in People's Gas, upon refusal to reopen the quo warranto proceedings which resulted favorably to the company a few weeks since.

In the bond market the activity and weakness in Steel 5 per cents was of course the feature. In other descriptions business was not large, nor prices firm. Evidently issues which have been floated must take care of themselves while promoters take care of those which must be floated. Those who think that sound improvement in stock prices is forecast by strength in the bond market look for this sign in vain at this time.

The cotton market still reflects the inconsistency of strong prices upon a crop movement giving no signs of a short crop. The speculative options of wheat reflected the Government's unfavorable report of acreage and condition, which the Granger railways withstood without difficulty in the stock market. If the Government reports were trustworthy, it is rather early to borrow anxiety now. The crop can recover from worse conditions than the present several times over at a stage of growth more critical than now. The forecasts of the bank statement at last promise some sign of the receipts of gold, which heretofore have been swallowed up in mysterious fashion. Though lost to sight, they have nevertheless affected the situation so favorably that it can be said that the crop movement has been financed better than was expected, and certainly better than in other years. The return of the money to this centre is another question about which all that can be said is that the auguries are favorable. Opinion from the interior is reinforced by quotations of domestic exchange and movements of currency to the effect that after the new year there will be the accustomed ease, and that the pinch at the close of the year promises nothing abnormal.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent, or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ag. Chem.	2¼	Consol. Gas	¾
Am. Smelting	½	North America	1
Am. Tel. & Cable	3	People's Gas	2½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Un. Bag & P. pf.	2½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	2	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F. pf.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Am. Sugar	1	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	1½	Pressed S. Car	1⅜
B'klyn R. T.	1⅛	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	1⅜
Canada South.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	¼
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Corn Products	1¼	Texas & Pacific	¾
Det. Un. Ry.	1½	Tol. Rys. & L.	½
General Electric	1¼	Twin City	2½
Int. Pump pf.	5	U. S. Steel	½
Met. Securities	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅞
Met. St. Ry.	¾	West. Union	½
Minn. & St. L.	1½	Westinghouse	2

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent, or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. Div. 6s	1
Cin., D. & I. 1st	1		
Stand. R. & T. 6s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Am. C. O. 4½s	2	Peo. & East. inc.	2
Col. Mid. 1st	1½	U. S. Steel 5s	1¼
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½	Va. Mid. gen.	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 11	845,054
To date this year	158,681,281
Corresponding date last year	178,730,793

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 11	$2,364,500
To date this year	$655,127,350
Corresponding date last year	$855,661,150

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Capital Traction, Washington, D. C.
Chicago and Alton Railway preferred stock.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. common stock.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.
Swift and Co.
United States Leather Co. preferred stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Diamond Match Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

International Banking Corporation.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sentiment Mixed.—At the close of the market yesterday even some of the outspoken bulls of last week admitted that they found it difficult to take any decided position as to the outlook. The return to prominence of the Western bear party who were industriously depressing Steel yesterday, and the timidity which the public already is showing after having bought more or less freely for a day or two, puts the market back in a position very similar to that which it occupied before the recent advance began, except, of course, that prices are again at a higher level, and, it may be, more likely to yield to bear pressure than they would have been at the lower level. Free and easy predictions of bad things in store for the market, Steel in particular, were used as a means of helping the decline, and the market has too recently recovered from a state of semi-demoralization to deprive such suggestions of all influence.

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Railroads Relatively Strong.—The decline of about 2 points in United States Steel preferred was not duplicated in any of the active railroad stocks, which, despite the pressure upon the market, held fairly well. Toward the close a few of the issues of this class sold off more or less abruptly, but the net losses were small, and some issues even made net gains. Erie, which was again very active, sold up almost a point during the first part of the day, and though it sold off with the rest of the list kept a small fraction as a net gain.

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London again became a buyer, and the higher prices sent over from there before the opening of our market contributed to the strength displayed in the initial transactions. The trading for foreign account amounted all told to about 40,000 shares, of which there were bought on balance about 20,000 shares, or probably about half as much as had been sold on balance for London account the day before. In some stocks the 2 P. M. London quotations were much above the New York close, notably, Steel preferred, which was up 1¼ points.

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United States Steel.—Of the day's total transactions of 845,054 shares, Steel preferred contributed 289,350 shares, or more than one-third. To all appearances Steel was being depressed for the effect upon the rest of the list, and doubtless the heavy selling of this stock did much to deter would-be buyers who otherwise might have found encouragement in the predictions current early in the day that the railroads were to be moved up sharply. Western houses were prominent as sellers of Steel and Western speculators were credited with the effort to mark the stock down. The decline was helped by the discussion of published reports to the effect that the earnings for the present quarter would not be more than $15,000,000, though perhaps still more effective were the suggestions circulated that some bad news on the stock was coming out. Steel common again sold down to 10—its low record.

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Tractions.—All of the tractions closed with net losses, even Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which at various times in the day was said to be "marvelously strong," losing 1⅛ points net. A somewhat sensational decline occurred in Brooklyn soon after the opening which was commonly said to have been planned by the bull forces in the stock for the purpose of shaking out undesired followers. The decline, in fact, was rapid enough to disturb any but the most confirmed believers in the recent movement in the stock. From 51⅝ it dropped abruptly to 49, but rallied almost as sharply. Later in the day it again declined, but more quietly and with less recovery. The other tractions, which were relatively dull, showed losses varying from three-eighths of a point to 1¼ points.

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People's Gas was active and exceptionally strong, following confident buying of the stock on the previous day in anticipation of a favorable announcement in the litigation over the question of seventy-five-cent gas. News came during the day that the Supreme Court of Illinois had handed down a decision refusing to reopen the case decided a few weeks ago in favor of the company. The principal buying of the stock early in the day was by a house prominently identified with the stock, and this fact helped to influence opinion. The prediction that it would sell up to par before the day was out came within half a point of being true, sales being made as high as 99½, and the close at 99 showing a net gain of 2½ points.

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Amalgamated.—Despite the announcement published in the middle of the day that the Governor of Montana had signed the Fair Trial bill, which is supposed to help the cause of the Amalgamated Copper Company, the stock, after selling up to 47, declined to 45¾ and closed only an eighth higher, being unchanged for the day.

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General Electric lost 1¼ points on trading in less than 1,000 shares. The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. was announced during the day without any extra dividend, which, recently it was rumored, was likely to be declared at this time.

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Vulcan Detinning, which last sold at 24½, was quoted at the close yesterday at 3 bid, offered at 5½, and earlier had been quoted still wider apart at 1⅝ bid, offer at 7. The collapse in the stock followed the passing recently of the dividend on the common stock and the reduction of that on the preferred. The stock has never had a wide market, and brokers have frequently reported that it was next to impossible to sell it.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Reviewing the movement of currency during the past week, the Wall Street Journal says in its issue of this morning:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate a gain of $1,965,800 in reserve held by the banks.

They received from the interior $5,551,700 and sent to the interior $4,969,900, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $1,975,000 to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $581,800.

Gold imports were $1,162,600, making the total at this port on this movement $9,141,100, as reported by the Custom House.

Other receipts of new gold were $2,060,300; namely $1,672,700 on New York Assay Office checks, which included payment for part of the gold imported at Boston, $372,600 on telegraphic transfer from San Francisco against the deposit at the mint there of imported Japanese yen, and $34,000 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The Sub-Treasury paid $370,400 in redemption of 5 per cent. bonds of 1904.

Other disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $16,677,700; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $20,776,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $2,098,300.

The total gain from the interior, new gold, domestic and imported, and bond redemptions was $4,064,100; deducting the loss of $2,098,300 on Sub-Treasury operations proper, the net gain was $1,965,800.

The gain on the direct interior movement was $2,856,800, comparing with a gain of $2,763,900 in the previous week. There was an increase in transfers through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans, but the demand for currency at San Francisco appears to have been satisfied.

Receipts of currency from the West are increasing more rapidly than those from the South, and the principal gains are still from near-by and Eastern points, representing to some extent the accumulation here of funds for the January disbursements.

The loss on Sub-Treasury operations is the smallest for three weeks, although pension payments were only $470,000, comparing with $787,000 in the previous week. Customs collections were $2,197,100, a daily average of $852,800, exactly the same as in the previous week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $3,717,000 mutilated currency.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Local traders did not manifest much disposition to operate in the local issues to-day, the feeling prevailing that unless the decline in United States Steel issues is promptly checked it will carry the general market with it. They were equally averse to selling short, owing to reports of a large short interest in the Steels. Trading consequently was tame, with an unimportant movement in prices.

American Railways was off ⅛, Cambria Steel ⅛, Consolidated Lake Superior preferred ⅜, (recording a new low price for the stock;) Philadelphia Company, ⅜, and United Gas ⅜. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey advanced ⅛, General Asphalt preferred ⅛, and International Smokeless Powder preferred 4½. Total sales, 27,392 shares; $88,100 bonds.

Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	American Railways	45½	45½	45½
20	American Cement	6½	6½	6½
1,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	51½	49¾	50½
675	Cambria Steel	18	17¾	17¾
212	Con. Lake Superior pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	Con. Traction, N. J.	65	65	65
3	Del. & Bound Brook	200½	200½	200½
101	Electric Stor. Battery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,400	Erie	29½	28¾	29
100	East Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	General Asphalt pf.	34½	34½	34½
1	Hestonville Pass. pf.	72	72	72
200	Int. Smokeless Powder	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Int. Smokeless Powd. pf.	40	40	40
10	Ins. Co. of N. A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
174	Marsden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	Minehill R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	North Penn. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,622	Penn. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Penn. Steel pf.	70	70	70
25	Philadelphia Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,957	Philadelphia Electric	6 5-16	6¼	6¼
1,211	Philadelphia Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,890	Reading	22 5-16	21 15-16	22
30	Rock Island	25	25	25
400	Southern Pacific	47½	46¾	46¾
1,500	Tidewater Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
360	United Gas Imp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
350	Union Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	U. S. Steel	10¼	10	10
4,000	U. S. Steel pf.	54½	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUES FOR COST OF BONDS.

Investor in the White Mountain Paper Company Brings Action Against North American Trust Co.

The North American Trust Company is the defendant in a suit instituted yesterday in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, by Gardiner Hall of South Wallington, Conn., to recover $225,000 which he says he invested in the first mortgage bonds of the defunct White Mountain Paper Company, floated, as it is asserted, through the defendant corporation.

The complainant is a manufacturer of spool cotton under the name of the Gardiner Hall, Jr., Manufacturing Company, and has a New York selling office at 59 Walker Street. Through his attorneys, Henry Wollman and Henry M. Blackmer, he asserts that he subscribed for bonds in the amount named at 90, and paid, in response to letters from Oakleigh Thorne, President of the North American Trust Company, various installments on his investment. The bonds, he declares, proved worthless. Alexander & Green were the attorneys in the promotion and in the underwriting agreement.

The present is the third suit developing on account of the bond issue. One was brought by Daniel B. Wesson of Springfield, Mass., the revolver manufacturer, against William H. Plunkett of Pittsfield, lately deceased, in which it was asserted that Mr. Wesson's holdings were worthless. The amount claimed in that case was $90,000, and the matter was settled out of court for $70,000, according to the current understanding.

A suit brought by August Heckscher, President of the New York Zinc Company, is now pending against the North American Trust Company. Mr. Heckscher says he invested $112,500 in the bonds and wants his money back.

GOLD ENGAGEMENTS.

Several small engagements of gold for import were made yesterday, the only one of which formally announced was $100,000 by the National City Bank. Very little gold is arriving in London, and the gold being secured just now is described as "odds and ends," including some heavy weight sovereigns picked up in the open market. The exchange market yesterday at first advanced 10 points from the previous day's close to 4.8550, but during the afternoon it reacted and closed a trifle below the final figure of Thursday at 4.8335. Such strength as the exchange market had derived from London's selling of stocks the previous day was lost yesterday by London's being a buyer on balance although the amount of stock taken was not very large.

TO REORGANIZE BALTIMORE BANK.

C. E. Rieman Made Temporary Head of Commercial and Farmers' National.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—Charles E. Rieman, one of the Directors of the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank, which was yesterday placed in the hands of a representative of the Clearing House, was elected President in the place of Lawrence B. Kemp, resigned.

The bank was open as usual to-day. It is stated that the election of Rieman to the Presidency is only temporary, as the bank will be reorganized by the stockholders.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Augusta (Me.) dispatches, the Railway and Electric Equipment Company, capital $1,000,000, organized to sell cars and locomotives for steam and electric railways, has filed articles of incorporation there.

The total shipments by the Dominion Coal Company for the eleven months ended Nov. 30 last, it is stated, amounted to 2,400,000 tons, a decrease of 100,000 tons from the same period last year.

Toronto advices state that an $8,000,000 company, to be known as the Northern Consolidated Holding Company, has secured incorporation from the Ontario Government.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York decreased $225,300 as compared with the previous week and $734,353 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The money market remains quiet and firm. The supply of loanable funds is not large, and the banks show no disposition to put out money even at the prevailing high rates.

Call loans, 6@6½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@6½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 6@7 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 10@15c discount; clearings, $24,200,972; balances, $2,718,398. The foreign exchange market is steady.

Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.84¼	
Sterling	4.83¾	4.80
Commercial		4.79
France	5.20	5.22½
Reichsmarks	.94¼	.94¼
Guilders	.40¼	.40

There was heavy trading in Amalgamated, Copper Range, and Steel preferred. United Fruit was strong on the report that the Directors are to make the regular dividend rate 7 per cent. Utah held up well, but Osceola was weak. The other coppers were quiet. Telephone was steady. Sugar went off a little.

James P. Graves, Treasurer of the Victoria Copper Mining Company, notifies the stockholders that an assessment of $1 per share has been levied, payable Jan. 12 by stockholders on record Dec. 23.

Complete transactions were as follows to-day:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
210	Atchison	68¾	67½	67½
161	Atchison pf.	93	92¾	93
20	Boston Elevated	140¾	140¾	140¾
1	*Boston & Maine	166	165	165
10	Mass. Electric	19	19	19
2	*Mass. Elec. pf.	73	73	73
100	Mexican Central	10	10	10
21	N. Y., N. H. & H.	197	196½	197
7	Nor. & Worc. pf.	229	229	229
1	Old Colony	201	201	201
1	*Prov. & Worc.	281½	281½	281½
380	Union Pacific	77½	77½	77½
50	West End	90	90	90

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
908	American	125	124	124½
100	Mexican	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
143	Western pf.	81	80¾	80¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,656	Am. Ag. Chem.	14½	13¼	14½
170	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	66	65	65½
1,305	*Am. Sugar	124¾	123¾	123¾
27	Am. Sugar pf.	121	120½	121
10	Am. Woolen pf.	68½	68½	68½
80	Dom. Iron & Steel	8½	8	8
86	Edison	230	229½	230
2,035	Mass. Gas	36¼	35¾	36¼
235	Mass. Gas pf.	75	75	75
70	*Swift & Co.	101½	101½	101½
658	United Fruit	103	101	102
175	United Shoe Machine.	48	48	48
185	United Shoe Mach. pf.	28	28	28
200	U. S. Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,160	*U. S. Steel	10½	10	10
4,765	U. S. Steel pf.	54½	53¼	53¼

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Adventure	2¾	2½	2½
5	Allouez	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,432	Amalgamated	[illegible]	45¾	45¾
15	Am. Zinc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Arcadian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Atlantic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
235	Bingham	21	21	21
725	Centennial	[illegible]	15½	15½
60	Con. Mercur	1	97c	1
3,755	Copper Range	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
140	*Daly West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Dominion Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Dominion Coal pf.	110	110	110
200	Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	*Granby	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 1-16
230	Guanajuato	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
320	Isle Royale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Mass.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
175	Mohawk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Mon. & Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
805	Osceola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Parrot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Shannon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	Tamarack	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
450	Trinity	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
405	United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,708	Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
270	Victoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
315	Winona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
115	Wolverine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURG BANK TO REOPEN.

Federal National, Which Closed in October, to Resume Monday.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—Authority having been granted by the Controller of the Currency, the Federal National Bank, which closed its doors in October, will resume business next Monday with Col. Hugh Young, for twenty-five years Bank Examiner of this district, as President.

The examination by the receiver showed the bank to be solvent.

The receiver has been instructed to turn over to the new President the assets of the institution, about $1,500,000, and this will be on hand to meet the demands when the bank again opens its doors.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 5@6½ per cent., with the last loan at 5½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were at 5½ per cent.

Time money rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $204,740,078; balances, $7,373,290; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $754,020.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; short bills, 3 13-16@3⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞@3 15-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was irregular. Nominal rates were $4.80½ for sixty days and $4.84 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.7985; demand, $4.8335; cables, $4.8385. Commercial bills were $4.79@$4.80.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23⅛ less 1-16 and 5.20⅝ less 3-32; reichsmarks, 93¾@94 and 94½; guilders, 39 13-16 and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@15c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.30 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 5c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—30@37½c discount. St. Louis—25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Money was in increased demand in the market to-day.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were largely occupied with the conclusion of the settlement, which was satisfactory. Consols recovered, but closed below the best prices of the day. Home rails were irregular. Americans opened weak, notably Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. They subsequently advanced a fraction above parity, owing to some local support, and afterward became unsettled, but closed fairly steady.

The dispatch from St. Petersburg yesterday denying the Tokio report of a Russian naval demonstration off Chemul-Po, Korea, had a marked effect on the Exchange. The reassuring news from St. Petersburg, coupled with a Paris rumor that Russia had given way in the controversy, caused a hardening of prices generally. There was a smart rise in Japanese stocks, to which consols and other securities responded. Paris helped with good buying orders.

The strong tone continued throughout, the market accepting with avidity the reports that a Russo-Japanese arrangement had been reached.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88¾; consols for account, 89; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 70½; Atchison preferred, 95¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 81⅝; Canadian Pacific, 123; Chesapeake and Ohio, 32¾; Chicago Great Western, 16⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 145⅝; De Beers, 20⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 22¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74½; Erie, 30⅜; Erie first preferred, 70; Erie second preferred, 51½; Illinois Central, 134¾; Louisville and Nashville, 109½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18¼; New York Central, 122¼; Norfolk and Western, 58½ ex-div.; Norfolk and Western preferred, 88; Ontario and Western, 22¼; Pennsylvania, 60¼; Rand Mines, 9½; Reading, 22¼; Reading first preferred, 40; Reading second preferred, 31; Southern Railway, 22¼; Southern Railway preferred, 80; Southern Pacific, 48¼; Union Pacific, 80¼; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 11; United States Steel preferred, 56; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 38.

Bar silver steady, 25⅝d. per ounce.

Money, 3¼@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 15-16@4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞@3 15-16 per cent.

Bar gold, 77s. 11½d. American eagles, 76s. 6¾d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 36; Lisbon, 25.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened hesitating and then prices became firm. Internationals were active and had an upward tendency on the rumor of an agreement having been reached between Russia and Japan. Industrials improved. At the close stocks were firm.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 40c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19½c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was depressed.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45⅝ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—New York exchange was 30c premium. Time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent.

Locally there was marked out for exploitation a lively speculation in the stocks of Lake Street Elevated. From this source and that it was hinted good things were in store for the holders who pay their two-dollar assessments and hold to the stock for a long pull. Buying orders originated to a measure from insiders.

The plan of reorganization practically is an assured success. Many small stockholders of the old company that have certificates that date back to the time when John Roche was President have applied already to pay their assessments. The call for such payments is not out yet. S. B. Chapin & Co. executed the buying orders to-day, nearly 10,000 shares being taken before noon. One-third as many receipts changed hands.

The trading smacked of manipulation and appeared wholly artificial. Other local issues were quiet and steady.

Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	American Can pf.	32½	31½	31½
25	Central Trust Co.	113½	113½	113½
60	Chicago Brewing pf.	8	8	8
10	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	26	26	26
20	Chicago Title & Trust	90½	90½	90½
2,285	Lake Street Elevated	2¼	2½	2½
600	Lake Street Elev. rcpts.	2½	2½	2½
100	Milwaukee Brewing pf.	24	24	24
185	National Biscuit	36½	36½	36½
30	National Biscuit pf.	99½	99½	99½
125	Swift & Co.	103	103	103
50	Swift & Co., ex dividend	101½	101½	101½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—The volume of trading on the Baltimore Stock Exchange was somewhat better, but there are no positive signs of activity or advancing prices. Prices to-day were as a result unchanged, and where changes did occur they were of small fractions. Gas stock was slightly easier owing to the agitation for a new company. The trading amounted to 674 shares of stock and bonds to the value of $81,500.

The transactions were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$14,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	72	71½	72
1,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	113½	113½	113½
6,000	United Rys. & El. incs.	57½	57½	57½
6,000	United Rys. & El. 4s.	91½	91½	91½
21,000	City & Sub. 1st 5s	112	112	112
1,000	W. N. Carolina 6s.	116	116	116
2,500	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	49¾	49¾	49¾
18,000	Atl. Coast Line con. 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000	Con. Gas 6s	111	111	111½
1,000	Columbia & Green. 1st	117½	117½	117½
10,000	U. S. Steel 5s	69	69	69

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
325	Seaboard Ry. com.	12	12	12
100	Con. Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	United Rys. & El. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
125	Citizens' Nat. Bank	27½	27½	27½
20	Second Nat. Bank	200	199	199

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday irregularity marked the trading in securities dealt in on the curb. Declines were made in a number of the more important issues with the extreme break of 25 points in Cuban 6s. With the exception of Cuban 6s the bond list held firm or advanced, the largest gain being 1 point in Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4s, of which a single lot of five bonds sold at 79. Electric Boat preferred, which sold ex-dividend, scored an even point gain, advancing 2 points from the lowest and closing at 49. Lackawanna Steel stock, 30 per cent. paid, was strong, advancing to 60. Northern Securities displayed more activity than during the previous session, about twice as much selling at an advance of ⅝. Standard Oil continued weak, the sale of an odd lot being made at a concession of 4 points.

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CUBAN 6s OF 1896, which had been offered down on Thursday to 65, sold at a loss of 25 points at 55, but later recovered and closed at 60 bid. The movement of Cuban 6s during the past ten days or more has been the cause of a great deal of adverse comment, and the break had been predicted by many. Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, it is stated on excellent authority that a great many actual transfers of bonds occurred on the recent upward move to 80.

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BUFFALO GAS, which advanced so steadily during the past few days, selling from 8⅝ to 8¼, reacted yesterday and closed at a loss of a point at 7. Transactions were more limited, about 1,000 shares changing hands from 7⅝ to 8⅝ and back to 7.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	American Can pf.	32½	32½	32½
700	Bay State Gas	5-16	5-32	5-32
800	British Columbia Cop.	4½	4½	4½
1,000	Buffalo Gas	7⅝	6⅞	7
200	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	3½	3⅜	3½
500	Electric Boat	22	22	22
400	Elec. Boat pf. ex div.	49	47	49
1,700	Greene Con. Copper	13⅝	12¾	12⅞
2	Interb. Rap. Tran.	95½	95½	95½
100	Internat. Mer. Marine	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Kitchener Mining	¼	¼	¼
100	Lack. Steel, 30% paid	60	60	60
150	Light, Fuel & Power	27¼	*27¼	27¼
2,700	Manhattan Transit	2½	2	2
600	Mon. & Boston Copper	¾	¾	13-16
275	N. Y. Transportation	6⅜	5¾	5⅞
1,200	Northern Securities	90	89⅜	90
50	Royal Bak. Powder pf.	100	100	100
100	Seaboard Air Line	13	13	13
900	Seaboard Air Line pf.	22½	22	22
2	Standard Oil	660	660	660
200	Tennessee Copper	30¼	29¾	29¾
200	Tonopah Mining	6	6	6
100	Union Copper	9-16	9-16	9-16
100	U. S. Shipbuilding	1	1	1
100	U. S. Shipbuilding pf.	2	2	2
600	White Knob Copper	9¼	9¼	9¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	†American Malting 6s	97¼	97¼	97¼
5,000	†Brook. Rp. Tr. new 4s	79	79	79
5,000	†Con. Rubber Tire 4s	13½	13½	13½
5,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	55	55	55
2,000	†Empire State Sugar 6s	25¼	25¼	25¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 10. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	47	50	47	50
American Can	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
American Can pf.	32	32½	32¼	32¾
American Chicle	95	100	95	100
American Chicle pf.	75	82	75	82
American De Forest	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	5
American Malt. 6s.	96½	98	96¾	97½
American Motive Power	¼	1	¼	1
American Surety	160	170	160	170
American Typefounders	35	38	35	38
Amer. Typefounders pf.	85½	93	85½	93
American Writing Paper	2½	2⅞	2½	3¼
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	9½	10½	9½	10½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	67¾	68	67½	68
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4¾	5½	4½	5¼
Borden's Cond. Milk	115	120	115	120
Bor. Con. Milk pf. ex div.	107	108	107	108
Buff. & Susq. R. R. pf.	[illegible]	86	[illegible]	86
British Columbia Copper	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
California Copper	1-16	¼	1-16	¼
Camden Land	1-16	3-16	1-16	3-16
Casein Co. of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casein Co. of Amer. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Fireworks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Fireworks pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Foundry	1	1¼	1	1¼
Central Foundry pf.	7½	10	7	10
Central Foundry 6s	45	50	45	50
Compressed Air	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons. Lake Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons. Lake Superior pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons. Refrigerating	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Con. Rubber Tire	¾	1	¾	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	2	4	2	4
Cons. Rubber Tire 4s	12	13½	12	13½
Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	3¼	4	3⅛	4
Cuba Company	[illegible]	$54,000	[illegible]	$54,000
Cuba R. R. pf.	[illegible]	40	[illegible]	40
Cuba R. R. 5s	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	100
Cuban 6s of 1896	60	65	55	65
Detroit & Mackinac	30	40	30	40
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	80	90	80	90
Dominion Securities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern S. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	21	25	20	25
Electric Boat pf. ex div.	48	50	48	50
Electric Lead Reduction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	2
Electric Vehicle	5½	6½	5½	6½
Electric Vehicle pf.	8	10	8	10
Electro-Pneumatic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Empire Steel	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	10
Empire Steel pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Cons. 4s	86¾	88	86¾	88
Gold Hill Copper	3-16	½	[illegible]	½
Greene Cons. Copper	12¾	13	12¾	13¼
Gugg'h'm Ex. 80% paid	95	102	95	102
Guggenheim Exploration	102	115	102	115
Hackensack Meadows	12	14	12	14
Hack. Mead. Knickerbocker tr. Co. receipts	10½	11	10½	11
Hall Signal	65	80	65	80
Havana Tobacco	21¾	23½	21	23½
Havana Tobacco pf.	29	31	29	31
Havana Tobacco 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston Oil	2¼	4¼	2½	4¼
Houston Oil pf.	10	25	10	25
Inter. Rapid Transit	95	96	94	95
Inter. Mer. Marine	5⅛	5⅝	5	5¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	19	20	19¼	20
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	97½	100	97½	100
International Salt	9	11	9	11
International Salt 5s	35	37	35	37
Int. Silver 1st 6s	96	[illegible]	96	97½
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Internat. Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Silver pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron Steamboat, new	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Kitchener Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3-16
Lackaw. Steel, 30% paid	60	61	58	62
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lanston Monotype	7¼	8¼	7¼	8¼
Light, Fuel & Power	26¾	27¼	27	27¼
Maine Steamship	18	23	18	23
Maine Steamship 5s	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	70
Manhattan Transit	1⅞	2	1⅞	2¼
Marconi W. T. Co. of Ca.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marconi W. T. of Am. tr. co. receipts	[illegible]	4¼	[illegible]	4¼
Marconi W. T. of Am.	32	35	35	45
Mex. Nat. C. $17 pd. ctf.	5½	6	5½	6
Mont. & Boston Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Sugar pf.	97	101	97	101
N. Y. Phonograph	2	[illegible]	2	10
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	25	40	25	40
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	50	72	50	72
N. Y. Transportation	5¾	5⅞	5¾	6
North Am. L. & Pulp	5	6	5	6
North Am. L. & P. 5s	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	25
Northern Securities	89½	90	89	89¾
Otis Elevator	24	25	24	25
Otis Elevator pf.	78	82	78	82
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pearls, Dec. & Evans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ramapo Water	[illegible]	75	[illegible]	80
Royal Baking Powder	105	118	105	118
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	100	101	100	101
Safety Car Heat. ex div.	176	[illegible]	186	[illegible]
Seaboard Air Line	12¾	13	12½	13
Seaboard Air Line pf.	21¾	22¼	22	22½
Seminole Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Simpson-Crawford	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	[illegible]	75	[illegible]	80
South Elberon Land 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Coupler	26½	32	26½	32
Standard Coupler pf.	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	3¼	5	3¼	5
Standard Milling pf.	17	20	17	20
Standard Milling 5s	68	71	68	71
Standard Oil	660	665	663	667
Storage Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee Copper	29¾	30¼	29¾	30
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trenton Potteries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	75	80	75	80
Trenton Potteries deb.	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	70
Union Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Typewriter	95	100	95	100
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	103½	105	104	105½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	101	104	101	104
United Box Board	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Box Board pf.	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	20
United Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Copper pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Lumber 1st 5s	[illegible]	45	[illegible]	50
U. S. Cotton Duck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Light & Heat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Shipbuilding	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Shipbuilding pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	20	35	20	35
U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	14	[illegible]	14	[illegible]
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D, F	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Universal Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Universal Tobacco pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia & Southwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Knob Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Knob Cop. con. 6s	[illegible]	110	[illegible]	110

Street Railways.

	Dec. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 10. Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	240	245	240	245
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100	99	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	[illegible]	107	[illegible]	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	[illegible]	100½	[illegible]	100½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn, Q. C. & S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Park, N. & E. R.	[illegible]	210	[illegible]	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. Traction 5s	105½	106½	105½	106½

	Dec. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 10. Bid.	Asked.
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	405	385	405
42d St., M. & S.N.Av. 1st	105	107	105	107
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 2d	80	90	80	90
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	38	45	38	45
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	85	80	85
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75	78½	75	78½
Jersey City, H. & P.	15	20	15	20
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	65	67	65	67
Nassau Electric 4s	78½	79½	79	79½
New Orleans Rys.	9½	10½	9½	11
New Orleans Rys. pf.	30¼	32¼	30¼	32½
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	80¼	82	80	82
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Rys.	16	20	16	20
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	68	69½	68	69½
Pub. Service Corporation	95	100	95	100
Pub. Service Corp. ctfs.	41	42½	41	42½
St. Louis Transit	13	13¾	13	13¾
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	85	94	85	94
Second Av. R. R. con.	110	112	110	112
Sixth Avenue R. R.	165	180	165	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	113	116	113	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	23½	26	23½	26
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	74	78	74	78
28th & 29th St. 5s	110	116	110	116
Union Ry. 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	59	60½	59	61
United Traction, Prov.	90	92½	90	92½
United Traction bonds	105½	106½	105½	106½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	11	12½	11	[illegible]
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	40	41	40	41
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	71½	72	71½	72

Gas Companies.

	Dec. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 10. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Light & Traction	[illegible]	41	[illegible]	41
Amer. Light & Trac. pf.	80	85	80	85
Bay State Gas	[illegible]	3-16	[illegible]	3-16
Buffalo Gas	6¾	7¼	[illegible]	7¾
Cent. Union Gas 5s	105	106½	105	106½
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	90	96	90	96
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	20	22½	19	21
Denver Gas 5s	81	85	81	85
Denver Gas 6s	80	91	85	90
Indianapolis Gas	50	65	50	65
Indianapolis Gas 6s	102½	104½	102½	104½
Mutual Gas	260	300	260	300
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	105½	106	105½	106
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.1st 5s	109½	111	109½	110½
N.Y.& E.R.Gas Co.con.5s	105	106	105	106
Northern Union Gas 5s	103	106	103	106
Ohio & Indiana Gas	8	12	8	12
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	92	94	92	94
St. Paul Gas 5s	86	88½	86	88
Syracuse Gas pf.	85	88	85	88
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	95	98½	95	98½

Ferry Companies.

	Dec. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 10. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	4½	6½	4½	6½
East River Ferry	73	75	73	75
East River Ferry 5s	90	95	90	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	105	108	105	108
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	101	103	101	103
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	97	101	97	101
Union Ferry	32½	[illegible]	32½	[illegible]
Union Ferry 5s	91	92½	91	92½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105½	106	Joliet & Chi.	175	[illegible]
2s, c., 1930	106	106½	Kan. & M.	25	31
3s, r., 1918	107½	108½	K. C. So.	18¼	20
3s, c., 1918	107½	108½	K. C. So. pf.	34½	35½
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	[illegible]	K. & D. M.	10	20
4s, r., 1907	109	110	K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
4s, c., 1907	110	111	K. L. C. pf.	35	50
4s, r., 1925	133¾	134¾	Lacl. G. pf.	90	[illegible]
4s, c., 1925	133¾	134¾	L. E. & W.	28	31
5s, r., 1904	101½	..	L. E. & W. pf.	80	100
5s, c., 1904	101½	..	Long Isl'd	52	57
D. C. 3-65s	120	..	Man. Beach	8	10
Adams Exp.	220	225	Md. C. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alb. & Sus.	220	..	M. W. S. El.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis-Chalm.	7	7½	M. W. S. El. Chi.	17	18½
Allis-Ch. pf.	..	60	M. W. S. El. Chi. pf.	50	65
A. A. C. pf.	65	69½	Mich. Cent.	120	135
Am. B. Sug.	20	25	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. B. S. pf.	73	76	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	112	115
Am. Coal	[illegible]	215	M. & B. pf.	90	130
Am. C. Oil	29½	31	Mor. & Es.	180	185
A. C. O. pf.	77	90	Nat. Bis.	35½	37
Am. D. Tel.	24	30	Nat. B. pf.	99	100
Am. Gr. Tw.	..	6¼	Nat. Enam.	21	22½
A. H. & L. pf.	12	14	Nat. En. pf.	80	85
Am. L. Co.	9½	10½	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	36¼	37½
A. L. Co. pf.	29½	31½	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	17	20
A. M. Co. pf.	16½	19	N. Cent. C.	42	45
Am. Snuff	100	110	N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	90	110
Am. Sn. pf.	80	88	N. Y. C. & St. L.	24	26
Am. St. F.	3	4	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	110
A. St. F. pf.	32	40	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	50	60
A. S. R. pf.	120	121	N. Y. D. Co.	17	20
A. T. & T.	124	126	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	[illegible]	40
Am. Tob. pf.	126	140	N. Y., L. & W.	132	136
Am. W. Co.	7	8½	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	145	150
A. W. Co. pf.	65	67	N. & W. pf.	87	89
Ann Arbor	26	35	Ont. Mining	4	8
Ann A. pf.	55	57	Pac. Coast	47½	60½
A. M. 1st pf.	85	95	P. C. 1st pf.	85	105
Atl. C. L.	102½	105	P. C. 2d pf.	59	65
B. A. L. pf.	104	..	Pac. Mail	25	26½
B. Un. G.	203	209	Peo. & E.	18¼	20
Bruns. City	5	7	Pere Marq.	81	85
B. R. & P.	120	126	P. C., C. & St. L.	60	63½
B. R. & P. pf.	150	[illegible]	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	95
Butterick Co.	47	60	P. Ft. W. & C. ex div.	173	[illegible]
C. R. R. of N. J.	155	158½	P. Ft. W. & C. sp.	174	[illegible]
C. & S. A. Tel.	97	100	P. S. C. pf.	65	68
C. & A. pf. ex div.	68½	70½	Pullman Co.	214	218
C. B. & Q.	180	200	R. R. S. Sp. ctfs.	80	90
C. & E. Ill. pf.	118	124	Ry. St. Sp.	18⅞	19
C. G. W. pf. A	66½	67	Rdg. 2d pf.	59½	61
C. M. & St. P. pf.	171½	172¾	Rens. & Sar.	200	[illegible]
C. & N. W. pf. ex div.	207	212	R. W. & O.	130	[illegible]
C. St. P. M. & O. pf.	170	175	R. G. W. Co. pf.	71½	72½
C. T. & T.	3¼	9	St. J. & G. I.	10	11½
C. T. & T. pf.	17½	18¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	[illegible]	50
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	105	115	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	16
C. L. & W.	63	75	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	145	150
C. L. & W. pf.	70	85	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	65½
Cleve. & P.	170	..	St. L. S. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. F. & I.	26¾	28¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	32	33
C. F. & I. pf.	70	[illegible]	S. S. S. & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Com. Cable	155	165	S. S. S. & I. pf.	71	72
Consol. Coal	60	80	T. P. L. Tr.	27	28
D. L. & W.	243	245	Third Av.	118	121
D. & R. G.	21¼	21½	T. P. & W.	17	20½
D. M. & Ft. D.	17	18½	T. R. & L.	29½	[illegible]
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	20	130	U. S. Exp.	101	106
Det. C. G.	65	75	U. S. R. pf.	35	40
Det. South	3	9½	Va. I. C. & C.	16	25
Det. So. pf.	16½	17	Vulcan Det.	3	5½
Dia. Match	126	130	Vul. Det. pf.	8	40
D. S. S. & A.	7½	9	W.-F. Exp.	200	210
D. S. S. & A. pf.	11½	15	Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	196
Ev. & T. H.	56½	65	W. & L. E.	16½	17
Ev. & T. H. pf.	72	80	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	48	50
Ft. W. & D. City	45	60	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	26
Gen. Ch. Co.	50	59			
G. C. Co. pf.	93	100			
G. & S. I.	110	120			
Gt. Nor. pf.	160	..			
Hock. Val.	73½	74			
Hock. V. pf.	82½	83¾			
Homestake	50	60			
Ill. Cet. L. L. ex div.	103	..			
Int. Power	33	45			
Iowa Cent.	19½	20½			
Iowa C. pf.	38	40			

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Dec. 11, 1903.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
19,360	Amalg. Copper	45½	46½	45
80	Am. Car & Fdy.	18½	18½	18½
60	American Ice	7½	7½	7½
30	Am. Ice pf.	27½	27½	27½
20	Am. Locomotive	14½	14½	14½
40	Am. Smelting	46	46	46
4,480	American Sugar	124¾	124¾	122¾
4,670	At., T. & S. F.	67¾	68½	67¾
5,940	Balt. & Ohio	78½	79½	78½
33,850	Brook. Rap. Tr.	51¼	51⅝	49¼
70	Can. Pacific	118½	118¾	118½
100	Ches. & Ohio	32½	32½	32½
30	Chicago & Alton	34	34	34
170	Chi. Gt. West.	16	16¼	16
7,320	Chi. M. & St. P.	141½	142	140¾
20	Col. Fuel & Iron	26	26	26
10	Colorado South.	14	14	14
100	Col. & Hock. C.	12½	12½	12½
6,630	Erie	29½	29½	28¾
20	Erie 1st pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
20	Illinois Central	129½	129½	129½
420	Louis. & Nash.	105½	106½	105½
1,390	Manhattan	141¾	142	140¾
450	Metropol. Street	122½	122½	121½
100	Mexican Central	9½	9½	9½
10	Mo., K. & Texas	17½	17½	17½
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾
6,440	Missouri Pacific	92¾	93¼	92
550	N. Y. Central	118	118½	118
140	N. Y., O. & W.	21½	21½	21½
100	Norfolk & West.	57½	57½	57½
15,670	Pennsylvania	117¼	117½	116½
4,460	People's Gas	97	99½	97
10	Press. Steel Car	26¼	26¼	26¼
8,020	Reading	44½	44½	43⅞
50	Republic Steel	7	7	7
10	Repub. Steel pf.	40	40	39½
11,220	Rock Island	25	26	25
2,350	Southern Pacific	46¾	47½	46¾
210	Southern Ry.	20¾	20¾	20¾
890	Tenn. Coal & I.	31½	32½	31½
290	Texas Pacific	25	25½	24¾
7,360	Union Pacific	77½	77½	76½
90	U. S. Leather	7¼	7½	7¼
8,210	U. S. Steel	10½	10½	10
67,000	U. S. Steel pf.	54½	54¾	51⅞
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	23¾	23¾	23¾
40	Wabash	20½	20½	20½
620	Wabash pf.	36¾	36¾	36½
110	Western Union	86¼	86¾	86¼

212,700

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Rock Island 5s	75½	75½	75½
15,000	U. S. Steel 5s	69	69	68¾

$25,000

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—The following were the transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
55	Brewing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
70	Brewing pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Crucible	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Crucible pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
717	Fire-proofing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55	Fire-proofing pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	M. L. & H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	Marsden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Pittsburg Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
350	Pittsburg Coal pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	River Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	United States Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
345	U. S. Steel pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
155	West. Air Brake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
152	West. Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$60,000	Reading Coal 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	U. S. Steel 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Financial Continued on Page 14.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 11, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
45¾	45⅞	68,060	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	46	47	45¾	45¾	...
13½	[illegible]	400	Am. Agric. Chem. Co.	13	14¼	13	14¼	+2¼
18½	18¾	400	Am. Car & F. Co.	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	—¼
65¾	67	400	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	66¾	66¾	65¾	65¾	—1¼
185	188	15	Am. Express	186	186	186	186	...
[illegible]	3¾	300	Am. Hide & Leather	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¼	—¼
7½	8	100	*Am. Ice Co.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+¼
27¼	27¾	610	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	27½	27¾	27½	27½	+¾
[illegible]	16	200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	—⅜
[illegible]	77	50	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	*Am. Malting Co.	3	3	3	3	...
46¾	46¾	1,300	*Am. S. & R. Co.	46¼	46¾	46¼	46½	+½
[illegible]	90½	410	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	90	90	89¾	89¾	...
122	123¼	8,000	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	124¼	124¼	122	122	—1
[illegible]	82	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	81	81	81	81	+3
[illegible]	77	400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	77	78	76¼	76¼	—1½
67½	67¾	10,470	Atch., Top. & S. F.	67½	68¼	67¼	67½	...
92	92¼	630	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	92	92½	92	92¼	+½
78½	78¾	10,835	Baltimore & Ohio	78¾	79½	78¼	78¾	...
87½	[illegible]	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
49½	50	88,880	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	51¼	51⅝	49	49½	—1⅛
65	66	100	Canada Southern	66	66	66	66	—1
118	118¼	1,500	Canadian Pacific	118½	118½	117¾	118	...
32½	32¾	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	32½	32½	32	32	—¼
34½	34½	1,500	Chicago & Alton	34¼	34¾	34¼	34½	+½
15¾	16	400	Chicago Great West.	16	16¼	16	16	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	27½	28½	27½	27½	...
[illegible]	87½	80	Chi. Gt. West. deb.	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
140½	140¾	17,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	141½	142	140¼	140¾	...
163½	164	140	Chi. & Northw., ex d.	164	164	164	164	...
132	138	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	132	132	132	132	+2
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Chicago Union Trac.	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
[illegible]	75½	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	74	74½	73¾	73¾	—¾
[illegible]	14½	600	Colorado & Southern	14	14½	14	14½	...
53½	54½	540	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	—½
22½	23	300	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	23	23	22	23	...
12	12½	1,300	Col. & H. C. & I.	11½	12½	11½	12	...
182½	184	3,450	Consolidated Gas	182½	184½	182	182½	...
103½	104½	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
16½	17	525	Corn Products Co.	17½	17½	16½	16½	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	25	Corn Products Co. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	—1¼
158½	159	200	Delaware & Hudson	158	158½	158	158½	...
71	72	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	72	72	72	72	...
67½	69	200	Detroit United Ry	68½	68½	68½	68½	—1½
23	24	212	*Distillers Securities	23	23	23	23	...
29¼	29⅜	67,430	Erie	29½	29⅞	29	29¼	...
67½	67⅝	3,020	Erie 1st pf.	67⅝	68¼	67⅝	67⅝	...
49½	49⅝	2,550	Erie 2d pf.	50	51	49½	49½	...
164	165	750	General Electric	166	166	165	165	—1¼
129½	129¾	1,872	Illinois Central	129¾	129¾	129½	129½	...
10	10½	100	Internat. Paper	10½	10½	10½	10½	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	50	Internat. Paper pf.	63	63	63	63	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Internat. Steam Pump	30	30	30	30	...
[illegible]	78	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	70	70	70	70	—5
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	65¾	66½	65¾	65¾	...
105¾	106	2,100	Louisville & Nashville	105¾	106	105½	105¾	...
140½	140¾	2,450	Manhattan El., ex d.	141½	142	140½	140½	...
92	92½	2,400	*Met. Securities	93	94	92½	92½	...
121½	121½	2,500	*Met. Street Railway	122½	122½	121	121½	...
[illegible]	9½	500	Mexican Central	9½	9½	9½	9½	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	Minn. & St. Louis	58	58	58	58	...
[illegible]	110	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	95	95	95	95	...
17½	18	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
92½	92¾	18,210	Missouri Pacific	92¾	93¾	91¾	92½	...
107	108	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	107	107	107	107	...
15½	16½	100	*Nat. Lead Co.	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	150	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	...
127½	130	250	*New York Air Brake	127	127½	127	127½	...
117¾	118	1,000	New York Central	118	118¼	118	118	...
[illegible]	196½	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196½	196½	196½	196½	...
21¼	21½	1,335	N. Y., Ont. & West	21½	21½	21½	21½	...
57	57½	1,060	Norfolk & Western	57½	57½	57½	57½	...
[illegible]	71	800	North American	77	77	77	77	+1
116¾	116⅞	69,470	Pennsylvania R. R.	117½	117½	116½	116⅝	...
98¾	99	30,345	People's Gas, Chicago	97	99½	97	99	+2½
[illegible]	[illegible]	695	Pressed Steel Car	26	26	25½	25½	—1⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	76	76	75	75	—1⅜
43¾	43⅞	27,900	Reading	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	...
[illegible]	78	100	Reading 1st pf.	77	77	77	77	—1
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	40	40	39½	39½	...
25¼	25⅜	11,250	Rock Island Co.	25¾	26¼	25¼	25¼	...
61	61¼	700	Rock Island Co. pf.	61¼	61½	61¼	61¼	...
18	18½	900	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	18½	18½	18	18	...
44¼	44½	98	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	...
14	14½	100	St. Louis Southw.	14	14	14	14	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	28½	28½	28½	28½	...
46½	46⅝	18,125	Southern Pacific	47½	47½	46½	46½	...
20½	20⅝	2,200	Southern Ry., ext.	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	...
77¼	77½	1,700	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	77	77¼	76¾	77¼	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Stand. Rope & Twine	¾	¾	¾	¾	...
31	31¼	2,800	Tennessee Coal & Iron	31½	32	31½	31½	...
24½	24¾	2,900	Texas & Pacific	25¼	25¼	24½	24½	...
21	21¾	225	Tol., St. L. & West.	21	21	21	21	...
35	36	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	800	Twin City R. T.	92	92	92	92	—2½
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	60	60	60	60	+2½
76½	77	20,790	Union Pacific	77½	77½	76½	77	...
87½	88	57	Union Pacific pf.	87	88	87	88	...
101	104	200	United Fruit Co.	100	101	100	101	...
[illegible]	7¾	1,200	*U. S. Leather	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
[illegible]	77	400	*U. S. Leather pf., ex d.	76½	76½	76	76	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	U. S. Realty & Con.	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	U. S. Rubber	10	10	10	10	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	20,300	U. S. Steel	10½	10½	10	10	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	289,350	U. S. Steel pf.	54½	54¾	51¾	52¼	—1⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	210	Va.-Caro. Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+½
[illegible]	[illegible]	210	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+½
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Wabash	20	20	20	20	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,650	Wabash pf.	36½	36½	36	36	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Western Union Tel.	87	87	86½	86½	—½
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,800	Westinghouse E. & M.	165	165	162	163	—2
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Wisconsin Central	17	17	16½	16½	...
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Wisconsin Central pf.	38	38½	37½	37½	...

Sales ... 845,054 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Dec. 11, 1903.

Virginia 6s, deff. certfs 10,000......7
Am Cotton Oil 4½s 2,000......95
Am Spirits M 6s 1,000......86
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 4,000......100
Adjustment 4s 3,000......87¾; 1,000......87½
Atlan Coast L 4s 10,000......88; 11,000......88
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s 4,000......95
Gold 4s 2,000......101; 4,000......100¾; 10,000......100¾
S'w'n div 3½s 10,000......89½; 1,000......89¼; 1,000......89¼; 1,000......89¼
Brooklyn Rap Tr 5s 2,000......100½
Canada South 1st 1,000......104½
Cent of Ga con 5s 10,000......104
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered 3,000......128½
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 25,000......84
Ches & O gen 4½s 2,000......102¼; 5,000......102½; 11,000......102¼; 5,000......102; 8,000......102½
Ches & O con 5s 3,000......114¼
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 10,000c......88; 20,000......88; 1,000......92¾; 5,000......92¾
Neb ext 4s 1,000......103½
Chi, B & Q deb 5s 1,000......105½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 13,000......114½
Chi, Ind & Lo refunding 6s 2,000......127
Chi, M & St Paul terminal 5s 1,000......111
H & D div 7s 1,000......119
W & M div 5s 1,000......115¾
Chi & N'w'n s f 6s, registered 2,000......111½
Chi, R I & P R R 4s 20,000......69¾; 22,000......69¾
Chi, R I & P R R col trust 5s 10,000......75¾; 4,000......76; 26,000......75½; 2,000......75
Chi Term Tran 4s 10,000......76½
Cin, Day & I 5s 2,000......112¼
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 1,000......95¾; 1,000......95¼; 1,000......95½
Col F & I conv 5s 5,000......67½
Col Mid 1st 4s 1,000......60
Col & South 1st 4s 5,000......85
Consol Tobacco 4s 1,000......57; 1,000......56½; 20,000......56½
Det City Gas 5s 2,000......97
Dist Sec Cor 5s 2,000......61½; 2,000......61½
Erie 1st gen 4s 1,000......86; 4,000......85¾; 10,000......85½
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B 1,000......13
Hock Val 1st 4½s 2,000......106
Hous & T C con 6s 2,000......111
Int & G N 1st 6s 2,000......118½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 5,000......106½
Kan City South 3s 1,000......67½
Kings Co El 4s 4,000......85½
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s 1,000......99½
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s 2,000......100½
Met St Ry ref 4s 7,000......86
Mex Cent 1st inc 20,000......15¾
Mex Cent 2d inc 20,000......7½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 2,000......96½
Mo Pac trust 5s 1,000......104¾
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 1,000c5F......118
Mo Pac 3d 7s 4,000......105¾
N Y Cent & Hud River gen 3½s 10,000......96½; 1,000......96¾
L S col 3½s 8,000......89
Norf & W con 4s 2,000......97; 28,000......96¾
North Pac 4s 2,000......102¼; 3,000......102¾; 4,000......102¼; 7,000......102½
North Pac gen 3s 60,000......70¼; 1,000......70¾; 500......71
Ore R & N con 4s 4,000......96¼; 14,000......96¾
Oregon Short Line partic 4s 7,000......92¾
Peop G & C, Chi 2d gtd 6s 2,000......109½
Peoria & E inc 4s 30,000......60
Reading gen 4s 7,000......96¾; 1,000......96¾; 3,000......96½
Reading, Jers Cent col 4s 1,000......93
St L, I M & South gen 5s 7,000......111½
Unify & ref 4s 11,000......86¼
St L S'w'n 1st 4s 10,000......92½
Cons 4s 3,000......69¾; 5,000......69¾; 1,000......70; 4,000......69¾; 10,000......69¾; 1,000......69¾
St Paul, M & M 1st con 6s, reduced to 4½s 1,000......109½
Mont ext 4s 2,000......100¾
San A & A P 4s 4,000......77½
Seaboard A L Ry refunding 5s 5,000......95¼
South Pac 4½s 4,000......97¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000......113¾; 5,000c......113¼; 1,000......113½; 2,000......113¼
Standard R & T 6s 2,000......33
Standard R & T inc 10,000......1½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 13,000......115
Tenn Coal, I & R, Tenn div 6s 8,000......100
Third Av con 4s 2,000......96¼; 2,000......96
Ulster & Del 1st 1,000......106¼
Union Pac 1st 4s 4,000......102¾; 500......102½; 14,000......102½; 40,000......102¾
Union Pac conv 4s 1,000......95¼; 70,000......95¼; 5,000......95⅜; 5,000......95¼; 1,000......95¼; 1,000......95½; 25,000......95¼; 2,000......95¼; 5,000......95¼
United Railroads of San Fran 4s 5,000......75¼
U S Leather 6s 1,000......107
U S Steel Corp s f 5s 2,000......70¼; 5,000......70; 5,000......69¾; 6,000......69¾; 4,000......69¾; 1,000......69; 5,000......69¾; 2,000......69½; 100,000......69¾; 1,000......69¾; 5,000......69¾; 25,000......69¾; 20,000......69½; 20,000......69½; 30,000......69½; 5,000......69¾; 4,000......69¾; 61,000......69¾; 55,000......69½; 60,000......69½; 5,000......69¼; 20,000......69¾; 10,000......69¾; 10,000......69¾; 100,000......69¾; 20,000......69¾; 2,000......69¾; 5,000......69¾; 125,000......69¾; 5,000......69¾; 30,000......69; 2,000......69; 5,000......69; 20,000......68¾; 28,000......69; 6,000......68¾; 62,000......69; 16,000......68¾; 4,000......68¾; 5,000......69; 77,000......69; 20,000......68¾; 5,000......69; 10,000......69; 10,000......69; 5,000......68¾; 2,000......68¾; 20,000......68¾; 25,000......68¾; 10,000......68¾; 15,000......68¾; 20,000......68¾; 33,000......68¾; 20,000......68¾; 20,000......68¾; 10,000......68¾; 50,000......68¾; 38,000......68¾; 5,000......68¾
Registered 2,500......68¾; 1,000......69
Va Mid con 5s 1,000......109¼; 2,000......109
Wabash 1st 5s 8,000......113¾
Wabash deb B 15,000......60; 5,000......60¼; 1,000......60¼; 15,000......60¾; 3,000......60¾; 1,000......60¾; 1,000......60¾; 3,000......60¾; 8,000......60¾; 10,000......60¾; 1,000......61; 22,000......60¼
Wis Cent gen 4s 7,000......89¾

Total sales......$2,384,500

Iron Mountain Bonds Sold.

Vermilye & Co. yesterday announced the closing of the syndicate formed to dispose of $10,000,000 of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern River and Gulf Division 4 per cent. bonds. All the bonds are said to have been disposed of on such terms as to give a syndicate profit to members of about 4 per cent.

More Time for Realty Stockholders.

The Stockholders' Committee, which seeks to effect certain changes in the management of the United States Realty and Construction Company, has announced that the time for depositing securities under its plan will probably be extended from Dec. 15 to Dec. 31.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 11.—Incorporated to-day:

Benoit Realty Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—M. V. Benoit, Sheepshead Bay; F. E. Benoit, Brooklyn, and Maurice Weil, New York.

Granville Slate Company, Granville, (Washington County;) capital, $50,000. Directors—H. E. Barden, M. D. Whedon, and Sherman Rowles, Granville, and W. F. Connor, New York City.

Martha Wiener & Co., New York, to manufacture embroidery; capital, $20,000. Directors—Martha Traubrier, Bernard Traubrier, and E. M. Arnold, New York.

The Duer-Ward Company, New York, automobiles; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. A. Duerr, F. A. Ward, and R. H. Weaver, New York.

Somerset Realty Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—Joseph Brewster, R. M. Farries, and Hellmuth Moerchen, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Independent Investment Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Charles N. King, W. Monds Greene, and Frank Van Winkle.

The Lincoln Coffee Mills Company, Bayonne; capital, $12,000. Incorporators—Charles A. Corey, Henry F. Atkinson, and Harry G. Van Sychel.

The C. F. Jean Company, to deal in provisions, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Charles F. Jean, Joseph Anderson, and Ida Lewis.

The Meeker Foundry Company, Newark; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Joseph W. Plume, Frederick F. Guild, and Henry A. Potter.

The Paron Emery Company, Newark; capital, $800,000. Incorporators—H. T. Tabasinski, Joseph Egan, and Charles F. Haverla.

The Wieda Machine Company, Paterson; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—E. V. W. Wieda, George Herrmann, William A. Sumner, and Harry L. Hewat.

The Bergen Industrial Company, North Arlington; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Addison Ely, Addison Ely, Jr., Otto A. Strasser, and Peter T. Davis.

The Evelyn Investment Company, Orange; capital, $75,000. Incorporators—Charles H. Marshall, Bleecker M. Mitchell, Henry B. Clokson.

The Vanderbeck Drug Company, Paterson; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—John T. Dater, Samuel C. Vanderbeck, Jr., and W. E. Belcher.

The Directory Publishing Company, Camden; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Joseph A. Stein, David Osborne, and Seymour J. Schloss.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25¼d per ounce and in New York at 54⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 41c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Alpia sold at .05, 150 Best and Belcher at 2.00, 300 Chollar at .21@.22, 500 Comstock at .05, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.05, 1,000 Jack Pot at .05, 100 Ophir at 1.80, 500 Phoenix at .06, 500 Syndicate at .04, and 20 Union at .48.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.01
Alpha Con	.03	.01
Andes	.15	.18
Belcher	.20	.19
Best & Belcher	1.95	1.90
Bullion	.07	.07
Caledonia	.80	.80
Challenge Con	.20	.20
Chollar	.22	.21
Confidence	.70	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	1.05
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.16	.15
Gould & Curry	.24	.22
Hale & Norcross	.45	.45
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.03	.03
Mexican	.81	.80
Occidental Con	.40	.42
Ophir	1.90	1.80
Overman	.24	.19
Potosi	.21	.21
Savage	.23	.21
Seg. Belcher	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	.51	.46
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con	.52	.48
Utah Con	.12	.11
Yellow Jacket	.21	.21
Silver bars	54½	55¼
Mexican dollars	.43@.45	.43@.45
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Acacia	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
American	2½	3	2½	3
Anaconda	9½	12	9½	12
C. K. & N.	10	12	10	10½
C. C. Con	2¾	3	2¾	3
Dante	1	2	1	2
Doctor Jackpot	5¼	6	5¼	6
Elkton	46½	47	45¼	46
El Paso	48½	50	48½	50
Gold Dollar	2¾	3¼	2¾	2¾
Golden Cycle	57	61	57	61
Golden Fleece	4	6	4	6
Gold Sovereign	2¾	3¾	2¾	3
Isabella	7½	8	7	9
Jackpot	3	5	3	5
Keystone	1	2½	1	2½
Last Dollar	40	46	40	46
Lexington	3¾	3½	3	3½
Little Puck	1	2½	1	2½
Little Bessie	2	3½	2	3½
Mollie Gibson	5	5½	5	5½
Mary Cashen	1¼	3	1¼	3
Moon Anchor	9½	10	9¼	10½
New Haven	2½	3½	2½	3½
Old Gold	8¾	9¾	8½	9½
Pharmacist	2¾	3¼	2½	2½
Portland	105	115	105	120
Rose Maud	1	2	1	2
Rose Nicol	1½	2	1½	2
Sunset Eclipse	1¼	3	1¼	3
Vindicator	80	85	80	85
Work	4	4¼	3¾	4

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$226,537,617
Gold	119,622,531
Silver	7,600,321
United States notes	8,054,834
Treasury notes of 1890	25,182
National banknotes	10,555,962
Total receipts this day	1,439,475
Total receipts this month	16,654,330
Total receipts this year	251,744,211
Total expenditures this day	1,372,000
Total expenditures this month	13,752,000
Total expenditures this year	250,017,808
Deposits in National banks	171,895,270

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$442,986,869
Silver dollars	472,891,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,719,902
Silver bullion of 1890	12,521,098
Total	$932,118,869
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$442,986,869
Silver certificates outstanding	472,891,000
Treasury notes outstanding	16,241,000
Total	$932,118,869
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$80,513,381
Gold certificates	39,102,100
Silver coin and bullion	1,610,321
Silver certificates	6,379,240
United States notes	8,054,834
Other assets	18,756,614
Total in Treasury	$149,454,300
Deposits in National banks	171,895,270
Total	$321,352,570
Current liabilities	94,814,952
Available cash balance	$226,537,617

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
1st week Dec	76,100	55,500	......
From July 1	1,524,900	975,000	......
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,044	7,590	7,563
1st week Dec	944,000	875,000	759,000
From July 1	21,500,762	19,430,757	17,155,516
DENVER & RIO GRANDE, including Rio Grande Western—			
Mileage	2,398	2,378	2,393
1st week Dec	317,700	310,300	328,000
From July 1	7,868,400	8,014,100	7,920,400
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
1st week Dec	31,547	34,012	27,340
From July	837,631	751,887	678,515
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
1st week Dec	115,355	110,129	10,304
From July 1	2,882,953	2,671,155	......
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	96	96	96
Month Nov	20,352	13,831	12,665
From July 1	94,545	67,690	50,418
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,149	1,006	887
1st week Dec	115,501	108,930	116,092
From July 1	2,785,264	2,542,231	2,371,448
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	510
1st week Dec	46,029	44,714	52,715
From July 1	1,071,248	1,006,411	1,116,720
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	177
1st week Dec	29,155	21,631	19,670
From July 1	751,530	582,904	471,449
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
1st week Dec	65,080	65,944	60,184
From July 1	1,410,716	1,689,409	1,636,659
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,663	2,555	2,480
1st week Dec	345,450	302,946	337,965
From July 1	8,439,071	8,105,276	7,448,510
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,503	1,355	1,323
1st week Dec	190,082	172,032	189,626
From Jan. 1	10,399,912	8,462,014	......
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
1st week Dec	362,239	398,962	......
From July 1	9,880,021	8,712,369	......
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,586	5,362	5,255
Month Nov	4,546,847	4,379,490	4,161,676
From July 1	22,731,604	22,059,906	19,540,635
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	2,084	2,084	2,084
1st week Dec	215,484	186,118	......
From Jan. 1	10,882,545	9,809,019	......
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,303	1,293	1,258
1st week Dec	162,550	146,900	158,611
From July 1	3,469,928	3,341,201	3,250,386
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,754	1,707	1,615
1st week Dec	245,471	221,306	258,419
From Jan. 1	10,883,217	10,186,907	10,674,337
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	436	430
1st week Dec	52,965	59,549	53,611
From July 1	1,787,703	1,583,134	1,310,136
GRAND TRUNK for October—			
Gross earn	2,497,761	2,370,008	2,252,216
Oper. exp	1,678,712	1,585,573	1,454,597
Net earn	819,049	813,730	797,619
Gross, 4 mos	10,387,514	9,671,910	8,540,220
Oper. exp	6,992,860	5,582,261	5,519,584
Net, 4 mos	3,394,654	3,189,649	3,020,636
GRAND TRUNK WESTERN—			
Gross earn	377,762	445,853	395,914
Oper. exp	307,191	378,547	331,476
Net earn	70,891	68,306	64,238
Gross, 4 mos	1,985,534	1,671,275	1,445,838
Net, 4 mos	104,881	167,261	195,120
DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE—			
Gross earn	125,236	112,130	101,710
Net earn	29,402	28,046	24,819
Gross, 4 mos	480,506	425,851	382,240
Net, 4 mos	140,218	131,513	109,062

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES

W. E. Woodend & Co.

Bankers and Brokers,

MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHG.

Broad Exchange Bldg., 25 Broad St.

City Branches: 23 West 33d St.; Hotel Endicott, 101 West 81st St.; 415 Broadway; Temple Bar Bldg., Brooklyn.

NEWARK OFFICE, 800 BROAD ST.

Issues Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Audubon Avenue Property Acquired by Jesse I. Straus in a Trade Involving $300,000—Broadway and 116th Street Corner Sold.

Leopold Weil has sold for Max Marx to Jesse I. Straus of R. H. Macy & Co. a plot of about two and one-half block fronts on Audubon Avenue, extending from about One Hundred and Ninetieth to One Hundred and Ninety-third Street, with a depth of 100 feet. Mr. Straus gives in part payment the Arlington apartment house, in Brooklyn, a ten-story structure at 62 and 64 Montague Street. The total amount involved in the transaction is about $300,000.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the estate of John P. Huggins to the Atlantic Realty Company the plot, 100 by 100.11, at the southwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The parcel is a unique one in several respects. There is to be a subway express station at that point, and furthermore this corner is only one of the four at the intersection of those two thoroughfares which will ever be available for private improvement. The northwest corner is part of the large tract presented recently to Barnard College by Mrs. A. A. Anderson, the northeast corner is part of the Columbia University grounds, and the southeast is in South Field, acquired by the university several months ago. The Huggins estate corner has been held at $150,000.

Slawson & Hobbs have also sold for Jacob Lawson to D. E. Halstead the plot on the west side of Broadway, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 40.2 by 75 by 85 by 89.

Purchase by John T. Williams.

John T. Williams is the buyer of the plot, 100.11 by 125, at the southwest corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, the sale of which by the Central National Bank was reported yesterday.

Investor Takes 264 Spring Street.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for Charles Laue to an investor 264 Spring Street, a seven-story building, 25 by 85; also, to a builder for improvement, a plot at the northeast corner of Charlton and Washington Streets, 63 by 71, now covered by old buildings.

Operator Buys on 112th Street.

Sol. Stern has sold for the various owners to an operator the properties 204, 206, and 208 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, each 20 by 100.11. The property will very likely be resold for improvement. Mr. Stern has also leased for Mrs. Harriet G. Coogan the store and basement at 432 and 434 Sixth Avenue, just north of Twenty-sixth Street, to S. Siessinger for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $42,000.

"Old Tom's" Again Transferred.

The property at the northwest corner of Thames and Temple Streets, formerly known as "Old Tom's," was transferred yesterday by the George A. Fuller Company to the One Hundred and Eleven Broadway Company. The transfer is a purely formal proceeding and without bearing upon the new Trinity Building project.

Upper West Side Dealings.

The Empire City Realty Company has bought 212, 214, and 216 West Eighty-fourth Street, three five-story brownstone flats on plot 78 by 102.2.

William S. Patten has sold 153 to 157 West Sixty-fourth Street, three four-story dwellings on plot 54 by 100.5.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for George J. Reesing to Thomas F. Taylor 247 West Seventy-fourth Street, a three-story Queen Anne dwelling. Mr. Taylor took title to the house yesterday and immediately reconveyed it to Charles V. Hoffman.

Joseph Tea and a Mr. Axelrod have sold for Rosetta Legare 307 and 309 West Sixty-ninth Street, two five-story tenements on plot 50 by 100, for about $37,000.

Sale on West 124th Street.

Samuel Werner has sold 62 to 66 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, two six-story apartment houses on plot 75 by 100.11.

Loan for New Studio Building.

William J. Taylor, who will erect an apartment and studio building on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, 250 feet east of Columbus Avenue, has secured a building loan of $150,000 from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Estate Sells on East 125th Street.

The Caffrey estate is reported to have sold 330 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a two-story frame building, together with two abutting lots at 333 and 335 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Louis Lese has bought 109 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a three-story frame dwelling on lot 18 by 75.

Leonard Weill has bought from John Davis and others 2,235 and 2,237 Second Avenue, two five-story tenements on plot 52.5 by 100 and irregular; also, from Lowenfeld & Prager, 309 East One Hundred and First Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.11.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold to V. Garafolo 302 and 304 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Second Avenue, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.11.

The same brokers have also sold for Charles Weinstein the new six-story tenement 58 Macdougal Street, 25 by 100, and for A. Appel to Sadie Grosshandler 17 Downing Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 80.

Patrick Looran has sold to Dr. Thomas F. Quinlan the three-story dwelling 221 East Thirty-ninth Street, 19.1 by 98.9.

S. Steingut has resold the five-story tenement 415 East Fifteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Barry & McLaughlin negotiated the recent sale of 2,138 Third Avenue for the estate of John Muller to Louis Lese.

Plot on Dyckman Tract Sold.

Michael Coleman has sold the vacant block front on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, between Nagle Avenue and Hillside Street, 172.11 by 204.5 by 166.1 by 101.11.

John H. Deane has sold for Max Marx to Jacob Rosborg the three-story dwelling 411 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, on lot 21.6 by 99.11.

Middle West Side Purchases.

Ames & Co. have sold for the Totten estate to Thomas H. Stewart the five-story tenement 544 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 35 by 100.

C. Schierloh and D. J. McDonald have sold for Peter McBreen to Francis L. Fitzpatrick 518 West Fifty-second Street.

Lease of 21 West Seventeenth Street.

McChain & Hershfield have leased for J. Metcalfe Thomas the four-story dwelling 21 West Seventeenth Street to E. E. Jones for a term of years. It will be altered for business purposes.

Tuoti & Co. report the following leases: The northwest corner of Spring and Sullivan Streets, a six-story brick building, 45 by 56.2, built under the new law, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $32,500; also, for Martin Garone, the five-story brick tenement 77 Oliver Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $14,400.

No Auction Sales Yesterday.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 407 East Twenty-second Street, for a one-story brick outhouse, 12.8x4.8; R. and A. M. Bula, premises, owners; C. Pace, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,456 to 1,460 Broadway, to three-story brick lofts and store; M. Ottinger, premises, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., of 69 Broad Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 248 Madison Street, to a five-story brick tenement; W. D. Ward, premises, owner; C. Russman of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Dec. 11.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 100 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; Cephas Brainerd to Frank E. Wise......$5,800

BRADHURST AV, lot begins 73.11 ft n of 143d St and 200 ft w of 8th Av, runs n 21x w 75.5x s 21.1x e 77.6; Ira Hiller and another to Equitable Realty Company, (mtg $5,000)......Nom.

CARMINE ST, 34 and 36, s s, 40x70; Francesco Sica to Vincent C. Pepe, one-third part, other consideration and......100

CARMINE ST, 34 and 36, s s, 40x70; Francesco Sica to Dominick Abbate, two-thirds part, other consideration and......100

CORTLANDT ST, 45, s s, 19.6x70x20.3x70.6, e s; Minnie A. Blanchard to Maurice Brill and another, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and......100

CROTONA AV, w s, 225.5 ft s of 177th St, 50x116; Charles Jansen to Simon T. Stern......Nom.

FERRIS PLACE, n e s, at s e s of road to Harlem, runs n e 33.7x n e 25x s e 77x n w 71.8; Charles Ferris to William A. Mallett......Nom.

FULTON ST, w s, 250 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100, Wakefield; Rosa G. Shannon to Margaretha Bunge, (mtg $2,500)......Nom.

MACY PLACE, 1,027, n s, 25x140; Theodore M. Macy and others to Louis Amdur, (mtg $6,200)......9,600

MACY PLACE, 1,035, n s, 25x140; Theodore M. Macy and others to Morris Amdur, (mtg $6,200)......9,600

MADISON AV, 1,582, w s, 25x100; Elias Gussaroff and others to Max Rolnick, (mtg $22,500,) other consideration and......100

MADISON AV, w s, 99.11 ft n of 127th St, 19.11x60; White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company to Michael Gavin......Nom.

MADISON AV, w s, 99.11 ft n of 127th St, 19.11x60; Michael Gavin to White, Potter & Paige Manufacturing Company, (mtg $10,000)......Nom.

MORNINGSIDE AV, s w corner of 118th St, 100.11x125; The Central National Bank to John T. Williams......Nom.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 25 ft s of Elsmere Place, 24.10x95x24x95; Elizabeth Smith to Grace C. Marvin......Nom.

RITTER PLACE, s s, 216.10 ft e of Union Av, 75x177x75x177.8; Anna Tallman to Thomas Farley, quitclaim......Nom.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 71, n s, 25x85.11; Eliza Lustig to Anna Goldstein, (mtg $1,800,) other consideration and......100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 952, e s, 15.6x83.10x15x88; William A. Andrews to Edward Ryan and another, (mtg $9,000)......Nom.

THAMES ST, n w corner of Temple St, 47.5x—x47.5x51.10; George A. Fuller Company to Number One Hundred and Eleven Broadway, other consideration and......100

THOMPSON ST, 25, w s, 20x101; Rosa Meister and others, executors, to Samuel Wacht......11,200

THOMPSON ST, 25, w s, 20x101; Rosa Meister and others to Samuel Wacht, quitclaim......Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 188th St, 173x90; William Man, trustee, to John Haig......22,000

WEST END AV, n e corner of 101st St, 100.11x100; Henry Corn to West Side Construction Company, (mtg $60,000)......Nom.

WEST END AV, 706, e s, 20x100; Ella S. Conkling to Emery J. Carr, (mtg $25,000)......Omitted

6TH AV, w s, 88.7 ft s of 25th St, 9.10x100x20.3x100; Joseph F. Haffner to Edward A. Davis, ½ of ½ part, (mtg $30,000)......3,000

18TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Martin J. Keogh to Thomas D. Rivers, re-recorded......425

25TH ST, 167 West, 20x78.9; Ella F. Sauer to Henry S. Hawson, 2-5 part, all title, (mtg $10,848)......Nom.

50TH ST, 543 West, 16x31.6; William S. Murphy to William H. Tagg......Nom.

61ST ST, 309 and 311 East, 50x100.5; Thomas W. Jones, executor and trustee, to Julius Braun, (mtg $20,000)......29,000

61ST ST, 309 and 311 East, 50x100.5; Julius Braun to Sophia Mayer, (mtg $45,000)......Nom.

66TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Avenue A, 25x55.4; William Lowe and another to Emma Lowe......Nom.

72D ST, 170 East, 16.8x100.11; William M. Benjamin to Charlotte H. P. Benjamin, (mtg $12,000)......22,000

74TH ST, 247 West, 20x102.2; Thomas F. Taylor to Charles V. Hoffman......Nom.

74TH ST, 247 West, 20x102.2; George J. Reesing to Thomas F. Taylor, (mtg $19,000)......24,000

114TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 50x127.10; Henry Brown to Michael Kwint, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and......100

128TH ST, s s, 643.4 ft e of 5th Av, 16.8x99.11; Caroline M. Butler to Nathaniel Butler, quitclaim......Nom.

138TH ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Charlotte M. Tytus to Angell Rosner and another......25,875

142D ST, s s, 133.4 ft e of 8th Av, 66.8x99.9; Meyer Auerbach, referee, to Regent Realty Company, (mtgs $108,537)......24,070

162D ST, n s, 106.5 ft e of Prospect Av, 22x96; Charles Jansen to Jacob Leitner......Nom.

171ST ST, n s, 283 ft e of 3d Av, 19x122.3x19.1x120.10; Grace C. Marvin to Michael Smith, (mtg $5,000)......Nom.

188TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of Washington Av, runs s 173x e 101.11x n 73x w 95x n 100x w 16.11; William Man to John Haig......7,000

Recorded Leases.

ATTORNEY ST, 62; Maria Eckhardt to Morris Benjamin, 10 years......$2,100

AVENUE B, n w corner of 3d St; Samuel Barkin to Abraham Weller, 2 years......2,000

BLEECKER ST, 223 and 225; Isaac Leader and another to Masciulina Cataldo, 5 years......5,900

ELDRIDGE ST, 83; Adolph Mandel to Kessel Teplitzki, 2 years......600

FORSYTH ST, 209 and 211; Hyman D. Baker to Asher Berman, 5 years......3,600

GREENWICH ST, 40; Elizabeth R. Delafield to Patrick J. Kerwen, 5 years......900

LEXINGTON AV, 2,065 and 2,067; Harris Goldman to Michael J. Broderick, 5 years......1,800

PEARL ST, 31; Bridge St, 30; Max Ottinger and another to John Havecker and another, 4 5-12 years......$2,500, 3,000

STANTON ST, 83; Jacob Cohen to Jacob Herman, 2 10-12 years......720

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, 180 ft s of Olin Av, 30x—; John W. Fincke, trustee, to Robert Vogt, 3 years......730

3D AV, 2,068; Anna C. Friedrich to Henry Intermann, 5 years......1,700

3D AV, 279; Leopold Leyserohn to Mary Machenski, 4 11-12 years......1,800

13TH ST, 506 East; Robert Friedman to Carro Rocco and another, 3 years......$660, 720

76TH ST, 363 East; John H. Kehlenbeck to Joseph Cerunda, 5 years......324

107TH ST, 322 East; Giuseppe Milano to Anton Herbst, 6 months, per year......216

107TH ST, 233 East; Elise Lotze to Mariano Cardovana and another, 5 years......$420, 480

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AMDUR, Morris, to Theodore M. Macy and others; Macy Place, 1,035, prior mtg $6,500, 3 years......2,300

AMDUR, Louis, to Theodore M. Macy and others; Macy Place, 1,027, prior mtg, $6,200, 3 years......2,300

BERNARDI, Vittorio, to Giovanna P. Marsal; 39th St, 246 West......10,000

BIBLE, Joseph J., and another to Mamie Wolf; Pelham Road, n s, adjoining lands of John S. Mapes, 1 year, 6 per cent......4,000

BOGART, John W., and others to Horatio N. Flanagan; Lexington Av, w s, 79 ft n of 26th St, 1 year......1,500

BOHEMIAN ANCHOR SOCIETY to Michael Huber, trustee; Av A, 1,355, 5 years, 4½ per cent......14,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Jonas Weil and another; 61st St, 309 and 311 East, demand, 6 per cent......25,000

BROWNE, Emily E., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 58th St, s s, 120.6 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent......20,000

BUFFETT, William H., to Atlantic Dock Company; Prince St, 131 to 135, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent......41,500

BUFFETT, William H., to George H. Pigueron; Prince St, 131 to 135, prior mortgages $95,000, due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent......8,500

CARR, Emery J., to Ella S. Conkling; West End Av, 706, 3 years......2,750

DAUM, Louis, to Julius Sternfeld; 6th St, s s, 225.3 ft w of Avenue A, prior mtg $26,500, installments, 6 per cent......7,000

ELY, Mary H., and another to George W. Davis; 42d St, 59 West, prior mortgage $22,000, due July 3, 1906......277.50

FEIST, Leopold, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 37th St, s s, 194.6 ft w of Broadway, 3 years, 4½ per cent......25,000

FERRAIOLE, Rosina, and another to Pennington Whitehead, trustee; Valentine Av, w s, 68.6 ft n of 183d St, 3 years......6,000

GARDNER, Moses, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broadway, 447; also Mercer St, 24; due Jan. 1, 1905......80,000

GARVIN, Michael, to James Phillips, Jr., and others, trustees; Madison Av, 2,004, 3 years......10,000

GEBHARD, Frederick, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 79th St, 6 East, due Jan. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent......100,000

GOODSTEIN, Anna, to Louis Haupt; St. Mark's Place, 71, 5 years, 6 per cent......4,500

GRINNELL, George B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, n e corner of 155th St, 3 years......30,000

HAIG, John, to Laetitia M. Myers; Washington Av, s w corner of 188th St, due Dec. 1, 1906......17,800

JORDON, William F., to Lion Brewery; 8th St, 425 East, prior mortgage $23,500, demand, 6 per cent......1,000

KATZ, Jacob, and another to Jacob Keiter; Carmine St, 30 and 32, demand, 6 per cent......3,000

KEVINT, Michael, to Henry Brown; 114th St, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, prior mortgage $42,000, installments, 6 per cent......

LAMBERT, Walter E., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 35th St, 30 West, due Sept. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent......

LAMBERT, Walter E., to the Manhattan......

Savings Institution; 35th St, 8 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent......21,000

LUSTER, Carolina, to Pennington Whitehead, trustee; Valentine Av, w s, 12.6 ft n of 182d St, 3 years......3,000

MALLETT, William A., to Charles Ferris; road to Harlem, s e s, at n e s of Ferris Place, 1 year......2,100

MARRIN, Grace C., to Henry L. Sanguinette; Prospect Av, e s, 25 ft s of Elsmere Place, 5 years......3,000

McENNEY, John S., and another to Susan T. Pratt; 75th St, 419 East, 3 years, 6 per cent......2,300

MORAN, Horace, to Eagle Savings and Loan Company; 182d St, s s, 153 ft e of Audubon Av, installments, 6 per cent......5,700

MUNDT, Wilhelmine, to Clara Kuhn; 187th St, n s, 670.10 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year, 4 per cent......3,000

NEWMARK, Amelia, to Meyer Vesell; Avenue B, w s, 111.11 ft s of 2d St, due Oct. 1, 1904, 6 per cent......12,000

ROLLNICK, Max, to Elias Gassaroff; Madison Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 3 years, 6 per cent......3,000

ROSNER, Esther, and another to Charlotte M. Tytus; 138th St, n s corner of Alexander Av, 5 years......20,000

SCHAMBACHER, Christian E., to William G. Wood and another, trustees; Mapes Av, w s, part of Lot 121, map of East Tremont, adjoining Lot 120, 3 years......2,000

SMITH, Clarence L., to Maria White; plots begins at n e corner of land of Willis, runs e 78.7 to s s of Hampden (184) St, adjoining land of Smith x s 106.6 to land of New York Skin and Cancer Hospital x w 105.11 to land of Willis x n 122.3, prior mtg $7,500, due April 30, 1912......10,000

THE JOHN TRAGESER STEAM COPPER Works to the Franklin Savings Bank; South St, 228 and 229; also Water St, 449 and 451, 3 years, 4½ per cent......20,000

THE MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE AND Building Association to John S. Mott; 208th St, s s, 171 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years......3,000

WACHT, Samuel, to Rosa Meister and others, executors; Thompson St, 25, 3 years......8,250

WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to the Realty Mortgage Company; West End Av, n e corner of 101st St, (prior mtg $60,000,) due April 1, 1904, 6 per cent., gold......23,500

WILLIAMS, John T., to the Central National Bank; Morningside Av, s w corner of 118th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent......65,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACHRACH, Irving, to Emanuel Lowinson......6,000
BINDER, Jacob, and another to Ruben Rubinstein and another......5,500
DE WITT, George G., and another, trustees, to Frances I. Schramme......20,000
FINLAY, Mary E., to New York Mortgage and Security Company......4,500
GLEASON, Albert H., to Frank Hill......1
GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to Gerson Krakower......3,000
GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Philip Goerlitz, all title......1
HORGAN, Denis, to Elizabeth B. Horgan......Omitted
J. C. LYONS BUILDING AND OPERATING Company to Ethel K. Wickes......8,000
LA CAGNINA, Orazio, and others to Sigmund Schnee......4,000
LEVIN, Jacob, to Isaacs Marks......1,100
LEVY, Jacob, to Kalman Silverman and others......1
Lowenfeld, Pincus, and another to the Jefferson Bank......1
LOWENFELD, Isaac, to the Jefferson Bank......1
PARDO, Alfred, to Equitable Realty Company......1
PIQUERON, George H., to William C. Mundt......2,500
ROHE, Thekla, to Charles Rohe and another......12,000
RUBINSTEIN, Ruben, and another to Ignatz Roth......5,500
SCHRAMME, Frances I., to George G. De Witt and another, trustees......20,000
SHRADY, Jacob, and another, executors and trustees, to John Shrady, (six assignments)......Various amounts
STEUER, Max D., and another to Joseph Wittner......5,025
THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Lizzie Van Riper......1,035
TOWNSEND, Ella T., to Susan A. Tier......2,000
WALLACH, Isaac, and others, executors, to Isaac Wallach and others, trustees......1
WILMERDING, Ida E., to Benjamin Hart......1

Mechanics' Liens.

BARROW ST, 101, leasehold; R. A. Schoenberg & Co. against M. R. Hardy, owner and contractor......61

CENTRAL PARK WEST and 65th St, n w corner, 125x75; Gustav J. Haase against Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, owner; Grissler & Sons, contractors......540

3D AV, 522; Rudolph Federman against heirs, executors, &c., of Ann Dempsey, deceased, owners and contractors......90

16TH ST, 629 to 633 East, and 17th St, 634 and 636 East; George L. Roberts against Louis Grissler and another, owners; Grissler & Son, contractors......628

26TH ST, 7 West; Daniel Cary against J. Montgomery Strong and John De C. Ireland, owners and contractors......93

43D ST, 206 and 208 West; John Seton against Bates Realty Company, owner and contractor......1,849

124TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 50x100; John F. Bishuhndt against Aaron Janpole and another, owners; Graham A. Edelman, owner and contractor......3,800

124TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 50x100.11; Sanitary Fire-Proofing Company against Aaron M. Janpole and another, owners; Abraham A. Edelman, owner and contractor......200

124TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 50x100.11; William H. Dewey against Aaron M. Janpole and another, owners; Abraham A. Edelman, owner and contractor......150

124TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 25x100; Rapp Construction Company against Janpole & Werner, owners; Abraham A. Edelman, owner and contractor......216

124TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 25x100; Hyman Delinsky against Janpole & Werner, owners; Abraham A. Edelman, owner and contractor......150

124TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 50x100.11; Church E. Gates & Co. against Aaron M. Janpole and another, owners; Abraham A. Edelman, owner and contractor......1,035

124TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 50x100; George Grossman against Aaron M. Janpole and another, owners; Abraham Edelman, owner and contractor......150

140TH ST, 304 West; Thomas Morris against Ida J. Walker, owner; John Walker, contractor......84

140TH ST, 304 West; Thomas Hurton against Ida J. Walker, owner; John Walker, contractor......105

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 73, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

AVENUE B, w s, 111.11 ft s of 2d St, 24.6x80x irregular; Meyer Wessell, loans to Amelia Newmark......12,000

PRINCE ST, n s, 40 ft w of Wooster St, 60x71.3; Atlantic Dock Company, loans to William H. Buffet......41,500

67TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.5; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, loans to William J. Taylor......160,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CORTLANDT ST, 31; Rudolf Gersman against Byck Brothers and another, Oct. 23, 1903......70

CORTLANDT ST, 31; Adolph Shapiro and another against John Doe and another, Nov. 10, 1903......121

EAST HOUSTON ST, 326 and 328; Isaac Goldenberg against Max Sameth and another, Sept. 1, 1903, by bond......150

Lis Pendens.

FORSYTH ST, 86 and 88; Annie Froelich against the State Realty Company, (specific performance;) attorney, P. Hollinger.

MORRIS AV, e s, 302.11 ft s of Burnside Av; City of New York against Mildren A. Yandle, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

PELHAM AV and Southern Boulevard, n w corner, 152.4x138.5x irregular; Spiro Firekis and another against Nicholas Pelhas, (accounting, &c.;) attorneys, Williams & Caldwell.

18TH ST, 339 West; 19th St., 34 West, and Albany St, 24; Julia L. Dwight against Gaines Lawson, executor, &c., and another, (amended partition;) attorney, De L. Berier.

62D ST, 242 West; Marcus A. Rosenthal against Joseph R. Marquette, Jr., and another, (specific performance;) attorney, L. Scheuer.

115TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 100x100.11, and 137th St, n s, 482 ft w of 7th Av, 148x99.11x144x99.11; Joseph Hasil against Geraldine Broadbelt and another, (action to set aside transfer;) attorney, J. C. Weschler.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Gold St., near Fulton. Flat, 4-story & base., 8 fam., 30x60x100; price, $11,500; rents, $1,428. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Very choice plot 12 lots, Bedford Section, $25,000; offer wanted; mortgage arranged. Jones, 189 Montague St.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

For Sale.—90-acre farm, cheap; good buildings, plenty fruit and shade; fine location; near depot. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Farm in Princeton, Mass., famous Summer resort for wealthy people; 90 acres good, strong land; timber and wood enough to pay for ½ farm; farm produce marketed at hotels; 10-room house, barn, 75x36, with cellar; running water to buildings; price, $2,700. A. L. Walker, Leominster, Mass.

Farm Bargains.—Litchfield, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.; 50 farms for sale, 15 acres to 600 acres, from $400 to $10,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

ANDREW L. BUSH.—Safe 10% and 12% investments. Springfield, Mass. Bank references.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 30 years we have sold

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Buyers get our free catalogue. Owners, send us details of your property. Phillips & Wells, 832 Tribune Building, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Riverside Drive.—Fine detached corner house, furnished or unfurnished; low price; mortgage full amount may remain; part trade city lots. Write only Atlas Company, 13 Broadway.

$5,000 cash given toward improvement to purchaser of plot 9,600 square feet in East 161st Street, two blocks west of 3d Av.; price, $32,000. Martin, 207 East 54th St.

Mortgage Seekers! $18,000 to $25,000 to loan on flat, tenement, or corner. Send full particulars Mrs. Humber, 140 West 35th St.

Seven-story business building, near Elm; 52 frontage; $200,000. Weisberger Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Waverley Pl., near 10th St. 5-story single flat, all improvements; fine order; pr., $21,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Guaranteed fifteen per cent. investment; modern tenement, West 46th; $16,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain—54th St., near 2d; double tenement, $15,500; rents, $2,080. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sixteen lots, 147th St., rapid transit and elevated stations; $40,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

11th St., near 1st.—Modern double tenement, $22,000; rents, $2,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

105th St., near Park.—Beautiful brownstone house, 12 rooms, $10,000. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.

107 St., near 3d Av. 16-fam. apartment house, 2 stores, 50x100; price, $24,500; rent, $2,800. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Colored Property managed by a colored agent. Philip A. Payton, Jr., 67 West 134th. Tel.

Bargain—Charming modern house, $16,000; will pay to see it. Caretaker, 155 East 62d St.

7th Av., corner below 125th; large lot; stores; improvements. Weisberger Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

7th Av., near office, five-story double flat; $32,500. Weisberger Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

$12,000.—Fine 3-story brick and basement on Hudson St. John Staudinger, 3 Bible House.

Snap.—Plot, 12th St., near Av. C, 50x103; $28,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

12th St., near Ave. C; modern tenement; $15,000; rents, $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain plot near Ave. D, below 14th St., 40x94.9; $15,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Cheap plot near 23d, 47x98.9; $18,000; little cash required. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sale.—50 West 105th; five-story single flat, 21x100; fully rented. Apply premises.

Bronx.

TWO FIVE-STORY TENEMENT HOUSES WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF 149TH ST. ELEVATED STATION. VERY CHEAP. MUST SELL. J. CLARENCE DAVIES, BRONX SPECIALIST, 149TH ST. AND 3D AV.

Bargain.—Four five-story double flats, 5 rooms and bath; open plumbing, 25x77x100 each; good location; price, $19,500; rent, $2,100; terms to suit. H. L. Pheltz, 108 Willis Av., corner 135th.

A 4-family brick house, with all improvements, on Prospect Av., for sale or exchange, for store, tenement. Kretsch, 38 Park Row.

$4,000.—9-room house, improvements, near station, trolleys, schools; 25x100. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Must sell 8-family flat, 26x100, $16,000; rents $1,600; near "L" station. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

New 7-room house, full lot, all improvements; must be sold; $3,800. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Leasehold, 3d Av., near 149th, 30x150; good building cheap. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

2-family detached, 10 rooms, near 169th St. L; $3,600. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—RICHMOND BOROUGH.

Fine plot of ground in Port Richmond, Staten Island; house has all improvements; fine store on premises. Apply to Frederick M. Wilson, 3d Av. and 138th St., N. Y. Telephone 731 Melrose.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Desirable Extra Sized Lofts. Broadway, near Astor Place. Entire upper part of building to let, from Feb. 1st, 1904; 4 floors, each about 24x137. Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., 21 Liberty St. 27 West 30th St.

46th St., 45 West.—Elegant parlor, comfortably furnished, heated; suitable high-class millinery or corset maker; connecting with ladies' tailoring establishment.

Attractive corner offices, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Near Broadway and 14th.—Corner suitable hotel, liquors; thirty rooms. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Parlor and basement stores, 58 East 10th, near Broadway; reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Second floor, 59 Fifth Av., near 13th, 25x85; $70. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Large stable, 13th St., near 5th Av., 90x100; rent reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Royal Arms, 206, 208 West 43d St., STEP FROM BROADWAY. New, Modern, Fireproof APARTMENT HOTEL of the Highest Class. READY FOR OCCUPANCY. Handsome Suites of one to three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, for transient or permanent guests. Moderate rates. Cuisine and service unexcelled; club and table d'hote breakfasts; table d'hote luncheons, dinners and after the theatre suppers, with meals a la carte at all hours from 6 A. M. to 2 A. M.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

2,067-69 Seventh Avenue, One door above 123d St. Eight rooms and bath; all improvements; one desirable apartment; attractive and modern; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges; resident janitor; reasonable rent. Inquire on premises or of Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty St. and 27 West 30th St.

THE "STUYVESANT," NO. 17 LIVINGSTON PL., COR. 17TH ST., Fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,200. JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House. Send for booklet.

THE "TREVYLLIAN," NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST., Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electrical lighting, telephones; all modern conveniences; $480 to $720. JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

THE WYOMING, 145 SECOND AVE., COR. 9TH ST., Suites six rooms and bath, all modern conveniences, including elevator, electric lighting, telephones, etc. Rents, $480 and $540. Attractive and modern. JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

159 WEST 45TH ST., adjoining Longacre Square; 6 rooms, all modern improvements; elevator, electric lights, telephone, &c.; central and convenient location; only $900 yearly. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, agent, 1,541 Broadway.

CLEMENT COURT. Handsome apartments, 6-7 rooms, every improvement; elevator, moderate rents. Office, 1,442 Madison Av., 99th.

Corner apartments to let, suitable for a lawyer or doctor or for any other profession, in large, elegant apartment house, Englander Court, corner Lexington Av. and 95th St. Also other apartments to let.

"THE MILDRED," 140 East 92d St., cor. Lexington Av. Seven rooms; bath, elevator; every improvement; rent, $720.

Central Park West, 473.—Single apartment of eight large, airy rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, hall service, &c.; $60. Apply on premises, or Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Madison Av., 1,576.—Single flat of 7 roms and bath; steam heat; all improvements; rent, $32. Inquire Janitor, 1,572 Madison Av.

Unfurnished apartments, all parts of Harlem, to rent, $30 to $100. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

Flat, six rooms, bath, 55 East 11th; modern improvements; $25. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

THE BURLINGTON, 10 WEST 30TH ST., adjoining the Holland House. Suite 7 rooms; 3 baths; rent moderate. —Also— Parlor, bedroom, and bath; rents, $120 monthly.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

House, furnished and unfurnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,000 to $13,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate Titles insured by this Company expeditiously and at reasonable cost. Its contract of insurance is broad and liberal, and absolutely protects the insured against loss by reason of taxes, assessments, defects and incumbrances and the expense of litigation.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York

37 Liberty St., Manhattan. 38 Court St., Brooklyn.

HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED E. MARLING.

Horace S. Ely & Co. REAL ESTATE, 21 Liberty St. 27 W 30th St.

J. P. Whiton-Stuart, Sales, Rentals, RESIDENCES, Fifth Ave. Section. 509 FIFTH AVE., 25 BROAD ST.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; two houses to be completed Nov. 10th; rent, $720 and $780. Another now ready, 10 rooms; rent, $800. Also sell reasonably, easy terms. All improvements, steam, gas, electricity, hardwood floors, &c.; refined surroundings; lots for sale. Illustrated circulars free. Montclair Realty Company.

For sale to close an estate, a fine property, 100 feet frontage on one of the best avenues in East Orange; convenient to everything; house in first-class repair; 10 rooms and bath; exposed plumbing; steam heat; good stable on premises; price, $12,000. Address C. H. Nevins, East Orange, N. J.

Edgewater Heights, on Palisades, opposite Grant's Tomb; superb location; illustrated pamphlet mailed free. W. E. Sammis, 55 Liberty St., New York.

Factory Site.—31 acres; West Shore; six miles from New York. Eastwood & Co., 238 W. 42d.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA PRIVATE DWELLING WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR 18-FOOT DWELLING, ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, ABOVE 145TH STREET; EQUITY, $5,000. LAYTON & ROGERS, 1,659 AMSTERDAM AVENUE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Take charge of properties; economical management, best returns; references. Weisberger Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

5-story double flat wanted for cash; 110th to 125th; brokers protected. Mulvihill, 1,391 Lexington.

Owners!—Send particulars of vacant stores and dwellings; many applicants. Mulvihill, 1,391 Lexington Av.

Owners!—Send particulars of vacant stores and dwellings; many applicants. Mulvihill, 1,391 Lexington Av.

5-story double flat wanted for cash; 110th to 125th; brokers protected. Mulvihill, 1,391 Lexington.

Properties at reasonable prices for quick buyers. Send particulars. Weisberger Heine, 1,940 7th Av.

Wanted—Tenement and flat houses to lease and to buy; state particulars. Kuttner, 226 East 3d St.

$5,000 to invest, small property, desirable location; cheap for cash. Pieton, 617 6th Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

PARTITION SALE.—Policies of title insurance of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company furnished to the purchaser free of charge.

New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—Henry Parish, individually and as executor, &c.; Helen Parish and others, plaintiffs, against Susan Delafield Parish and others, defendants.

Pursuant to an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, dated the 18th day of April, 1902, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 19th day of April, 1902, and an order of this court made and entered July 7th, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment and order named, will resell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of November, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the southeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point or corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Sixteenth Street with the easterly line of Fifth Avenue; and running thence easterly, along said southerly line of Sixteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-eight feet four inches; thence southerly, at right angles with said southerly line of Sixteenth Street, thirty-eight feet six inches; thence westerly, on a line parallel with said southerly line of Sixteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-eight feet four inches to the said easterly line of Fifth Avenue; thence northerly, along said easterly line of Fifth Avenue, thirty-eight feet six inches to the place of beginning.

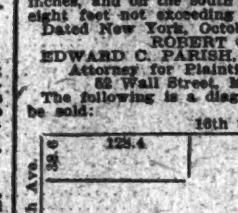
The above described premises will be sold as one parcel, free and clear from all liens, subject, however, to restrictions and reservations expressed in deeds recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Libers of Conveyances 546, page 523; 620, page 63; 681, page 406; 504, page 254, and 590, page 591, and encroachments on the east boundary of said premises not exceeding one and three-quarters inches, and on the south of the easterly twenty-eight feet not exceeding one inch.

Dated New York, October 19th, 1903.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Referee.

EDWARD C. PARISH, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 52 Wall Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Referee.

EDWARD C. PARISH, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 52 Wall Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to November 25th, 1903, at the same hour and place. Dated New York, November 11th, 1903.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to December 2d, 1903, at the same hour and place. Dated New York, November 25th, 1903.

R. G. MONROE, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to December 9th, 1903, at the same hour and place. Dated New York, December 2d, 1903.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to December 16th, 1903, at the same hour and place. Dated New York, December 9th, 1903.

R. G. MONROE, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,532.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM BRAGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. To the creditors of William Brager of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1903, the said William Brager was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 11, 1903.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of the EAST SIDE PEOPLE'S FURNITURE STORE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of office and household furniture, parlor suits, brass beds, couches, bureaus, dressers, &c., will be sold under the direction of Oswald N. Jacoby, Esq., the Trustee herein, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at Nos. 119 and 125 Leonard St., New York City, on the 22d day of December, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said stock from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1903.

OSWALD N. JACOBY, Esq., Trustee.

MORRIS WALKER, Esq., Atty. for Trustee, 25 Park Row, N. Y. City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:55 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M.—PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days, Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) [illegible]

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 112, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 245 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

[illegible]

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 3:55 A. M., Troy 3:50 A. M.

7:54 A. M.—SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.

11:30 A. M.—LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.

12:50 P. M.—BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:00, Indianapolis 11:20 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore and M. C.

2:45 P. M.—"The 20th CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.

3:30 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.

3:40 P. M.—ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS.—Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—Six-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—26 hours to Chicago via both lines.

7:00 P. M.—MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.

9:15 P. M.—SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED.—Sleeping Car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.

9:30 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 34 hours by M. C., 32 hours by L. S.

11:30 P. M.—CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

[illegible]

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

[illegible]

Mauch Chunk Local	[illegible]
Buffalo Express	[illegible]
Black Diamond Express	[illegible]
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	[illegible]
Wilkes-Barre Express	[illegible]
Easton Local	[illegible]
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	[illegible]
The Buffalo Train	[illegible]

[illegible]

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 25, E. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 3:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 21, E. R., near Market St., week days only, at 3:00 P. M.

JOY LINE

PROVIDENCE, $1.50, EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.

BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE, DIRECT.

From Pier 35, East River. Phone 800 Orchard.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WINNIK, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE WINNIK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, [illegible]

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—[illegible]

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—[illegible]

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—[illegible]

ATLANTIC CITY—[illegible]

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—[illegible]

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEA SHORE POINTS—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL)—[illegible]

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—[illegible]

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—[illegible]

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 187, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry. Liberty St. Ferry.

Balto.-Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	Diner
Balto.-Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	Diner
Balto.-Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	Diner
"Royal Limited"	[illegible]	[illegible]	Diner
Balto.-Washington	4:55PM	5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington	6:55PM	7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	12:10nt	12:15nt	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 187, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, south Ferry, Liberty St.

[illegible]

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 103 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

From New Pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken.

[illegible]

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."

707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER. SAILS DEC. 15, JAN. 26, MARCH 15.

Twin-Screw Passenger Service

BREMEN DIRECT.

[illegible]

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

[illegible]

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg-American.

Bi-weekly Twin Screw Service.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

[illegible]

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa.

[illegible]

S. S. Deutschland to Italy.

LESS THAN 8 DAYS TO NAPLES.

Around the World

By the PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE. 4½ months' trip—$1,125 upward.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

JAMAICA

"The Winter Playground."

THE UNITED FRUIT CO.'S STEAMSHIP LINES

afford an interesting, comfortable voyage on the magnificent twin-screw U. S. Mail Ships ADMIRAL DEWEY, SCHLEY, SAMPSON, FARRAGUT.

Weekly sailings between Boston, Philadelphia, and Jamaica. Fare for Round Trip, including stateroom, accommodations, and meals, $75. One Way, $40.

Address for information and booklets —Division Passenger Agent, UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, Long Wharf, Boston, Mass. Pier 5, North Wharves, Philadelphia, Pa., or Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 25 Union Sq., Thos. Cook & Sons, 261 B'way.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

After January 1st, 1904, American Line steamers from New York for Southampton will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg to land mails and passengers for London and Paris.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

[illegible]

CUNARD LINE

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

[illegible]

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., 29 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

[illegible]

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE.

S. S. GROSSER KURFURST, (13,182 Tons.)

[illegible]

Atlantic Transport Line.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

[illegible]

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

[illegible]

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line. [illegible]

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

To the ORIENT

OUR ORIENTAL TRIPS

have become a most perfect undertaking, after 15 years of valuable experience. It is no longer an experiment. We take you to FUNCHAL (Madeira,) GIBRALTAR, side trips to Granada and the Alhambra, MALAGA, ALGIERS, GENOA, (Riviera, Nice, Monte Carlo, San Remo, etc.) VILLEFRANCHE, SYRACUSE, MALTA, ALEXANDRIA, (Cairo, the Pyramids of Gizeh, and Sakkarah, Luxor, etc.), BEYROUTH, (Damascus and Baalbek,) JAFFA, (Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jericho, The Jordan, The Dead Sea, etc.) CONSTANTINOPLE, PIRAEUS (Athens,) KALAMAKI, (Greece, overland trip via Corinth, Mycenae, Argos, and Tiryns,) NAUPLIA, MESSINA, PALERMO, NAPLES, GENOA, NEW YORK.

S. S. Auguste Victoria,

a palatial floating hotel, from New York Feb'y 2, 1904. Number of passengers limited.

74 Days—$450 & up.

Send for illustrated Booklets A No. 2.

Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 Broadway, N. Y.

GOT 4 OR 5 DAYS?

There's a splendid little trip awaiting you, by Ocean, River and Rail—one of the most pleasant and restful holiday trips from New York—to

OLD POINT COMFORT

You can leave either on Dec. 26 or 29, have a splendid holiday, and it will cost you $24.00. Other trips to Havana, Florida, Holy Land, etc. Tickets for those "Going It Alone" everywhere, every working day in the year. Call or postal will bring all information.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 & 1185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVE., COR. 60TH ST., NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic...Dec. 16, [illegible] | Majestic...Jan. 6, 10 AM
Teutonic...Dec. 23, Noon | Celtic...Jan. 12, 2 PM
Cedric...Dec. 30, [illegible] | Teutonic...Jan. 20, 10 AM

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square, New York. 'Phone 6800—18 St.

OCEAN ROUTE to FLORIDA and the SOUTH, SAVANNAH LINE. Low Excursion Rates. 317 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH WEST BURKE, Plaintiff, against CECILIA SHANLEY et al., Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

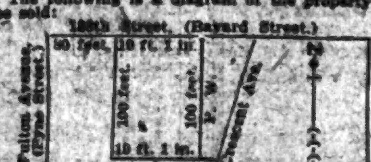
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 11, Block 3,000, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: [illegible]

Dated New York, December 1st, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

E. H. MORRAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,103.75, with interest thereon from the 17th day of November, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to [illegible], together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $381.83 and interest.

Dated New York, 1st day of December, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELIZABETH WEST BURKE, plaintiff, against CECILIA SHANLEY and another, defendants.—Action No. 2.

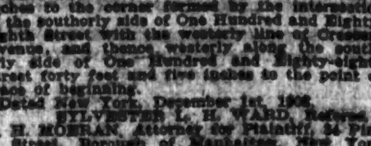
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: [illegible]

Dated New York, December 1st, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

E. H. MORRAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,103.75, with interest thereon from the 17th day of November, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to [illegible], together with the expenses of the sale. [illegible]

Dated New York, 1st day of December, 1903.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,371.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY J. BARRETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry J. Barrett of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1903, the said Henry J. Barrett was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 69 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 11th, 1903.

FOR SALE.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, LADIES' SUITS AND CLOAKS, BELT OVERCOATS AND FURS, on weekly or monthly payments. Call or write. OPEN EVENINGS.

Standard Outfitting Company.

112 WEST 14TH ST.

ROLL TOP DESKS

OFFICE FURNITURE in great variety of style and price.

T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free. Machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices, and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway. Tel. 5860 Franklin.

239 BROADWAY—PARK PLACE.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED AND SOLD. INSTALLMENTS.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

THE OLIVER Typewriter Co., 301 Broadway. Sell, Rent or Exchange all makes. Stenographers Wanted and Furnished.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

WALL PAPER BARGAIN SALE. 2,000,000 ROLLS. Blanks, 2¢c; gilts, 5c; embossed, 3½c; ingrains, 4½c; tiles, tapestries, 6c; silks, 12½c upward; borders to match. J. Becker, 169 and 173 2d St.

Desks, rolltops; partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelving; stores, offices fitted. Flint Brothers, 28 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

A. C. Friedrichs, 169 W. 57th St. Framing, Regilding, Art Materials, Restoring, Mirrors.

Diamonds, Watches; weekly payments; confidential. Call or write Crown Jewelry Co., 9 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters rented, $3 up; supplies, repairing. Tel. 5066 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 208 Broadway.

Fine tubular gong chime hall clocks; manufacturer's price; five years' guarantee. Korthage, 106 East 28th.

Typewriters rented and sold; everything guaranteed as represented. Best Typewriter Exchange, 68 Park Place.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MITCHELL, MARY E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edward Mitchell and Annie Mitchell, his wife, Louisville, Kentucky; Bridget Mitchell Cunningham, 22 St. Augustus St., Galway, County Galway, Ireland; Alice Mitchell Gibbons and Owen Gibbons, her husband, Des Moines, Iowa, and Elizabeth McDermott of Troy, N. Y., and John W. Mahoney, administrator of Mary B. Mitchell, and to all creditors of MARY E. MITCHELL, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1903, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the application of Thomas H. Neales, as a creditor, for authority to mortgage, lease, or sell the real property of Mary E. Mitchell, also known as Mary Mitchell, deceased, to pay the debts and funeral expenses of deceased, or why such authority should not be given to apply so much of the moneys realized from the said sale of said real property, now on deposit in the office of the County Treasurer of Rensselaer County, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay her debts and funeral expenses, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CORNELIUS HANNAN, Attorney for Petitioner, Troy, N. Y.

WAITE, CHARLES H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SOPHIA B. WAITE, CHARLES E. WAITE, JAMES D. WAITE, the widow and heirs and next of kin of CHARLES H. WAITE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George R. Coughlan of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHARLES H. WAITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the first day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD.

GEORGE R. COUGHLAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CORDTS, HERMAN H. D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN H. D. CORDTS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clark B. Augustine, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1903.

CORDTS, ERNEST A. BOHLEN, Executors.

CLARK B. AUGUSTINE, Attorney for Executors, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY MORRIS, plaintiff, vs. ABRAHAM M. EISENBERG, Isaac Kahn, Anton De Lonton and "Mary" De Lonton, his wife, her real first name being unknown to plaintiff; the Corn Exchange Bank, the New York and Pennsylvania Company, James Lachman and Fred Bonitz, copartners under the names of Lachman & Company; George Mihailescu, William H. Hickey, Alfred Rosenzweig, Washington Monsalvatge and John M. Reed, Herman Myers, Sigo Myers and Gabriel H. Gato, Thomas F. Gray, Charles Jacobs, the New York Veal and Mutton Company, W. F. Dunning, as receiver in bankruptcy of Abraham M. Eisenberg and J. McL. Nash, as receiver in bankruptcy of Isaac Kahn, Nettie Eisenberg, and "Mary" Kahn, the name Mary being fictitious, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 4, 1903.

EPSTEIN BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Anton De Lonton and "Mary" De Lonton, his wife, and each of them, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the defendant Mary De Lonton's real first name being unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of December, 1903, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1903, the complaint having been filed in said office on the 5th day of December, 1903.

Dated New York, December 11th, 1903.

EPSTEIN BROTHERS, Attys. for Plaintiff, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that SNOW, FARLOW AND COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the County of New York and City of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to W. E. Farlow and Company.

New York City, November 19th, 1903.

SNOW, FARLOW AND COMPANY, By W. E. FARLOW, President.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WATERS PIANOS

For great purity and power of Tone, tenacity of keeping in tune, durable construction, beauty of style and finish, and for reasonableness of price, the WATERS PIANOS have long been celebrated.

Call and see them or send postal for catalogue with REDUCED PRICES AND TERMS.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Avenue, near 18th St.

HARLEM BRANCH, 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

Both stores will remain

OPEN EVENINGS

until January first.

CAUTION—WATERS PIANOS are not sold in a Department Store.

MATHUSHEK & SON

GRAND & UPRIGHT PIANOS

Exemplify the highest ideals of the piano construction. Our large and varied stock also includes STEINWAY, CHICKERING, KNABE, OPERA, and other well-known makes. We offer

THE REGAL PIANO PLAYER

the latest and best of all piano players.

For small rooms our LITTLE GIANT upright has no rival. Rents applied on purchase.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY COR. 47TH ST.

CAREFUL BUYERS WILL VISIT JAMES & HOLMSTROM 23 EAST 14TH ST.

Where they will find PIANOS TO MEET ANY DEMAND, on most attractive terms. Call and examine our wonderful Transposing keyboard pianos, also the following bargains: Steinway, large and small uprights; Decker Grand, Chickering upright, $150, and new pianos at $175. Catalogue and Bargain List by mail.

PEASE PIANOS

128 WEST 42D ST., near B'way.

For 60 years a standard of durability. Manufacturers' prices, and 3 years to pay. Holiday sales of used pianos. Many good makes. $125 up. Write for catalog.

OPEN EVENINGS.

JACOB BROTHERS' PIANOS

Give perfect and lasting satisfaction; you can buy them on easy payments, at prices usually asked for inferior productions; large assortment used pianos refinished like new; rents, $3 up.

Jacob Bros. 21 East 14th St.

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS

for sale and rent. Easy terms. Catalogue mailed. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

Knabe upright, good order, $185; Pease, 128 West 42d St. Open evenings.

Pianola, little used, and $50 worth music, $150; easy payments. Pease, 128 West 42d St. Open evenings.

Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; taken in trade; $5 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Great Value—Upright slightly used by artists, $230; good upright, $125. Wissner, 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Bargains—Upright pianos, $35, $50, $75, $100; installments. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., 22 5th Av.

Stock upright, $135, made for small room. Pease, 128 West 42d St. Open evenings.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

AUCTION SALES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that we shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Woodrow & Lewis, auctioneers, at No. 15 Hubert Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1903, at ten o'clock A. M., the following-described property, with which is given the names of the owners or persons for whose account the same is now held, to satisfy our lien thereon for storage and charges:

McCoy & Stilwell, 1 box D. Plates; M. C. Lanston, 1 case F. Works; Manhattan Storage, 1 case; Dorticus Mfg. Co., 1 box P. Sapline; Phar & Fishman, 1 case clothing; Seamless Hat Co., 1 case hats; R. E. Rodriquis, 1 bdl. felt; [illegible]

THE R. M. WINANS CO., 411 Greenwich Street, New York.

NEW YORK ART GALLERIES,

2 W. 28TH ST.

About fifty large and small

CARPETS

and some two hundred smaller pieces of the finest Oriental and Persian weaves, which are VERY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER, and are sold by order of the consignee prior to adjustment of claim.

SALE TO-DAY (SATURDAY) AT 2:30 P. M.

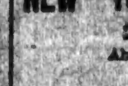
JOHN FELL O'BRIEN, Auctioneer.

Mortgage Sale—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells Dec. 12, 1903, 10 A. M., at 133 West 28th St., Borough Manhattan, by virtue of default in certain chattel mortgage, one (1) carriage. By order of mortgagee.

Marcus Singer, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 102 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 259 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, guaranteed, high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1860. 105 East 9th St.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

DOGS AND BIRDS—ANIMALS BOARDED. Ernest Ohlendorf, 1,976 Broadway, near 66th St.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE HARGRAVE

Nos. 112 West 72d St., N. Y.

A modern hotel for refined families. UNSURPASSED LOCATION. Apartments, singly or en suite. RESTAURANT AND CAFE OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENINGS.

G. W. FERRIS, Manager.

THE CHELSEA,

WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

REASONABLE RATES.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

HOTEL GALLATIN 70 & 72 WEST 46 St. Elegantly furnished apartment, parlor, bedroom and bath, including meals for two, $35 weekly; a few single rooms, furnished, with meals, at $12. New and up-to-date; telephone, etc.; transients.

WHERE TO DINE.

Apply at Park Pl. A, A la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Cafe Martin 26th St. & B'way. A la Carte. Tdh. Dinner, $1.50. Music.

Cafe des Beaux-Arts 80 W. 40 St. Musique et chants des Troubadours. SELECT AND EXCLUSIVE RESTAURANT.

Hotel Wellington 7th Ave., 55th & 56th Sts. Restaurant & Cafe under direction of August Coller, chef of Saratoga Club. Dinners Alc. Banquets. Private Din. A. W. Eager.

HOTEL WESTMINSTER. A. W. EAGER, Prop. IRVING PLACE AND 16TH ST., NEAR UNION SQUARE.

"DINNER OF SOUTHERN SPECIALTIES."

Tdh., $1.00. Lunch, 50c. Theatre supper, 75c. "Southern dishes in true Southern style." Music—Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Hotel Lafayette, Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise.

Old Hotel Martin, also Service a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-8 P. M. Stretti's Orch.

Burns' World Renowned Restaurant, 46th St. & 6th Av. Orchestra. New Annex. Rooms for Private Parties.

Neal 's B'way, Col. Av. & 59th St. affords to-night good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner.

Jack's 43d St. & 6th Av | Noted for shellfish and game.

Broadway Central 3rd St. & B'way. American Dinner, 75c. 5:30 to 8 P. M.

The Gregorian 35th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves. Alc. Late evening concerts.

Harlem Casino 124th St. & 7th Av. Alc. Tdh. 75c, $1. Sat., Sun. Vienna music.

Little Hungary 257 E. Houston St. Tdh. with wine. Music every eve. Neapolitan Mandolinists & Singers, Tues., Wed. Thurs.

[illegible] 5th Avenue & 14th Street. Lunch and Dinner, A la carte to 2 P. M.

Pabst's Grand Circle. 58th St. & 8th Av. opp. Central Park. Alc. Bus. Men's Lch. Tdh. dinner Sun. 12-8. Music by D. Bimberg.

Htl. Martha Washington 29 E. 29th St. Lunch and Dinner. Music.

Murray's B'way & 42nd St. Handsomest in town. Business men's L. A la Carte.

BOARDERS WANTED.

23d, 36 East.—Desirable large rooms and large hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

72D, 236 WEST.

ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD.

80TH ST., 65 WEST.

Table guests accommodated; parlor dining room.

105th St., 73 West.—Furnished rooms, with board; also table boarders; parlor dining room.

123d, 176 West.—Small and large room suitable for 2; all conveniences; board; private house.

125th St., 343 and 345 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with board.

Attractive suites, single rooms; board optional; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

Madison Av., 575, Corner 61st St.—Second floor sunny suite; also single rooms; superior board.

THE SAVAGE.

21st St., 17—19—21 West, near 5th Av.—Desirable connecting, also parlor floor rooms, unfurnished if desired; excellent table; references; telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

6th Av., 738.—A comfortably furnished heated room. Brennan.

15th St., 39 West.—Large room, suitable for two; four other sunny rooms; conveniences.

16th St., 116 West.—Large furnished room, heat; couple or two gentlemen. Caffrey's hall.

45th St., 27 West.—Large front room, private bath; gentleman only.

49th St., 181 West.—Cheerfully furnished sunny room; heat, hot water, and closets.

72d St., 217 East.—Large, cheerful room, bath attached; steam heat, hot water; private residence.

124th St., 503 West.—Large sunny rooms, furnished; board optional; references exchanged; elevator apartment. K. M.

137th St., 119 West.—Front room, steam, private family; home comforts; $3; board reasonable. Perkins.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earl A. Knapp, 1,170 B'way.

Gramercy Park, 32.—Gentlemen; furnished front room, open fire, large closet; single rooms; breakfast.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

A.—Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Call, write, or telephone. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Diamonds, watches; easy payments; representative calls. Telephone Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Weekly Payments.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry. Call, write, or telephone. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

SALE OF LARGE FIXTURE STOCK AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of METROPOLITAN STORE AND SALOON FIXTURE COMPANY, bankrupt.

To whom it may concern:

Please take notice that the auction sale of the property of the above-named bankrupt has been postponed until Tuesday, December 15th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at which time the said assets will be sold by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, at public auction upon the premises formerly occupied by said bankrupt, 207-221 East 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The said property consists of a stock of store and saloon fixtures, large safes, cigar cases, bars, counters, and many other first-class fixtures, together with machines, saws, lathes, and other articles used in the manufacture thereof, also a horse, harness, trucks, typewriter, &c.

The receiver reserves the right to reject all bids unless same shall equal at least 75 per centum of the appraised value of said property. By order of

GEORGE CARLTON COMSTOCK, Receiver.

LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the L. E. McCONNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the above court, the undersigned, receiver of said L. E. McConnell Manufacturing Company, will sell the stock of knitting machines, motor, safe, desks, office fixtures, &c., of said company.

Machines, &c., may be inspected any day between 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of said company, 56 Worth Street, New York.

Sealed bids will be received for the purchase of all or any part of the property up to December 19th, 1903, and may be sent to my office, No. 115 Broadway, New York, on or before that date, accompanied by cash or certified checks for ten per cent. of the amount bid. Unsatisfactory bids may be rejected. If not then sold the property will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, December 18th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at the office of the said L. E. McConnell Manufacturing Company, 56 Worth Street.

Dated December 9th, 1903.

MORRIS P. FERRIS, Receiver in Bankruptcy.

L. E. McConnell Mfg. Co., 115 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANNIE WALLACH, bankrupt.—Number 6,502.

To the creditors of Annie Wallach of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1903, the said Annie Wallach was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 11th, 1903.

INSTRUCTION.

MANHATTAN.

PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

4th Ave. & 23d St. Phone, 101-18.

DAY AND EVENING—46TH YEAR.

German, Spanish, French, English, Latin, geometry, algebra, trigonometry. Heidemann-Bryan-Souffront, 122 West 91st St.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR BAND, ORCHESTRA; mandolins, guitars, banjos, strings. J. HOWARD FOOTE, Importer, 32 E. 22d St.

German pianist, thorough teacher of classical and modern music, wishes some pupils; terms moderate. Music, 1049 Times, Harlem.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MISS McCABE'S

DANCING ACADEMY, 112, 114, & 116 WEST 13TH STREET. 3 doors west of 6th Av. L Station. SEPARATE ROOM FOR PRIVATE LESSONS. Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour; 1½ waltz and two-step guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5; 4 lessons, $1; quarter, 24 lessons, $5; lady and gentlemen assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

HARVARD ACADEMY,

136 AND 138 WEST 23D. MR. J. FINNEGAN, DIRECTOR.

The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space, and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Glide and half-tone waltzes taught.

REMEY'S DANCING SCHOOL, 34TH ST. & 8TH AV.

Class and private lessons afternoon, evening; 6 lessons, $1. All the following dances guaranteed for $5 in 6 strictly private and 4 class lessons: Waltz, Two-step, Polka, Schottische, and Lanciers. Send for large descriptive booklet.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 East 49th St. Classes and Private Lessons. 66th Season Now Open.

Forst's Private Dancing School, 87th St., 38 Av.—Private classes evenings, including Saturday, 8 to 10:30; private lessons morning, afternoon, evenings; circulars.

Announcement.—Strictly private lessons, $1; waltz guaranteed, $5; mornings, afternoons, evenings. Mrs. Howe, 163 West 42d, two doors from 6th Av.

Fernando's, 117 W. 42d.—Classes, also private lessons; any hour; all dances taught rapidly.

LOANS.

WE ADVANCE MONEY

TO SALARIED PEOPLE on their own names without mortgage, endorser, or knowledge of friends and employer. YOURS FOR THE ASKING if you hold a steady position. Quickly, quietly. Private offices specially arranged to afford you privacy. NEW YORK DISCOUNT CO., Rooms 1112-1114 Park Row Building.

Salary loans procured without indorsement, promptly, confidentially; lowest terms. Room 108, Potter Building, 38 Park Row.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 134 West 18th St., Near 7th Av.—Having purchased the Kaltenborn collection of furniture, bric-a-brac, works of art, &c., will dispose of the same, with other choice pieces on hand, without regard to actual value; no goods held for a price; they must be sold; we buy, sell, and exchange.

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Hotel, well furnished, on the ocean, near Norfolk, Va., for sale on easy terms. Address Ocean, care Virginian-Pilot, Norfolk, Va.

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Wanted—A young nurse for child nearly four years old. Apply, with references, Hotel Brunswick, 26th St. and Madison Av.; inquire at elevator.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

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wanted (Christian) by prominent downtown real estate firm; must be neat and well mannered; good chance for right boy. State in own handwriting, age, residence, experience if any, salary required to start. Active, Box 115 Times.

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Salesman.—By young man; 26; educated; good command; practical business experience; good salesman; steady habits; wholesale business preferred. "Adaptable," Box 116 Times.

GIRL ROBBED NEAR CHURCH

Miss May Harper's Cries Brought Bird S. Coler to Her Aid.

Young Woman Beaten by Thugs While on Her Way to a Fair—Indignant at Police Insinuations.

Miss May Harper, eighteen years old, of 1,401 Dean Street, Brooklyn, was confined to her home yesterday as a result of a bold assault and robbery almost in front of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church on Thursday night, in which she figured as the victim.

Miss Harper, who is a daughter of George W. Harper, an insurance broker, is a member of the New York Avenue Church, which is at the corner of Dean Street. She was held up while on the way to attend a fair in the church, she being one of the young women in charge of the flower booth. In a small hand bag which she carried she had $7.50 in money, which she had taken in at the booth.

As she neared the church two men came up behind her. One of them seized her by the shoulders while the other wrenchd the hand bag from her grasp. Miss Harper screamed for help and struggled with the men, but they threw her to the ground, and one of them kicked her in the side and face. When people came rushing out of the church in response to the young woman's cries the two men ran off. Ex-Controller Bird S. Coler, who is a member of the church, came out with others and helped carry Miss Harper into the building. Mr. Coler then summoned a physician, and Miss Harper was revived. She was later taken to her home in a carriage.

Word was sent to the Atlantic Avenue Police Station, and Capt. Kenny and Patrolman Mulroy made an investigation. They found Miss Harper's bag near the church. The money was still in it. From the first the police, for some reason, showed a disposition to discredit Miss Harper's story. Patrolman Mulroy, in a report, said that there was no doubt that Miss Harper had been struck by a man, but he doubted that there was any robbery. A diamond breastpin which the young woman wore, he said, had not been stolen.

The theory of the police seems to be that Miss Harper had a quarrel with a young man with whom she is acquainted, and that he struck her. Mulroy said that the young man was a member of the church, and that he knew his name. He refused to divulge the name, however.

Miss Harper and the members of her family were indignant when this idea of the case was communicated to them. The young woman denied emphatically that she knew either of the men who attacked her. She had never seen them before, she declared.

Daniel Myers Acquitted.

Daniel Myers of the drug firm of Benton, Myers & Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, who for several days has been on trial in the General Sessions on a charge of grand larceny in connection with the failure of the defunct Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, of which he was President, was acquitted yesterday, after the jury had been out for two hours. He will be tried later on another indictment growing out of the same transaction.

DENOUNCED REFEREE SYSTEM.

Surrogate Thomas Told Law's Delay Commission It Was a Relic of the Dark Ages.

Surrogate Thomas, while a witness before the State Commission on the Law's Delay at the home of the Bar Association last night, denounced the referee system as unworthy of any just and civilized community.

"I think the first duty of a civilized State is to offer an arbitrator to its citizens free of cost," said the Surrogate. "I think the practice of litigants paying fees to a Judge, as is practically the case under the referee system, is a relic of the dark ages and has no place in any modern country, except possibly in Turkey. I think it barbarous. I don't believe we need any more Surrogates, but if that is the only way out of the referee system, let us have two or three or six additional Surrogates if necessary."

Surrogate Thomas said he was in favor of having two additional law assistants appointed in the Surrogates' Department, making the total number five, and that legislation should be sought empowering the Surrogates to refer cases to these assistants.

The commission will hold a joint session with the Judiciary Committee of the Bar Association some day next week with a view of obtaining the indorsement of that body for the recommendations it expects to submit to Gov. Odell. J. Noble Hayes, counsel for the commission, said last night he thought the report would be ready by Jan. 1.

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Are delicious and wholesome — a perfect cold weather breakfast food.

Made in the morning; no yeast, no "setting" over night; never sour, never cause indigestion.

To make a perfect buckwheat cake, and a thousand other dainty dishes, see the "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook." Mailed free to any address.

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Gloves for MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN in Kid, Cape, Mocha and Suede; also fleece-lined and fur-lined.

SPECIAL { Men's extra P.X.M. Cape Spear Point Emb'dy Havana, Manila and Oak $1.50

YOU can buy the articles for less money—but you will get no such styles or values in House Coats ($5—$35), Wool Elderdown, Terry Cloth and Silk Robes ($3.50—$60), Shirts, Gloves, Neckwear, Canes and Umbrellas—as here.

We speak positively, because we have investigated.

It will pay you handsomely to do the same.

Bring them right back, before or after Christmas, if you find you can do better.

We have made a big reputation with our Paddock Overcoats—a lot of fine ones came in store to-day.

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SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

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AFTER 12 O'CLOCK UNTIL THE CLOSING HOUR THE REGULAR NUMBER OF GREEN TRADING STAMPS WILL BE GIVEN.

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The mammoth purchasing power and selling capacity of The Big Store create opportunities for the public utterly impossible in other retail institutions. Daily transactions take place in the offices of our purchasing staff that would amaze many an old financier. No quantity is too large for the Siegel Cooper Co. In addition, "Mark Downs" take place *Monthly, Weekly,* yes, and even *Daily.* No waiting until after January 1st here.

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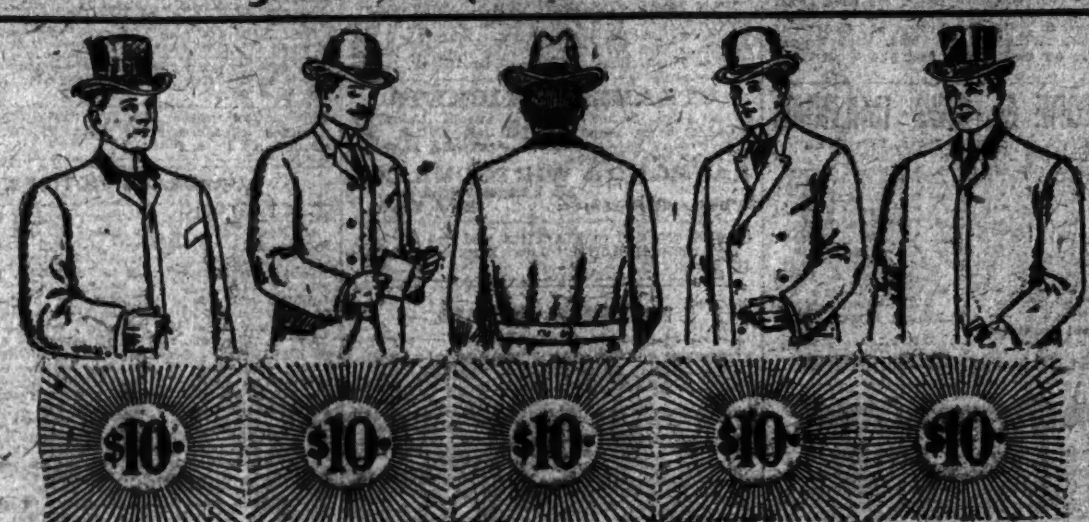

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(SIZES TO FIT EVERY BUILD.)

Black Clothes for All Occasions

Sack Suits — Both Single and Double Breasted Coats, smooth finish Thibets, Clay Worsteds and Cheviots.

Prince Albert and Tuxedo Coats and Vests — Fine Black lustreless Thibets, silk faced lapels; perfect in style and fit.

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A Stock of **One Thousand Overcoats** For Your Selection.

The correct lengths demanded by the most critical dressers in the world (New York Men) are represented in our models for 1903-1904. "Manhattan" 44 in. "Princeton" 47 in. "Poole" 50 in. These Coats in OXFORD MIXED, BLACK AND NOVELTY FABRICS OF QUALITY, are represented in this sensational offering at a phenomenal price.

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Overcoats Satin lined Throughout — About 130 Oxford and Black Coats are lined throughout with heavy Satin. "Early comers will get them."

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Smoking Jackets, House Coats, Dressing Gowns, The most interesting of Christmas presents TO A MAN. Our display will not only interest you, but YOU WILL SAVE A BIG ITEM on your purchases here. And you have at your selection—Bright and New Garments, not "Left Overs" from Christmas, 1902.

Range of Prices { *Gowns from $5.75 upward* / *Jackets and Coats, $3.50 to $19.75*

AT $3 EACH. *A Stock of 1,000 Pairs Men's Fine Trousers* AT $3 EACH.

Neat Striped Worsteds, soft finish Cassimeres and striking Cheviots. Every coloring, Slate, Gray, Brown, Navy and, of course, Black. But here only can you find (at that price) every size to fit every build. Waist Measures, 31 to 52 in. Length Measures, 28 to 37 in.

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Whether to-morrow's going to be a town or country Sunday, we've everything you want to wear.

Clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes for man or boy.

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OTEWEET BREAD.—Choicest oats and wheat blended in a machine-made bread untouched by human hands. Test its fine flavor and imparted comfort and vigor. HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 Fifth Av.

THE LAMP POST ALMANACK Dec. 12th

Dec. 12, 1263, B.C.—Jason started on the quest of the Golden Fleece.

Dec. 12, 1903—Save your gold; don't be fleeced. An investment of $15 today will put you on the inside of a Fancy Cheviot or Worsted Suit reduced from $18 and $20. This is a special lot.

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(To be continued)

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IMPORTED OPERA HATS. The very latest Paris Models. Prices were 7.00 and 8.00 FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY, Our Price, $4.00

Good idea for Holiday Presents.

AMUSEMENTS.

"No one can afford to miss seeing it." To-Day and To-Morrow (Sunday) Last Days; To-Night—Last Night THE GREATEST OF PORTRAIT SHOWS in aid of the Orthopaedic Hospital. American Art Galleries, Madison Square South, New York. 9 A. M., until 6 P. M. To-night 8 until 10. To-morrow (SUNDAY), 10 A. M. until 6 P. M.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day at 2:15. Mats. Wed. Best seats, $1.50 and $1.00. PAULA EDWARDES IN WINSOME WINNIE

MADISON SQUARE. Last Week. Last Mat. To-day, Little Princess. Seats Selling; First Performance Monday. "A GIRL FROM DIXIE."

LYRIC 42d & 43d Sts., B'way & 7th Av. To-night at 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD in "RED FEATHER."

PRINCESS THEATRE B'y & 29th St. Ev. 8:30. Mts. Thrs. & To-day 2:30. KYRLE BELLEW as Raffles "The Amateur Cracksman."

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev'g's 8:20. Mats. 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15. GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN The Laughing Hit—World.

BELASCO THEATRE Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. To-day. HENRIETTA CROSMAN in David Belasco's new play, "Sweet Kitty Bellairs"

Harlem OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15. Annie Russell in "MICE AND MEN." NEXT WEEK ETHEL Barrymore in COUSIN KATE. Seats Now on Sale.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. GAY MASQUERADERS. TO-MORROW NIGHT—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST DAY. THE BEST OF FRIENDS Pcs. 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Last Mat. To-day 2. Ev. 8:15. Next Week—"WAY DOWN EAST."

EDEN MUSEE World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra attractions. Charming Music.

MINER'S 8TH AVE. & 28TH ST. Mats. Tues., Thurs., To-day. CLARK'S RUNAWAY GIRLS.

GRAND Mat. To-day. Queen of the White Slaves Nxt Wk—Francis Wilson—Star Players—Ermine.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., West of B'way. KLAW & ERLANGER..........Managers. Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. & TO-DAY at 2. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Great Drury Lane Spectacle, MOTHER GOOSE. Times—"Not even a glimpse of Fairyland itself could rival its marvelous beauty."

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Eve., 8:30. Mat. To-day 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF IN BABETTE

NEW YORK B'way, 44th & 45th Sts. Evs. 8. Last Matinee TO-DAY at 2. KLAW & ERLANGER..........Managers. Last Time To-Night PRICES 50c. 1.00 and 1.50 BEN-HUR. NEXT MONDAY—Seats now on sale. BERTHA GALLAND

DALY'S B'way & 30th St., Eve. at 8:15. Matinees Saturdays only at 2. Daniel Frohman......Manager. Last 3 W'ks. Klaw & Erlanger's production of A Japanese Nightingale. A STORY OF MODERN JAPAN.

VICTORIA 42d St., B'y, 7th Av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. T'dy. FRANK DANIELS in THE OFFICE BOY

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE. W. 45th St. DANIEL FROHMAN ANNOUNCES PARSIFAL Two Music & Stereopticon Picture Lectures. Thursday and Friday Next Week at 8. HELEN RHODES, assisted by ADOLF GLOSE, Pianist, and FULL BOY CHOIR OF 40 VOICES from the METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, with organ. Pictures direct from BAYREUTH STAGE Acts and Scenes. Also Pictures of Bayreuth, &c. SEATS $1.00, 75c., 50c., box office and Ditson's.

BIJOU Eve. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15. "Uproariously Greeted."—Times. ALICE FISCHER What's the Matter With Susan? Management Henry B. Harris. By Leo Ditrichstein

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. B'way & 38th St. Evenings, 8 sharp. Mat. To-day & Holidays, 2:15. ANNA HELD in "MAM'SELLE NAPOLEON." "A gilt-edged triumph."

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. DEC. 14 to 19—Two games each night for Athletic and Interscholastic FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP Adm. 50c. Seats 1.00 & 1.50.

3RD AV. Mt. T'day. "The Scout's Revenge." Nxt wk. Carrie Nation in "10 Nights in a Barroom."

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY AT 3. N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA WALTER DAMROSCH....CONDUCTOR TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAMME ADELE AUS DER OHE, Pianist. DAVID MANNES, Violinist. TICKETS 25c. to $1.00 at box office and Ditson's.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK ICE SKATING HOCKEY MATCH. PRINCETON UNIV. vs. HOCKEY CLUB OF N. Y., TO-NIGHT, 8:15 O'CLOCK. ADMISSION 50C. MUSIC. SKATES FREE.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. T'dy & Wed. 2 sharp. BABES IN TOYLAND Daily Mats. during School Holidays, begin Xmas.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2. CHARLES RICHMAN CAPT. BARRINGTON

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30 St. Evs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Tues. 'Whoop-Dee-Doo' and "Waffles."

AMERICAN Mat. to-day. Ev. 8:20. Week 2nd OUR NEW MINISTER To-m'w, Ted Marks' concert.

Murray Hill Thea. Lex. av & 42d st. Ev'gs, 25, 35, 50, 75c., $1.00. This w'k—A Hot Old Time. Matinee To-day 15c, 25c, 50c.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. 107th. Mats. Mon., Wed., Sat. For Her Children's Sake. Next Wk—Gentleman by Day, Burglar at Night

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 18, AT 8:30. LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON MME. MELBA (Direction C. A. Ellis.) Assisted by Mlle. Ada Sassoli, Harpist; Mr. Van Hoose, Tenor; M. Gilibert, Baritone; Miss L. Davies, Pianist, and the Philadelphia Orchestra, Fritz Scheel, Conductor. Tickets, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50; Boxes, $18. On Sale Monday at Carnegie Hall, Ditson's, Hotels, Agencies. Steinway Piano used.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY CHOIR OF 75 ARTISTS. FRANK DAMROSCH........Director First Concert, Thurs. Eve., Dec. 17 Works by Palestrina, Sweelinck, Eccard, Bortniansky, Tomkins, Lassen, Brahms, Schumann. Concerto by Handel. Tickets at office, Musical Art Society, 362 5th Av., and box office, Carnegie Hall.

BISPHAM SHERRY'S 5th Ave. 44th St. SAT. 2:30

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS. 25c. 50c. Every Aft. & Eve. Res. 75c. 5x Sts. $1. 23rd ROSS & FENTON st. CON'T VAUD. 58th st. "TO BE BURIED ALIVE." 5th av. "The Sword of the King." Cont. Vaud. 125th st. Trilby & Harlem Debut Dan Daly

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. LADIES' MAT DAILY. The Girl with the Auburn Hair, Great Fulgora, Jas. J. Morton, Foy & Clarke, Jessie Couthoui, others.

WEST END MRS. LESLIE CARTER in DU BARRY. Sund.—Walter Damrosch, N. Y. Symphony Orch. Next wk—Kate Claxton in "The Two Orphans."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1903-1904. Under the direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. This Aft. Mat. at 2—LOHENGRIN. Gadski, Walker; Kraus, Van Rooy, Blass, Muehlmann. Conductor, Mottl. To-night at 8—(Pop. Prices.)—TRAVIATA. Sembrich; Dippel, Campanari. Conductor, Vigna. To-morrow Sun. Evg. at 8:30, (at popular prices) —THIRD GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT. Soloists: Fremstad, Delsarte, Plançon, Rossi, and JACQUES THIBAUD VIOLINIST. (by arrangement with Mr. Henry Wolfsohn,) Conductor, Mr. Felix Mottl. Mon. Evg., Dec. 14, at 8—PAGLIACCI, preceded by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Sembrich, Caruso, Scotti.—Gadski, Homer, Dippel, Campanari. Conductor, Vigna. Wed. Evg., Dec. 16, at 8—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Homer; Caruso, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Vigna. Fri. Evg., Dec. 18, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Weed, Walker, Kraus, Van Rooy, Blass, Muehlmann. Conductor, Mottl. PARSIFAL, Thursdays, Dec. 24, 31, Jan. 7, 14, 21. Seats for above performances now on sale. WEBER PIANOS USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-day at 10 A. M. "Wallenstein's Lager" & "Das Lied von der Glocke" (Half prices.) To-day Mat. & Evg. "GESCHWISTER LEMKE."

CARNEGIE HALL THIS (Sat.) AFT. at 2:30. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Gericke Conductor. Programme: BEETHOVEN, Overture to "Fidelio"; SAINT-SAENS, Concerto in A minor, for Violoncello and Orchestra, Op. 33; TSCHAIKOWSKY, "Le Voyvode," Ballade Symphonique pour Orchestre (first time at these concerts); BERLIOZ, "Harold in Italy"; Symphony in Four Movements, with Alto Solo, Op. 16 (viola solo by Mr. E. Ferir,) Soloist: MR. RUDOLF KRASSELT Seats $1.50 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel), and Ditson's at regular prices.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Robt. B. Mantell in The Light of Other Days. Next Week—MANTELL in The Corsican Brothers.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager. LAST 4 WEEKS. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents MAUDE ADAMS in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Play, THE PRETTY SISTER of JOSE Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

NEW LYCEUM 45th St., E. of B'way. Begins 8:15. DANIEL FROHMAN..........Manager. WILLIAM GILLETTE Matinees Sat'ys only 2. THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinee To-day. CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager. ONLY 2 WEEKS MORE. C. B. DILLINGHAM presents MAXINE ELLIOTT IN THE CLYDE FITCH COMEDY, HER OWN WAY.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager. CHARLES FROHMAN presents WM. FAVERSHAM in a play by E. L. Swete & E. M. Stephens, MISS ELIZABETH'S PRISONER. MATINEE TO-DAY.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. 8:10 sharp. Mat. To-day, 2:10. CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager. Special Matinee Thursday, Dec. 17th. CHARLES FROHMAN & GEORGE EDWARDES Present the Farcical Comedy, with Music, THE GIRL FROM KAY'S with Enormous Cast, including Sam Bernard.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. To-day. CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents Henry Arthur Jones's best Comedy, WHITEWASHING JULIA with FAY DAVIS

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15. HENRY B. HARRIS..........Manager. "NO HUMAN BEING COULD FAIL TO LAUGH."—Times. MARIE TEMPEST and her London Company, including LEONARD BOYNE, ADA FERRAR, GILBERT HARE, in THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY MATINEE TO-DAY.

VAUDEVILLE Theatre, 44th St., w. of 5th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents Mme. CHARLOTTE WIEHE and FRENCH COMPANY in the Latest Parisian Sensation, JE NE SAIS QUOI a 3-act comedy by Francis de Croisset.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8. Mat. To-day, 2. CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager. LAST THREE WEEKS. Charles Frohman & George Edwardes' London Comedy, THREE LITTLE MAIDS SAME FAVORITES. NEW SONGS.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

MR. SWINBURNE'S recent illness, from which, at latest accounts, he was happily recovering, was a case of double pneumonia. He is in his sixty-seventh year, and for a time his physicians were in doubt of his recovery. His illness has caused the postponement of the publication of his new volume of poems, which was expected to be one of the books of this Winter. There is still much work for him to do with it; but it may appear before Spring.

We publish this week a noteworthy review of M. Elie Metchnikoff's already much-discussed new book, from the strictly scientific point of view. It is perfectly true that the point of view of readers of such books as "The Nature of Man" is generally unscientific, but it is well that a book dealing with such a subject should be treated, in a literary review, according to its own pretensions. M. Metchnikoff is a man of sound scientific attainments, but his book nevertheless has something of the quality of some of the popular writings of Camille Flammarion. M. Metchnikoff's idea that man, properly developed, may live to be 140 years old, is at present more interesting than important.

Dr. Solomon Schechter's address at the memorial services of Dr. Marcus Jastrow, delivered in Philadelphia last month, is printed in Menorah, the Jewish magazine. It is a noble and eloquent tribute of the foremost Jewish scholar now in this country to his famous coreligionist. The last installment, Part XVI., of Dr. Jastrow's monumental work, the "Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud and the Midrash," which we noticed a fortnight ago, was published almost simultaneously with the announcement of his death. Dr. Schechter announced in his address that Dr. Jastrow had completed, a few days before his death, the translation of Job for the new edition of the Bible, of which he was general editor, to be issued by the Jewish Publication Society. In the course of his address Dr. Schechter said of Jastrow:

> He succeeded in forming a band of young scholars around him from which some of the best of American Judaica emanated. His death will be felt by all as a personal loss, by his disciples and friends and by the public at large who derived so much benefit from his teaching. I am one of that public, but feel his loss the deeper as we had so many interests in common, and both stood for principles so badly in need of defense. He was one of the last of the great American Jewish scholars who had the benefit both of the old Jeshiba and of the best universities. He left a blank which can hardly be filled.

The Buffalo Historical Society has just issued Volume VI. of its publications, containing a voluminous selection of hitherto unpublished papers relating to the early history of the city on Lake Erie and some of the pioneers of Western New York. There is also a bibliography of books and pamphlets published in Buffalo before 1850, and there are many illustrations, including, in the words of The Buffalo Express, "a reproduction of the earliest known Buffalo picture, a drawing of the chief figures in the talk with the Indians at Buffalo Creek in 1793."

Lord Cromer is one of those modern English men of affairs who find relief from the strain of public duty, which in his case has been unusually severe, in literary avocations. His previously published works, however, have been essays on military topics, while "Who's Who?" states that his "recreations" are "shooting and fishing." Lord Cromer, to prove the contrary, has just published in London a volume of "Paraphrases and Translations from the Greek," which display at least a good knowledge of Greek verse, and a feeling for its beauty, which a man of stern pursuits in the field of action might be excused for lacking. A London reviewer, reminded of the fact that "Greek literature went on wearing its robes to the end," complains of a certain "hoydenish dishabille" in some of these verses, especially the quatrain in which he translates Pyrrha into Katie, and rhymes that name with "hate ye." On the whole, Lord Cromer's book of verses seems to be interesting chiefly because it was written by a titled man of affairs.

In praising the recent speech of Lord Rosebery at the unveiling of a memorial to Macaulay, The London Times couples Mr. Choate and Mr. W. J. Bryan as Americans whose style of oratory is "stamped with the mark of a fine literary taste," and who command "a wide range of literary allusion." This is surely a feather in the cap of Mr. Bryan. The Times thinks that besides Lord Rosebery, Mr. Morley is the only English public speaker who may be ranked with these. Comment would be superfluous. Lord Rosebery's estimate of the influence of Macaulay, and its wide acceptance, shows that the reaction in favor of the great essayist that began even before the death of Matthew Arnold still continues.

We print this week another installment of notices of books for children, of which this season's supply "o'erflows the measure." An article on the ornamental calendars for the new year, issued by the publishing houses, will also commend itself to Christmas shoppers in the book stores. A final article on children's books will be published next week.

Sir Francis C. Burnand's "Records and Reminiscences," just published in London, and to be brought out here later in the Winter, treats of a boy's life at Eton, about which Sir Francis is not very enthusiastic, and involves many youthful memories of London theatres. He remembers Thackeray's "Cider Cellars" and knew the supposed original of Harry Foker. Of Oxford, Burnand seems to have few memories of interest. Of course, his book, which is said to be full of cheerful anecdote, is another contribution to the history of London Punch, which already had had more "history" written about it than many a more important institution.

METCHNIKOFF'S PHILOSOPHY

The French Biologist's Sensational Essays on "The Nature of Man."*

Written for The New York Times Saturday Review of Books by

CHARLES LOOMIS DANA, M. D.

ÉLIE METCHNIKOFF is a biologist and pathologist who has achieved a high position for the originality and importance of his work. His discovery of the function played by the white blood cells in inflammation and immunity was in a degree epoch-making, and has given him his particular distinction. But he has not proved himself entirely inerrant, and some of his cherished views in pathology have not been accepted.

With so high a reputation as a biologist, one would expect something interesting at least from him as a philosopher. We would expect it just as confidently if the author had not posed for a half-tone frontispiece, which is irritatingly out of place in a serious work, or if his editor had not tried to picture him as one of a band of peculiarly self-abnegated scientists, consecrating their lives to the pursuit of knowledge in the laboratories of the Pasteur Institute. We doubt if M. Metchnikoff himself would pretend that the Pasteur Institute breeds any higher type of savant than is to be found elsewhere.

M. Metchnikoff's present work on "The Nature of Man" is made up in part of articles published previously in various journals, principally the "Annals" of the Pasteur Institute. The idea of putting them together in a book to be called "Studies in Optimistic Philosophy" must have come later; this is shown by the long distance the author at times gets from "The Nature of Man" through his personal interest in the fertilization of orchids.

He states in his preface that the book is intended for "disciplined minds," and hence, he includes a special chapter that has a technically medical character. The apologium was well meant, but it would be a mistake for those who are pleased and interested by M. Metchnikoff's essays to think that necessarily their minds are disciplined. We should conclude just the reverse. The book rather appeals to those who like to read about novel interpretations of life and the curious facts that emerge into the understandable from the regions of technical science, to those in fact who are on the watch for the yellowish side of science. M. Metchnikoff tells us how closely the human embryo resembles that of the ape, and how certain it is we belong to that family—are, in fact, the vintage of some particularly happy arboreal and anthropoid conjunctions. This, however, has all been told before, and M. Metchnikoff only tells it again in an attractive way to those who are interested in this stage of their genealogical history. The author does not, perhaps tell the whole story of our gorilla relations. Prof. Sherrington, for example, who learns by "precipitations" that our blood is of the same racial quality as that of the anthropoids, finds also that these chattering animals have no language centres or cerebral centres for it like our own.

But we are not reaching the part of the book which introduces the author's particular philosophy. M. Metchnikoff, in five chapters, is at pains to show the "disharmonies," as he calls them, of the human body. This body, he says, is hampered by an imperfect organization, one containing useless and dangerous organs which make it hard to pursue life with enjoyment or to reach happily its legitimate end. For example, he says that the small hairs on the skin afford us no particular protection and encourage the growth of microbes. We do not need the wisdom teeth; the appendix vermiformis is a functionless and dangerous structure, the presence of the large intestine offers an opportunity to dysentery, and this part of the bowel, as well as the stomach, can be dispensed with. These structures are vestigial, and the bequests of our early mammalian past. Our eyes are poor things, our brains are too slowly developed, the sexual function is badly organised, menstruation enfeebles and cripples women, the function of reproduction is developed before it can be wisely used; the sexual, family, and social instincts lead to injustice, and fail to direct the individual in the true path toward happiness for himself and progress for the race. There is an absence of harmony between the instinct for living and the conditions of human existence. This instinct teaches us to live at any cost, or it needlessly leaves us and we are compelled to die when death is no gain.

Thus M. Metchnikoff concludes that the human con-

*THE NATURE OF MAN. Studies in Optimistic [illegible] By Élie Metchnikoff, Professor at the Pasteur Institute. [illegible] translation by P. Chalmers [illegible] G. P. Putnam's [illegible]

[illegible], although in many ways perfect and sublime, has serious disharmonies, and these are what lead to the misery of man and the sluggishness of social progress. We are not fully adapted to the conditions of life, as are the orchids or certain kinds of insects.

This idea of human perfection is not, we believe, entirely new, and, although M. Metchnikoff has made some novel suggestions as to what he thinks vestigial, he has not really gone as far as he might have done. Man, for example, can live without a spleen as well, perhaps, as without the appendix, which, by the way, is a really functioning organ, and is growing no smaller. The heart is not properly placed or sufficiently equipped for an erect animal; it is too near the head, and we get apoplexies; it is too far from the feet, and we get dropsies and varicose veins; it has too hard work to do, and we die from arterial disease, unlike the quadruped. The little toe, the twelfth rib, the second kidney, the tip of the wishbone, the fifth ventricle, and whiskers can all be dispensed with, and are, like the modern institution of the family and marriage, more or less disharmonious to the perfect working of the constitution of man. Even with such handicaps, however, the race has managed to get on a bit, and it may be questioned whether some disharmony is not necessary to progress. But we have not got along without much trouble and suffering. So much, indeed, that man has tried to find in philosophy and religion some explanation of the hardness of life and the meaning of it all.

M. Metchnikoff devotes a chapter to showing how all the philosophers, from Confucius to Nietzsche, have failed to explain or lessen the disharmony or give a rational explanation of man's purpose in the world. This chapter is just about as good as any thoughtful student could do by hard cramming. M. Metchnikoff must have spent some good hours in the Bibliothèque Nationale. However, it is, after all, easy to show that all philosophy is vain. Nearly every one is ready to believe a negation because it is much easier to say a philosophy is of no use than to try to understand it. Similarly in twenty-nine pages of text, M. Metchnikoff disposes of all the religions of the world, and shows how futile they are to solve the problem of our disharmonies. These essays are most interesting. Then comes the "Optimistic Philosophy." The object in life is so to live that the disharmonies will be as little injurious as possible, and so to live that with future generations they may decrease; conduct should be so regulated, for example, that some day we may have no appendix or wisdom teeth. Meanwhile we should hold to the faith that science will gradually disperse the disharmonies. By and by the nature of man will be tuned to its environment, and human beings will live to 100 years, enjoying particularly, perhaps, the last ten; then the instinct for living will disappear, and we will want to die; we will die—and that will be all. By the help of science the nature of man will be perfected till we lead a perfect life, each organ and function working to its normal limit and end. We shall live like the bee or the orchid, lives of rapturous adaptation to a harmonious [illegible].

Just now the comfort to those who now have appendicitis or an enteritis must be in the belief that some day science will wipe these conditions out.

This is the essay in optimistic philosophy—whether it is optimistic or philosophical is a question that may be argued.

The casual criticisms which we have made concerning it are accentuated, we confess, by the fact that the book seems in its title and conclusions to claim too much. It is put forth as a reinterpretation of human life. If published as a contribution, and not a key to the mysteries, it would have more value and excite less antagonism. Perhaps, after all, that is M. Metchnikoff's position, for his scientific statements are correct, and his final conclusions, so far as they apply to individual conduct, are wise, and should be most helpful. It is, indeed, best that young people live not to suck at once all the juice out of life, but to live with the hope of having a healthful and useful old age. Their motto should be not "memento mori," or the despicable doctrine of "dum vivimus vivamus," but rather, "memento nasci [illegible]." Live out youth, not too soberly, but so as to reach healthful and useful old age.

We hope the author will succeed in inculcating something of this lesson by his book. He will have done more than it he [illegible] had [illegible] launched a new philosophy.

C. L. DANA.

Shakespeare's Poems.

Henry Frowde is publishing at the Clarendon Press a supplement to his fac-simile reproduction of the Shakespeare First Folio. This supplement will consist of fac-similes of the earliest editions of Shakespeare's "Pericles," "Venus and Adonis," "The Rape of Lucrece," the "Sonnets," and "The Passionate Pilgrim." The five volumes are issued separately, in two styles of binding at different prices, and in one volume, also in two styles of binding. The series is edited by Sidney Lee, who has given in his introductions the latest results of his researches regarding the bibliographical history of each of the four volumes of Shakespeare's poems and his play "Pericles." The edition has been limited to 200 copies for America. All are numbered, and the first volume of each set, "Venus and Adonis," is signed by Mr. Lee.

TREVELYAN'S HISTORY.

Prof. Dodd Reviews The Latest Volumes of the English History of Our Revolution.*

THE many readers of Sir George Trevelyan's first volume on the American Revolution have looked forward with genuine interest to the appearance of the second installment of that work. After five years of waiting we now have Part II., in two volumes, embracing altogether 750 pages.

It will be remembered that the first volume of "The American Revolution" opened with an account of the private affairs of Charles James Fox, and that it ended with the battle of Bunker Hill. Part II. begins with a review of the state of public opinion in England after the news of American events had been published abroad and ends so far as the war is concerned with Washington's bold stroke at the rear of Cornwallis's army at Princeton in the early Winter of 1777—i. e., the two volumes relate the events of a little more than one year. The author does not preface his work with any statement of his general plan, and hence one is left in the dark as to how many volumes to expect in the future. Judging from what we have already, there will probably be in all not less than eight or ten volumes, requiring at least ten years more for their completion.

But the public will not quarrel with Sir George Trevelyan for going thus into details in writing his account of such an important epoch in English and universal history, certainly not Americans, since there is no up-to-date and complete history of the Revolution now available. And to Americans it is further gratifying to have such a work from the pen of an Englishman thoroughly conversant with the politics and policies of his country since the Reformation. Besides this, the pleasing, almost gossipy, and yet scholarly style of presentation makes the book to take rank with our indispensable works on American history.

As to point of view, the author belongs to that class of English writers who see in the American Revolution the "chief and almost solitary fruit and product of the system of personal government which George III. strove for full twenty years to introduce into England." (II., 355.) The "Cambridge History of the United States," recently published, and representing the best scholarship both of England and of this country, scarce so much as mentions the rôle of the King in bringing on the Revolution. Yet without hesitation our author goes so far as to say that the King was chiefly responsible and that the subjugation of the colonists would have been well-nigh as fatal to English liberty as to American aspirations, and this, it is maintained, was as clearly understood and appreciated in England as in America. (II., 149-150.) It was, in very fact, the King's war, and he alone should be held responsible for its consequences. "But this war was all his [the King's] own. He was in sympathy with the policy which led to it. He, and none else, had provided means for carrying it forward; and he now, (after the embarkation of Gen. Howe and his reinforcements for New York,) with quiet and dignified confidence, waited for tidings of victories which would place America at his feet." (I., 103-104.) In order to gain his ends, George III. "packed" Parliament and the bench as systematically as any lawyer ever picked and selected his jury:

> The right of constituents to elect a person of their choice had been denied in words and repeatedly violated in practice. The benches of the Lords and Commons swarmed with an ever-increasing band of placemen and pensioners subsidized by the King; and those gentlemen well knew the work their paymaster expected of them. Their vocation was to harass any Minister who conceived that he owed a duty to the people as well as to the sovereign; and to betray and ruin him if he proved incorrigible in his notions of patriotism. The most famous English statesmen—all, it is not too much to say, who are now remembered with pride by Englishmen of every party—were shut out from the opportunity, and even from the hope, of office; and our national qualities of manliness and independence had come to be a standing disqualification for employment in the nation's service. (II., 151-152.)

Coming to the American side of the controversy, Sir Guy Carleton's control and management of Canada when attacked by the Americans is pointed to as an example of what a wise Governor might have done in New England any time before the Declaration of Independence. But the author's description of the "anarchy" in all the colonies during the transition from the old to the new state of things is perhaps overdrawn, and it is questionable indeed whether the Congress made the States or the States made Congress. Sir George thinks the central created the local authority, while most careful students of the history of the time have hitherto held that the States succeeded, without powers being granted from any outside source, to the authority of the defunct royal governments. There was nowhere any great difficulty in the change, or almost none, and certainly there was not much disorder, even if, theoretically, there was a moment of anarchy; and the honest jockey whom John Adams met and heard declare that there were now no courts and no law need not to have frightened that worthy lawmaker, for the newborn State of Massachusetts would very soon have taught the former better sense had he attempted to put his opinion to the test. As a matter of fact the State Governments elected the delegates, who, when assembled, composed the Continental Congress; they paid these delegates, and even instructed them how to cast their votes on grounds vital every State. When Congress desired the local Government to pass any new laws or make new constitutions it conveyed that desire in the form of a "recommendation"; when the States desired their delegates to attend the Congress or to vote for certain measures, they were "ordered" to do so. It is not, however, Sir George's intention to speak conclusively on this question, and the reason, perhaps, for the tendency to the "anarchy" point of view and for the belief that an unauthorized, illegal body gave the first authority to the State Governments, is that most of the literature available is itself colored; it is the product of authors who wished that such had been the case.

Washington is the real hero of the book. His escape from Long Island, the almost miraculous victory of Trenton, and the coup de main of Princeton are described con amore, though in no way to the disparagement of whatever of good strategy and of quick movement there was on the British side. Several times during the Fall and early Winter campaign, the author thinks, the English should have completely overwhelmed the fluctuating and untrustworthy American Army, but in every instance Howe failed to seize the opportunity.

A primary cause of Washington's regaining a large portion of New Jersey in the first days of January, 1777, was, according to the work in hand, the ruthless military policy of the British commanders. The lukewarm people of that State, who expected protection from the invaders, found their farms overrun, their homes looted, and their valuables carried off by the Hessians or other German troopers. Such friends were worse than enemies led by Washington, who gave in return for country produce and army supplies at least the "promises of Congress to pay" at some future time. Indeed the very composition of the English Army tended to alienate the loyalists, and Washington was politician enough to understand how to make use of his enemies' blunders. Howe, and Cornwallis to a great degree, failed, even to the end of the war, to appreciate how easy it was to drive their American friends into the arms of their revolted neighbors. Wherever their forces marched devastation followed, and the sufferings in one section served as a warning to the others as to what might be expected if an invasion were permitted. Consequently the States which were thought to be most favorable to the royal authority finally offered the most desperate resistance to its re-establishment.

Still a vast number of Americans remained faithful to the King, and when they did not take up arms on behalf of their convictions they led a most miserable life of it. Some went to England, thinking that there they would receive a hearty welcome, but England was too busy to pay them any attention, besides a visitor who comes to spend some years is seldom received with open arms, the less so if the new-comer has but a short purse. Others sought homes in inhospitable Canada and in Nova Scotia, but their lot was sad indeed. They never ceased to regret their exile, and in many cases a last visit to their erstwhile homes was the ambition of their lives, notwithstanding these homes were sometimes held in others, and the land on which they stood had long since been confiscated. The writer's account of all this is sympathetic and extremely interesting.

After recounting in much detail the military and political events of the year 1776 on this side the Atlantic, the author takes the reader back to England at the end of the year and reviews to him the state of things there; the chagrin of the Court at Howe's failures; the disappointment of the majority in Parliament that their policy had so utterly failed, and the half-expressed satisfaction of the great middle class that the Americans had been able to maintain their rights. The important newspapers of the capital were almost unanimously in the opposition; the city government put all manner of obstacles in the way of the press gang who went from town to town forcing young men and boys into the navy. The whole country seemed to be in doubt as to what should be done with the American war. Stocks rapidly declined until British consols sold at a little more than half their face value.

Much is made of John Wesley's testimony, and rightly, for the famous Methodist itinerant knew more people both in America and England than all the politicians connected with the Cabinet knew; he knew, too, the temper of the people on both sides. His advice at first was that the war should not be undertaken; later he risked his popularity by issuing a pamphlet which he thought might lead to some sort of understanding. The result was a storm of abuse and slander; but a man who came nearest to being the real saint of any man of his age knew how to bear obloquy and vituperation.

What may be taken as the most novel part of the work is the chapter which discusses the religious side of the Revolution. Some fifty pages are devoted to this part of the subject. A fresh and entertaining review of the condition of the Colonial churches up to 1776 is followed by a description of the various attempts of the Anglicans to get control of the religious legislation of the country: "Lord Cornbury vested himself with ecclesiastical authority over the whole of New Jersey, and ordained the due performance of the Anglican ritual 'as established by law,' at a time when the colony did not possess a single Church of England Communion. The Episcopalian party was [illegible] in the province of New York, and the [illegible] did not venture to apply for a statute [illegible] of the English Church; but they [illegible] the Dutch Church, and replaced it by an establishment which undertook to provide each city and county with 'a good and sufficient Protestant minister.' And the Royal Governor and his Council in New York thenceforward wrote, spoke, and acted as if the Church of England had been duly and legally enthroned in the colony." (II., 282.)

Similar and even more flagrant usurpations are pointed out in other Colonies. As the years passed, this policy became the more fixed on the part of the English Church at home, and the Cabinet became a party to it. Just prior to the outbreak of the Revolution the colonists generally came to believe that their own churches, founded under so many difficulties by those who, in the main, left England for the sake of religious convictions, were to be undermined and eventually destroyed. It was then not a dissimilar situation to that of the Netherlands at the beginning of the reign of Philip II. That this was such an important issue in America as it had formerly been in the country of William the Silent is not claimed, but it was, nevertheless, important when one recalls that nine-tenths of the colonists were staunch Non-Conformists.

This is indeed an interesting chapter, and its claims, though not altogether new, are completely justified. The Anglicans were making a strong fight to have the Episcopacy established and to bring all the Colonies under one religious head. Baptists were often thrown into prison, Quakers and Methodists fared little better, and the Presbyterians, under the leadership of the College of New Jersey and its able President, Dr. Witherspoon, were sounding the alarm, and altogether there was throughout the war not a little of the religious element injected, though it was hardly a controlling motive in many sections of the country.

The index to Part II. is not good, though this deficiency is in part made up by the topical arrangement of the chapter heads. There is no bibliography, and the citations made in footnotes are not complete. While the body of the book gives every assurance that the writer's investigations covered extensive fields of information, the titles of important sources either fail to appear altogether or are given in such incomplete form that the student who loves to keep tally with his author is rather disappointed. This is, however, no serious impeachment of the accuracy of the work, and, as suggested at the outset, this is a scholarly production, which not only holds the reader's interest fast from beginning to end, but which fills an important place in our literature on the subject—a book which must find a place in every well-stocked library, both public and private.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

Randolph-Macon College, Virginia.

*THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. PART II. By the Right Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart. 2 volumes. New York, London, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1903. [illegible] net.

Parable of Church Unity.

BLISTVILLE. A Tale of Yesterday. By Charles E. Holmes. New York: Charles E. Holmes.

The author and publisher of this little book confesses to a purpose. He says he has desired to get before the public some reflections on things in which he conceives many men and women are interested. And he is of opinion that a story with "enough of incident and narrative to attract attention," is the best vehicle for these reflections. The text may be said to be "Church Unity," and the book is a parable. In a rural town, which he names Blistville, Mr. Holmes has imagined three churches and three parsons—Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist. The churches and the parsons are in the beginning religiously independent, but personally friendly, and all are poor. First the Methodist Church burns down, and since the Methodist flock is unable to rebuild it becomes the guest of the Congregational flock, and presently unites with it. Meantime the Congregational parson is courting the daughter of the Baptist parson, and this love and contact with his desired son's father, a sensible old gentleman, is broadening his previously rather narrow views. The Congregational parson marries the Baptist girl, and then comes a tornado and blows down his church. Whereupon, naturally, his father-in-law offers the courtesies of the Baptist house of worship, which, being substantially built of stone, has escaped the [illegible] to survive. The process of elimination, you observe, has got three congregations into one church, but there are complications resulting from doctrines of close communion. However, a sort of provision for elective baptism solves this, and the Baptist parson, having grown old, is glad to see his son-in-law installed as pastor of "The Blistville United Churches Society." The old gentleman, by the way, has acquired a competency in his years of service, and is content to be pastor emeritus without salary.

Such is the parable. The story deals with the courting of the parson, the machinations of a designing female, a country wedding, church picnics, prayer meetings, discussions on many questions of religion and tolerance, and indulges in the description of a visit to grand opera by a hayseed legislator and rural deacon, who is lulled to the wicked place under the pretext that it is a "meeting house." A benevolent Catholic priest lives on the outskirts and makes comments and suggestions in American Irish idiom.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Dec. 5: Adult fiction—F. Marion Crawford's "Heart of Rome," Chambers's "Maids of Paradise," James Lane Allen's "Mettle of the Pasture." Juvenile fiction—Louisa May Alcott's "Little Women," Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Grimm's "Fairy Tales." Miscellaneous—Wagner's "Parsifal," John Morley's "Life of Gladstone," Longfellow's [illegible].

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Another large and brilliantly colored book by the same publishers, printed cover and pages upon heavy boards, is "The Children's Animal Book." The domestic animals are shown, and so large that the rabbits are half life size. It is strictly a picture book, with only a few verses on the inside of the first cover page. It is printed in Bavaria, and costs $1.50. Three excellent paper-covered books, (E. P. Dutton & Co.,) with pictures in colors and text illustrations in black and white, green and white, and brown and white, are "The Book of Bunnies," "The Book of Cats," and "The Soldiers of the World."

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"Jane and John," by Elizabeth Polhemus, (Little, Brown & Co.,) has many [illegible] full-page colored [illegible] illustrations, and [illegible] of adventures such as come to lively small boys and girls. One exciting one was when John looked into the big hose and was nearly drowned when the other boys turned on the water. It was little Jane who saved him by pulling the hose out of his hands, and it was Jane who thanked God at night for "not letting John wash himself into heaven." "Dutton's Holiday Annual" for 1904 is filled with stories, pictures, and poems, and with riddles, puzzles, and other things the children enjoy.

Among the new editions of the season are a couple of books by Nathaniel Hawthorne, "Tanglewood Tales" and "A Wonder Book," with beautiful colored illustrations by H. Granville Fell, (E. P. Dutton & Co.) "The Christ Story," by Eva March Tappan, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.,) is a continuous history, beginning with the Annunciation of the coming birth of the Christ Child to the Ascension. The book is a quarto of [illegible] pages, with many illustrations, scenes from the Holy Land and copies of famous paintings. "The Story of Little David" belongs to the "Famous Children of Literature Series," edited by Frederic Lawrence Knowles, (Dana Estes & Co.) It is a child's story of David Copperfield. "The Story-Book House," by Honor Walsh, (Dana Estes & Co.,) is a volume of stories within a story. The outside story is a good one in itself, and those that are told in the course of it are also interesting as well as instructive, stories which bring in fact, fable, and romance. A delightful historical tale is that of "The Little Queen," (Isabella of Valois) charmingly written by Eva Madden, illustrated by Frank T. Merrill, (The W. A. Wilde Company, Boston and Chicago.) It is a clearly printed quarto of [illegible] pages.

A book which is pre-eminently a child's story, and yet from its trueness to life is equally interest to grown people, is "My Wonderful Visit," by Elizabeth Hill, (Charles Scribner's Sons.) It is the history of a little girl's visit to relatives and the everyday occurrences, including the eating of a conglomeration of good things which give her unpleasant feelings in her small interior and lead to her being put to bed and finally sent home to her mamma. The illustrations by Beatrice Stevens are as good as the story.

Among the last of the girl's books to appear is a quarto of 310 pages in close print, "Sibyl, or, Old School Friends," by May Baldwin, (J. B. Lippincott.) It is one of the stories for the older girls, a book of much variety and interest, which ends with a Duke and a wedding in prospect. "A Gay Charmer," by Laura T. Meade, also published by Lippincott, is a better book than its name implies. The heroine of the book and who gives it its name is a sweet, bright young girl, and the story is the history of the suffering of a quieter girl from jealousy and its ugly accompaniments.

"Aunt Jimmy's Will," by Mabel Osgood Wright, illustrated by Florence Scovell Shinn, (The Macmillan Company.) and "Jill's Red Bag," Amy Le Feuvre, (Fleming H. Revell Company,) are two other excellent stories for young people. "Sheba" is a sad little human nature tale by Anna Chapin Ray, (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.) It is a story of "the other half," and a very good story, too. "Elsie and Her Loved Ones," by Martha Finley, (Dodd, Mead & Co.,) is a story which brings in good morals and stories of the history of this country.

In "With Flintlock and Fife" Everett T. Tomlinson begins a Colonial series following the Revolutionary series of five books he has already written. The book deals with the battle of Lake George, bringing in exciting events of the period in the warfare between the French and Indians. It is illustrated by Frank O. Small, (W. A. Wilde Company, Boston and Chicago.) "True Blue, a Story of Luck and Pluck," by Edward S. Ellis, Dana Estes & Co., varies a little from the adventure stories of boys. There is a wealthy banker who becomes insane through working on an invention and disappears, and a son who searches for him with the aid of detectives, and this gives opportunity for plenty of interesting detail. "Two Boys and a Dog" is a treasure seeking and finding story, and "The Village Champion" is one of W. O. Stoddard's books of school life. It is a [illegible]-page quarto, and the pictures give an idea of the contents. The frontispiece shows "Pat Murphy's Trap," a number of boys in swimming, and undressed for the water, with Mr. Murphy fully dressed joining them unexpectedly. Another picture shows the doctor's heifer in the academy with the bell rope tied to her horns. George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia, are the publishers.

"The Story of Siegfried," by Dr. Edward Brooks, (The Penn Publishing Company,) is something new in the books for young people. It is a fully illustrated quarto of [illegible] pages. The longer story, which gives the title to the book, is followed by "The Story of the Rhinegold." The writer has made an interesting tale, weaving a little fancy with the data taken from the "Nibelungenlied." The pictures are spirited. "The Little Lady of the Fort," by Annie M. Barnes, (The Penn Publishing Company,) is an interesting, well-written story of the days of the struggles between the French and Spaniards in the Carolinas. The illustrations are by Helen Wood.

There are any number of adventures and plenty of "Injuns" in "In the Camp of the Creeks," by Louis Pendleton, (Penn Publishing Company.) The pictures show the exciting nature of the text. There is a short historical account of the "Battle of [illegible]" at the end, but most of the history in the book is confined to this postscript.

"A Quaker Maiden," by Evelyn Raymond, illustrated by Ida Waugh, is one of the books which belong to the old school, though there are quite enough of these brought out at the present time. There are the impossibly disagreeable and supercilious rich relatives and the little country girl (in this case the Quaker maiden) who monopolizes most of the good qualities in the book. The rich relatives lose their money, the poor relative becomes rich, but every one is happy at the end of the book and there are exciting robberies and experiences to enliven the tale. "Forging Ahead," by Horatio Alger, Jr., is another of the old-time books, this one for the boys. The good boy is unhealthily clever and comes out ahead under all circumstances, while the bad boy possesses all sorts and kinds of mean traits of character and is worsted in the end. "In Alaskan Waters" is another of the old-timers, but this, with an unusual number of bona fide villains. There is the robbery of a bank messenger, the robbery of the bank, and suspicion falls on the banker's nephew and son. These young men have interesting adventures around the country while the story is gradually straightening itself out. People who believe in the straightening of all the morals will object to the story, for the boys, upon the advice of a millionaire friend, allow a slippery and dangerous adventurer to go upon returning them their money, because it is the easiest way to get the money and it is inconvenient to get the man into the hands of the proper authorities. The three books are brought out by the Penn Publishing Company.

THE GEORGIAN ERA.

A Selection from the Correspondence of Thomas Creevey, M. P.*

AROUND Thomas Creevey there revolves an extended circle in which figure many important personages of the last 100 years. Creevey was a member of Parliament. You may read the chronicles of his times from his entrance into Parliament up to the time of his death, in 1838, and not be aware that Creevey ever had an existence. But as his biographer, Sir Herbert Maxwell expresses it:

Nevertheless it is given to certain men of subordinate importance in their day so to reveal themselves in correspondence, or, more rarely, in their journals, as to leave upon him who in after years shall stir the venerable store and decipher the faded pages, an impression of their personality so vivid as to convince him of the writers' character and motives.

Creevey was born in Liverpool in 1768. With the help of the Duke of Norfolk he represented Thetford, one of the Duke's pocket boroughs. Creevey married the Widow Ord. It was his step-daughter, Miss Elizabeth, to whom Creevey addressed many of his letters. He had, too, a way of keeping all his correspondence. More than that, he conceived the idea of writing something like a history of his times. He did not carry this through, however, though there are many pages of a daily journal kept by him. It is from these letters and other authentic data that Sir Herbert Maxwell has constructed the Creevey papers. With good judgment the compiler of the volume has left out much which is unnecessary, for he is right when he says: "What the modern reader is most likely to enjoy are the gossips of a bygone day, sidelights on the society of the late Georgian era, and traits and illustrations of persons in public life." Creevey was admirably equipped as a newsmonger. Charles Greville, who stands in judgment over everybody, expresses himself favorably concerning Creevey's ability. The first item of importance is a brief note from Charles Grey (afterward Earl Grey) to Mrs. Ord, the date of which is Jan. 24, 1793. He wrote:

I have only a moment before the post goes out. * * * An account is come that the King of France was executed on Monday morning. Everything in Paris bore the appearance of another tumult and massacre. Bad as I am thought, I cannot express the horror I feel at this atrocity. * * * War is certain, and God grant we may not all lament the consequences of it!

Now followed some years of war with France. When there was for a time an end of hostilities, Paris was visited by many leading Englishmen. Creevey describes Napoleon's first wife:

Mme. Buonaparte is a woman of nearly fifty, of singular good temper, and without a little intrigue. She is a Creole, and has large West Indian possessions. On these last accounts it was that she was married to the Viscount Beauharnais—a lively nobleman about the old Court, and both in his life and since his death his wife remained a great favorite in Paris. * * * Mme. de Souza says no one but Mme. Buonaparte could live with the Consul; he is subject to fits of passion bordering on derangement, and on the appearance of one of these distempered freaks of his he is left by all about him to his fate and to the effects of time, * * * and it is from his wife's forbearance * * * that she can possibly contrive to have the respect she meets with from him.

Brighton and the Pavillion figure frequently in the scandals of the time. Mrs. Creevey writes to her husband in 1805:

* * * Oh, this wicked Pavillion! we were there till half past 1 this morning, and it has kept me in bed with a headache till 12 to-day. * * * When the Prince appeared I instantly saw that he had got more wine than usual, and it was still more evident that the German Baron was extremely drunk. The Prince came up and sat by me * * * and talked a great deal about Mrs. Fitzherbert.

In the Autumn of 1814 Creevey took his wife to Brussels. The lady was in bad health. This portion of Creevey's journal is of singular interest, as he was on terms of intimacy with the Duke of Wellington. Some short time before the return of Napoleon from Elba the Duke of Wellington was at an assembly held at Lady Caroline Greville's house, when Creevey broached the possible effects of Napoleon's presence in France. Creevey writes:

We had much conversation about Buonaparte, and the Duke would have it that a Republick was the thing which he was sure to be got up at Paris—that it would never come to fighting with the Allies—that the Republick would be all settled by Carnot, Lucien Buonaparte, &c.—that he was confident it would never come to blows. So he and I had a good deal of joking, and I asked him what he thought the old manager Buonaparte would say to this new piece, and whether it was with his consent it was got up, and whether it would in truth turn out a tragedy or farce. He said he had no doubt it would be a tragedy to Buonaparte, and that they would beat him by stiletto or otherwise in a very few weeks.

When later on came the news of Napoleon's advance toward Belgium, then there was terror in Brussels. Thackeray may have written the stampede of the English residents of Brussels from hearsay only, but for all that we receive an accurate idea of what it was like. Wellington knew of Napoleon's advance when, on the 15th of June, he was present at that famous ball at Brussels given by the Duchess of Richmond. Napoleon was in Paris on the 12th of the month, and did not cross the frontier before the 15th. Creevey was not present at the ball, but his step-daughters were. Creevey writes:

I stayed at home with Mrs. Creevey. About 11:30 at night I heard a great knocking at houses in my street. I sat up, of course, until my daughters came home, which they did about 2 o'clock or half after. I then found out that the Prussians had been driven out of Charleroi. The Duke had been at the ball—had received his intelligence there, and had sent off his different orders. There had been plenty of officers at the ball, and some tender scenes had taken place upon the ladies parting with them.

After Waterloo and Wellington's return to Brussels, Creevey at once went to the Duke's headquarters, and looking up at a window, saw Wellington beckoning to him. The account of what the Duke said may be considered as authentic. Later on, in 1836, Wellington remembered Creevey's interview with him. Creevey's account is as follows:

The first thing I did was to put out my hand and congratulate him upon his victory. He made a variety of observations in his short, natural, blunt way, but with the greatest gravity all the time and without the least approach to anything like triumph or joy—"It has been a damned serious business," he said. "Blücher and I have lost 30,000 men. It has been a damned nice thing—the nearest thing you ever saw in your life. Blücher lost 14,000 on Friday night, and got so damnably licked I could not find him on Saturday; so I was obliged to fall back to keep up my communications with him."

Sir Herbert Maxwell writes that after the stern realities of war "home politics and social gossip read flat enough." The past and the present contrast strangely when we see how the matter of railways were treated in 1825. Then the [illegible] magnates looked with horror on the designs of railway engineers, and [illegible] every way to block all progress. Creevey calls the whole business an "infernal nuisance," and inveighs against "the Locomotive Monster carrying eighty tons of goods and navigated by a tail of smoke and sulphur, coming thro' every man's grounds between Manchester and Liverpool." Later on he tells Miss Ord "this devil of a railway is strangled at last." Toward the close of his life Creevey had several places given him under the Government. A glance at the index shows that there were few of the distinguished men of Creevey's time he was not well acquainted with.

*THE CREEVEY PAPERS. A Selection from the Correspondence and Diaries of the Late Thomas Creevey, M. P. Edited by the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell. In two volumes. Volume I. Pp. 366. Volume II. Pp. [illegible]. Cloth. With portraits. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. [illegible]

Railroading in the West.

THE DAUGHTER OF A MAGNATE. By Frank H. Spearman. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

To people whose ideas of railroading consist of riding in the smoker or the Pullman palace cars, Frank H. Spearman's book ought to be instructive as well as interesting. To be sure, there is a great deal of technical talk that the amateur reader will have to take with a large faith, but on the whole the stories he tells of the bravery, the daring, the fine judgment of the men whose brains have planned the bridges and the tracks, as well as whose steady hands and keen eyes have held the engine in check, will probably be as interesting without knowledge of technicalities as with it. "The Daughter of a Magnate" is really one continued story, through which runs the thread of a love comedy, but it might just as well have been chopped up into any number of short stories and the love thread snapped completely without losing an iota of the interest or strength of the stories; for, to tell the truth, Mr. Spearman is far more at ease when describing a run in a caboose in the teeth of a mighty blizzard such as only comes up in the West, than he is when describing the lovely blush on a maiden's cheek as "he (her lover) heard from her lips the maddening sweetness of his boy name * * * 'Ab'." He, the lover, loses force during these scenes of billing and cooing. He is a much mightier figure when as the plain mountain engineer he dares pit his strength and his mental forces against the vastness of nature; blows out the cheek of a mountain that fruit cars may reach their destination without delay; organizes a searching party for a friend lost in the snow and ice among the frozen ravines and cañons. The code of the railroad man's life is as rigid as a soldier's.

* * * A hundred times and in a hundred ways we gamble with death and laugh if we cheat it, and our poor reward is only sometimes to win where far better men have failed. So in this railroad life two men stand, * * * luck or ill-luck, storm or fair weather, together. And death speaks for one; and whichever he calls it is ever the other must answer. And this is duty!

On the whole "Ab" is a more inspiring figure as Damon than as Orlando.

And there is this to show how well Mr. Spearman can draw his pictures:

Furred with snow and bearded fearfully with ice, creeping like a mountain cat on her prey, quivering under the last pound of steam she could carry, and kissing wildly as McGraw stung her heels again and again from the throttle, the great engine moved down on the blocked cut.

Unable to reckon distance or resistance, but by instinct and forced to risk everything, for headway, McGraw pricked the cylinders till the smarting engine roared. Then crouching like a jockey for a final cruel spur he goaded the monster for the last time and rose in his stirrups for the crash.

With never a slip or a stumble, hardly reeling in her ponderous frame, the straining engine plunged headlong into the curve. Only once she staggered and rolled; once only three reckless men rose to answer death as it knocked at their hearts, but their hour was not come, and the engine struggled, righted, and parted the living drift from end to end.

Thus they cut through a herd of sheep blocking the tracks and freezing in the fierce gales of a driving blizzard.

"Water Meters."

In a pamphlet entitled "Water Meters," issued by the Henry R. Worthington Company, their new disk meter is described and illustrated with cuts showing the internal construction. The duplex piston meter is also described, as well as the Worthington hot-water meter, which is considered an essential part of an engineer's equipment for boiler testing. The pamphlet is 5½ by 6 inches, and is printed on tinted enamel cardboard. It will be of use to water works officials or others interested in water supply.

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CALENDARS.

Artistic and Useful Ornaments of the Season.

FEWER calendars this year than usual bear the imprint of private printers, who on former occasions put forth some of their finest efforts in the expression of more or less artistic pictorial data for the coming year. Probably they have been too ardently confined to bookmaking to devote any of their time and energy to these pretty tablets of Father Time. There seems also to be a falling off in the number of calendars usually issued by those general publishers to whom one annually looks; here, although the quality remains on a par with former achievements, there is a noticeable absence of what arrests the attention for its striking originality. Are people getting weary of these pretty tokens of the Christmastide and the New Year? One thing is certain, however, the gaudy, meaningless calendar, together with the equally gaudy and meaningless Christmas card, has quite passed away, or no longer intrudes.

Quite the most conspicuous among the privately printed calendars which have come to our hands is a series of oblong Japan handmade paper sheets, bearing upon the cover, in an excellent woodcut design, appropriate and artistic, the following legend: "A Calendar of Prayers by Robert Louis Stevenson—Done in Boston for Alfred Bartlett and to be Had from Him at His Attick in Cornhill." The sheets, which are 5 by 15 inches, have in the upper two-thirds quotations from the author appropriate to the season, in its natural or human and psychological aspects. These are entitled "At Morning," "Separation," "For Favor," &c. Below is the month's record in weeks and days. All is inclosed in a delicate vine design upon a black background. Rubricated initial letters strikingly set off the general sombreness of the designs and printing. (Boston: Alfred Bartlett, 69 Cornhill. $1.50.)

"The Audubon Calendar" is one which will surely appeal to those who are interested in our native birds. It consists of twelve cards presenting on their faces reproductions of some of the more familiar birds in color, while on the backs are pertinent extracts from such books as "The Land Birds and Game Birds of New England," by H. D. Minot. The calendar is published under the auspices of the Audubon Society of Massachusetts. (Springfield, Mass.: Taber-Prang Art Company.)

As usual, E. P. Dutton & Co. present a large assortment of calendars of many varieties. Now, as formerly, their most striking pieces of artistic color work, such as the reproduction of paintings, are the work of Bavarian colorists and engravers. "The Secret of Happiness" has an attractive cover design, together with thirteen turn-over leaves, each containing bold illuminated texts on Happiness transcribed from well-known philosophical poets—Jean Ingelow, Emilio Castelar, and others. ($1.25.) "A Paris Calendar" contains twelve turn-over leaves, each revealing a scene from active Parisian life depicted in colors. These scenes are full of life and movement—entirely free from conventionality and with, now and then, a touch of irony or of caricature. ($1.25.) The "Peace Be With You Calendar" consists of four turn-over leaves, with full-length figures of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, beautifully reproduced in cathedral window borders and rich in greens, purples, orange, and gold. With the tablets of the months are presented appropriate Biblical quotations. ($1.50.) "Little Lovers" consists of three hanging Japanese plates of pretty Japanese girls suspended from a long tablet on which has been printed the calendar proper in simple yet pretty designs. (35 cents.) Another pretty calendar—one almost as cheap in price—is "Old-Time Memories." This is made of twelve turn-over leaves, with pictures of child life representing play at the various seasons of the year. The coloring while elementary is very distinct. (50 cents.)

Two attractive block calendars from the same publishers are "Phillips Brooks" and "Robert Louis Stevenson," with selections for every day from the works of the preacher and poet respectively. Each bears small medallion portraits. That of the late Bishop Brooks is shown in a Florentine frame, from a background of goldenrod. Besides the monthly data and the quotations on the leaves of the block there is printed on the back of the tablet much useful information concerning the coming year—religious, ecclesiastical, and astronomical. (50 cents each.)

There are a few new designs to be noticed among Bavarian importations. Chief among these are the reproductions of sacred portraits from the old masters. In "Gloria in Excelsis" we have two groups of Fra Angelico angels, beautifully colored and reproduced on heavy cards, with a hanger containing the calendar proper. On the cover of the hanger is a reproduction of the "Madonna della Sedia." (12 by 16 inches, $1.50.) "His Name Shall Be Called Wonderful" contains a familiar Madonna with child and St. John, flanked by figures of Sts. Peter and Paul—all smoothly and richly colored. The calendar is suspended by a ribbon. (60 cents.) In this same [illegible]

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popular last year, makes its reappearance at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s, with the chronicle of months, weeks, and days for 1904. It presents a series of reproduced water color pictures descriptive of quite unfamiliar Venetian scenes or old scenes viewed from a new point of vantage. Among others are "The Doge's Palace," "Church of San Marco," with the pigeons, and the "Maria Della Salute." The artist is far removed from the conventional both in selection of subjects and in execution. Moreover, he has made his pictures at times when the atmospheric effects were quite uncommon. ($2.)

Children are well remembered in the calendars of this year presented by Messrs. Dutton, and besides the innumerable cards, leaflets, and dainty booklets for the new year, are several calendars which are intended to inspire true artistic influences. "The Snowball Calendar" shows the days of the month in prettily arranged snowballs against a background of holly and childish faces. (60 cents.) There is also "Our Baby's Calendar," with infant faces in blue. (60 cents.)

In those publications which are on the border line between literature and artistic ornaments for the coming year are several handsome booklets, quite conspicuous among them being a delightful reprint of Bishop Brooks's "Little Town of Bethlehem." Only three or four verses being given on a page, plenty of room has been availed of for the illustrations and border designs which make together a very appropriate and thoroughly artistic little Christmas token. There are also little publications, such as "The Joyful Year," "Words of Hope," "Dainty Messenger," "The Bright Year," and "The Star of Hope," not to mention an innumerable number of Christmas souvenirs, both ornamental and useful, ranging in kind from needle cases to pinballs.

Quite the most striking calendar issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. is entitled "Characters from Fiction," ($5.00.) It consists of large bristol board mats, on which have been mounted twelve colored pictures representing "Mr. Micawber," "Jos. Sedley," "Mrs. Gamp," "Decimus Saxon," "Baillie Nicol Jarvie," "Dominie Sampson," "Mr. Pecksniff," "Tony Lumpkin," "John Silver," "Mrs. Malaprop," "The Three Musketeers," and "Meg Merrilies." The artist is Monroe F. Orr, who works in a style originated by William Nicholson, but more imaginative, less dependent upon heavy black outlines, and possibly more artistic. Besides, Mr. Orr employs a greater variety of elementary colors and his contrasts are less sharp, and a commendable effort has been made in toning, particularly in flesh tints. His costuming is historically correct, and his figures in face and pose are quite as much types of humanity as of literary creations.

The calendars which come from the Frederick A. Stokes Company usually represent much that is admirable in native American talent. Gelett Burgess, the creator of the once famous purple cow, tries his hand at verse as well as at pictures on a series of salmon-colored sheets called the "Goop Calendar." ($1.) The Goops seem to be a family of very naughty and mirthful children, with round heads and curved limbs constructed after Mr. Burgess's familiar style. The figures are, of course, monstrosities, but the attitudes are thoroughly natural and human. The verse runs along in the following doggerel fashion:

> The Goops, they lick their fingers,
> And the Goops, they lick their knives;
> They spill their broth on the table cloth—
> Oh, they lead disgusting lives!

Florence England Nosworthy, who is well known for creating types of American feminine beauty, presents this year in the form of a calendar half a dozen large drawings in color entitled "The Girl," ($1.25.) Several types of beauty are represented—blonde, brunette, brown, &c.—and the figures are all décolletée or with draped shoulders, and all the heads support enormous hats. These hats are not only wonders of millinery achievement, but of artistic adaptation as well. In other words, the artist has taken certain millinery characteristics of the various seasons and has emphasized them in a possibly impracticable but thoroughly artistic manner. The coloring is good and emphatic and the drawing always free and graceful. A more realistic collection of beauties is seen in the calendar entitled "American Beauties," ($1.50.) This represents in six light-brown sepia tinted photogravure reproductions of photographic presentments of charming female types. The plates are so mounted that they may be readily framed. Elizabeth F. Bonsall this year presents six colored drawings representing cats in various attitudes and in various positions of play. Her calendar is quite naturally designated "The Cat," ($1.25.) Another calendar in which Tabby appears, but not alone, is one called "The Girl and the Cat," ($2.) which presents half a dozen finely executed crayon drawings by Clarence F. Underwood. These pictures are something more than mere groupings of Tabbies and their fair mistresses. The artist evidently strove not only to show contrasts in color, in fur, and in flesh, but also in cat nature and human nature. First comes the "Girl and the White Angora"; this has two representations, and in both cases the human figure in the picture is handsomely gowned in jet black. Another effective picture shows a handsome young woman in full white ball dress caressing an inky black cat. Another, quite as charming, shows a girl in a décolletée dinner gown watching a mother cat and her kittens at play.

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through photographs in calendar display Messrs. Stokes present a collection which should attract a variety of tastes. One interesting thing about their actress calendars is that they have taken pains to secure unfamiliar pictures. The "Mrs. Leslie Carter Calendar," ($1.50,) represents this actress in six poses—three from "Du Barry," two from "Zaza," and one from "The Heart of Maryland." The pictures are large, are handsomely mounted, and the toning in every case is most excellent. Then comes the calendar of "American Actresses," ($1.50,) representing in clear-cut half tones on heavy calendered paper Julie Opp, Elizabeth Tyree, Cecilia Loftus, Margaret Anglin, Bonnie Maginn, and Minnie Ashley. This forms a charming collection of unfamiliar poses and expressions of more or less familiar female idols of the American stage.

The dog fancier has not been forgotten by Messrs. Stokes this season. They present in a series of six plates, labeled "A Calendar of Prize Winners," ($1.50,) photographic reproductions which are evidently barking and growling likenesses of the originals. Among these "prize winners," whose names, unfortunately, are not given, are a bull terrier, a bulldog, and two distinct types of poodle. The pictures have been effectively made through photographic treatment of parchment paper.

"The League Calendar," issued by the Good Citizenship League of Flushing, N. Y., consists of a number of leaves suspended by rings from a rod. The cover is a graceful, conventionalized holly design. The leaves, one for every week, opening with an appropriate quotation from Phillips Brooks's "Symmetry of Life," continue for every day in the year, with suggestive and moral citations from the poets and prose writers, especially adapted for the season or for the various needs of human sensibilities. (38 Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, N. Y., $1.)

The Psychological Review.

The editors of The Psychological Review announce that they will celebrate the tenth anniversary of that journal in January, 1904, by the founding of a special literary section, to be published monthly, in which treatment will be given to the literature of psychology, philosophy, and cognate subjects, and literary news and announcements kept up to date for their readers. Each issue will contain at least one critical study of an important work or group of works. This literary section of The Review will also be made the medium of the publication of important discoveries, theories, and researches which demand immediate announcement. The first issue will appear Jan. 15. The successive numbers will be included in the regular subscription price of The Review.

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*CLIMBING AND EXPLORATION IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES. By Hugh E. M. Stutfield and J. Norman Collie. With maps and illustrations. Pp. 343. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.

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OUR NAVY.

Ex-Secretary John D. Long's Account of Its Recent Development.*

THE Forty-seventh Congress, during its sessions of 1881-2 and 1882-3—twenty years ago—authorized the construction of three steel cruisers and one steel dispatch boat. These three vessels were the nucleus of the new American Navy, the development of which in peace has potently aided in the upbuilding of many industries of the Nation, and the achievements of which in war rival in glory and results those of the mighty fighting vessels of the early days of the Nation's life.

When the keels of these four vessels were laid, the American Navy was inferior to that of any European, and at least one South American power. Little Chile, triumphant over Peru, could have sent her Almirante Cochrane and Huascar against San Francisco, and the United States would have been unable to repel them.

Our entire naval list at that time showed five wooden steam vessels classed as first-rates, which had been built twenty-five years before, and which were obsolete and practically useless as men-of-war; twenty-seven second-rates, of which three lay on the stocks, rotten and worthless, seven were in ordinary, unfit for repair, and only nine were actually in condition for sea duty; twenty-nine third-rate steam vessels, of which fifteen only were valuable for naval purposes; six fourth-rate steam vessels, none of which was of account as a warship; twenty-two sailing vessels, but five of which could ever navigate the sea; twenty-four cumbersome and antiquated iron-clads, and two torpedo boats, which have long since proved impracticable, and which were sold for junk. In this entire fleet of 142 vessels, but 69 were even capable of carrying guns and fighting in the defense of the country. On none of them was there a single high-power long-range rifled gun!

To-day the navy of the United States comprises 172 steel ships, 19 of which are battleships of the first and 1 a battleship of the second class; 10 armored cruisers, 1 armored ram, 10 monitors, (iron and steel,) 36 protected and unprotected cruisers, 48 gunboats, and 59 torpedo craft. The cost of these ships approximates $275,000,000. Since the war with Spain it has steadily strengthened the hold which it already had on popular sentiment. Its brilliant record during that struggle, its substantial consummation of the war by the unprecedented thoroughness of its victories at Manila and Santiago, the patriotic and successful achievements of its civilian officials in its marvelous expansion, no less than the splendid exploits of its fighting men, have stimulated the feeling of National interest in it and dependence upon it. Its history during the short twenty years of its existence already possesses the romantic interest that attaches to the glorious days of the Chesapeake, the Constitution, the Constellation, the Essex, and the Enterprise.

What such a history has to tell is succinctly set forth by ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long in the preface to his volume, in which he says:

> There has been an attempt not so much to make a picturesque story as to give an idea of the work done in the last half dozen Presidential terms by earnest members of Congress, by successive Secretaries of the Navy, by naval officers and seamen; also of the many arts that enter into the construction, armament, and equipment of our men-of-war; of the organization and administration of the various bureaus of the Navy Department, the great, busy navy yards, and the steadily bettering life of all on shipboard, and of the achievements by which officers and enlisted men have added so much lustre to the already shining record of the American navy.
>
> Very likely a sailorman would better treat all these topics than a civilian. The latter, however, is so far disinterested that his praise cannot be charged to bias in favor of his own calling. As Secretary of the Navy from the 5th of March, 1897, to the 1st of May, 1902, I had an opportunity to be impressed with the fine spirit, the loyal, patriotic impulse, the scientific and mechanical attainments, the courage, devotion, and service of the men of the navy. * * * Associated with them I felt their tremendous power as a mighty arm upholding the honor of the country; retired from that association I regard them with undiminished admiration and confidence.

Obviously no naval historian could be better equipped for his work as regards access to data than one who for five years has exercised the direction of its expansion, organization, equipment, and energies. It is quite evident that a considerable part of Mr. Long's volume was written while he was actually at the head of the department during a time when the new navy was receiving its baptism in blood.

There are many facts in it which are fresh in the minds of the newspaper reading public, but through it all there's information that only a department official could tell us and an authority and understanding that will give it an almost unique value as a record of one of the most interesting periods in the country's history.

Mr. Long has not had to go very far back in the department records for his facts regarding the birth of the new navy—only so far as the administration of President Arthur—and the chapters dealing with the efforts of the patriotic few Washington officials to rehabilitate the naval arm of the service, which had fallen into lamentable decrepitude, are among the most interesting in the volume.

President Arthur, in his first message to Congress, said: "I cannot too strongly urge upon you my conviction that every consideration of National safety, economy, and honor imperatively demandes a thorough rehabilitation of the navy."

Secretary of the Navy Hunt reinforced this utterance by stating in his annual report that it was a "source of mortification to our officers and fellow-countrymen generally that our vessels of war should stand in such mean contrast alongside of those of inferior powers. The construction of the nucleus of a new navy obviously becomes an imperative necessity."

As a result of these representations a Naval Advisory Board was formed, which, strangely enough, wrangled for a time concerning the efficacy of steel over iron in naval construction. In 1882 the House Committee on Naval Affairs recommended steel as "the only proper material for the construction of vessels of war."

At the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress an act was passed, and approved March 3, 1883, providing for the construction of four vessels.

The ships constructed under this act were the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Dolphin. In the war with Spain the Chicago and Atlanta were undergoing repairs; the Boston participated with other ships of Dewey's command in effecting the destruction of Spanish power in the Far East, and the Dolphin performed blockade service in Cuban waters. These vessels exercised, however, a far more important influence than that growing out of participation in war. Their construction marked the resumption of the old policy of the United States of providing itself with the best weapons of defense and gave commerce practical assurance of protection in its future operations and exploitation, and American citizens promise of defense of their lives and interests in foreign lands.

It was not until 1887, however, that the last of these four vessels was put into commission, and the Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta, with the Yorktown of later date, formed the famous White Squadron, which twelve years ago visited Europe and gave the maritime nations of that Continent visual knowledge of the possession by the United States of modern men-of-war.

It seems strange at this time to read of the hesitation and disagreement among Congressmen, and even of naval experts, scarcely more than a decade ago over such innovations as twin screws, compound engines, and steel plating in warships, but Secretary of the Navy William E. Chandler overrode virulent criticism in calling for bids on which the first vessels of the new navy were constructed.

A number of chapters in Col. Long's history is devoted to the gradual advance made in construction and equipment. The struggles with Congress in the matter of appropriations, the gradual evolution of the typical American man-of-war under the naval administrations of Secretaries Whitney, Tracy, and Herbert, constitute one of the most interesting and valuable features of the volume.

With the chapter on "Preparation for the War with Spain," Mr. Long enters the domain of personal reminiscence, and his work assumes the authority and interest of the narrative of a well modulated enthusiast. The main points of his narrative of that struggle are fresh in the public mind, and the reader of Mr. Long's volume will find in it few very important facts connected with the Spanish-American war as coming from "the inside" that have escaped the public press. But the history of a war, cabled several thousand miles at a high toll, leaves many side lights to be supplied, and these the ex-Secretary has furnished to round out and complete the final record of the first great campaign of the new American navy. He has performed the historian's task—every word of which shows it to have been a labor of love—with a thoroughness that has left few of the actors in the drama unmentioned or even without a word of praise. Almost imperceptibly and with an apparently unconscious skill the author has, with a sentence here, a reference there, throughout a long and detailed narrative of the stirring events of 1897 and 1898, drawn a fine and enduring portrait of President McKinley. No obvious attempt is made anywhere in the narrative to characterize, but there is a kindly spirit of appreciation touching nearly every prominent figure in the war.

Writing of Theodore Roosevelt's career as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Long says:

> His ardor sometimes went faster than the President or the department approved. Just before the war, when the Spanish battle fleet was on its way here, he as well as some naval officers, regarding that as a cause of war, approved offending a squadron to meet it without waiting for a more formal declaration of war. He worked indefatigably, frequently incorporating his views in memoranda which he would place every morning on my desk. Most of his suggestions had, however, so far as applicable, been already adopted by the various bureaus, the Chiefs of which were straining every nerve and leaving nothing not done. When I suggested to him that some future historian reading his memoranda, if they were put on record, would get the impression that the bureaus were inefficient, he accepted the suggestion with the generous good nature which is so marked in him. Indeed, nothing could be pleasanter than our relations. He was heart and soul in his work. His typewriters had no rest. He, like most of us, lacks the rare knack of brevity. He was especially stimulating to the younger officers who gathered about him and made his office as busy as a hive.

It is no disparagement of Mr. Long's volume to say that it could have been made as valuable as a historical work in about half its present length. Prolixity is not always an abstract fault, however, and the work is easily the most readable, as well as the most complete and authoritative history of the new American Navy.

*THE NEW AMERICAN NAVY. By John D. Long. Illustrated. Two volumes. New York: The Outlook Company.

Buying and Selling Securities.

S. A. Nelson, who publishes the Wall Street Library, has in press a brochure on "The Law Relating to Buying and Selling Securities Through a Member of a Stock Exchange," by Eliot Norton of the New York bar. The author summarizes the legal aspects of an order to buy or sell, the taking and the execution of the order, the notice and the performance of the contract, and states the legal nature of the relations between the customer and the broker through the contract. The publisher also announces that the second volume of the Wall Street Library on "The A B C of Stock Speculation" is in its second edition. He has the sixth volume, "The A B C of Options and Arbitrage," in preparation.

SPORT IN SCANDINAVIA.

THIRTY SEASONS IN SCANDINAVIA. By E. B. Kennedy. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 298. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

For years Scandinavia has been the recreation ground of the Englishman. Mr. E. B. Kennedy's volume is written for those "who, by reason of being much engaged at home, rush off for their short but well-earned holiday." As a thorough sportsman, the author will tell them where they may go to find the salmon, the trout, or the grayling. Then, too, there is larger game, the deer, the elk, the bear, and, besides, there are the most magnificent of natural surroundings. It may be cold at times, but then the stranger ought to know what are climatic conditions. It is precisely this roughing it which helps the man who seeks a holiday. You need not, unless you please, scale the mountain heights, for there are countless valleys, away above the level of the sea, which abound with spoil "both for the hunter and the naturalist." It is in Scandinavia that is found the largest glacier in Europe, for the Jostedal Glacier has a length of sixty miles and covers an area of 500 square miles.

Mr. Kennedy tells of his first fishing trip in Norway and how he was nearly drowned, losing all his fishing tackle, with his gun. But the second expedition made him forget his early mishap. Arriving at a good-sized river, it was in vain that the most approved flies were cast on the waters. Our angler had been informed by the highest authority that the salmon of that river would only take a sober-colored fly. The regulation lure was then used. There was no result. For two long hours the casting took place. Here is some good advice imparted by the author: "If salmon will not take the regular flies that are put over them, give them something startling—a regular shocker. This will sometimes, not always, bring them."

In the far north there was found a mountain torrent with a Fall of 800 feet, and Mr. Kennedy writes: "Send your enemy to see the fall if he will go, but keep out of his way if he lives to come back." Once among the Lapps, Mr. Kennedy built a good sized hut, for he was accompanied by his wife. One year he advertised it, and among the applications was the following: "How many servants slept in my house? How far off the nearest church, Post Office, telegraph, doctor, butcher, steamer, and washerwoman?" This was the reply:

> I answered that the log hut took care of itself; nearest church Kautokimo, (service twice a year, so the Lapps informed me;) Post Office, 80 miles; doctor, 160; butcher, the nearest Lapp who possessed reindeer; washerwoman—well, I told my correspondent that he could do as I did, hang his shirts in a brook close to the hut with big stones on them and turn them next morning. All this was absolutely true, but when I so informed my inquirer he wrote back to say that "it was an ungodly hole, but that he did not appreciate that sort of chaff."

Mr. Kennedy does not hold the grayling in favor. "The fish," he writes, "has a mouth as tough as leather, and that his fight is of the feeblest." There were stories of monster graylings caught in Lapland, but a fish of about 3 pounds seemed to be the maximum. Our biggest American grayling weighs 3½ pounds. All fishermen know that the distance from a trout increases its measurement. There has been much curiosity regarding the actual size of Scandinavian trout. In Sweden, there may be seen photographs of trout, said to have weighed 25 pounds. Mr. Kennedy saw a number of kippered trout, which the anglers, who were Englishmen, declared weighed from 14 to 22 pounds when the fish were alive. The largest trout that the author ever saw killed was taken in the Jemtland, and weighed 9½ pounds, and that event took place at the end of the season. The size of the salmon in Norway was less than those captured in the North American rivers. Mr. Kennedy, who has seen all sorts of anglers, writes in glowing terms of an American fisherman he met, and he writes: "He was about the best master of the art I have ever met."

Scandinavian hunting dogs, when used for small game, have their peculiarities. Sportsmen put a collar around the necks of the dogs, and the man with the gun is so tugged to his birds. The sense of smell in these dogs is marvelous. The author stalks the reindeer and the elk, and occasionally goes for bear. Once when tracking a bear, there was some risk run from the exposure to cold. Finally a shelter was constructed and the guide brought forth sausages. Mr. Kennedy with a sharp appetite attacked the sausages provided by the guide. "I never knew you had sausages," remarked the author. "They taste very good." "Yes," replied the man, "they are made from that favorite horse your wife used to ride in former days. Ja, he was very fat."

Of the peasants Mr. Kennedy writes in the highest terms:

> Honest they are in every sense of the word. Clothes, money, guns, ammunition, anything and everything, may be left year after year at their farms, and every season upon the return of the stranger these things will be found to have been put away carefully, ready for his advent. Did he not return for years they would be as safe.

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ADVERTISING.

Walter Dill Scott's Theory of Its Principles on a Psychological Basis.

EVERY business man who advertises, and every business man who has neglected to advertise and wishes to advertise wisely, will be persuaded to become a student of psychology after he has read this very readable and instructive volume. On the second page of the first chapter he may be startled by the announcement that it is estimated that $500,000,000 is expended annually for the United States for advertising, and that 95 per cent. of the cost cannot be expended superfluously. Not because there are not some skilled advertising men and newspapers and magazines, having the most intelligent and appreciative of readers and having at command also the services of the best writers of advertisements, but largely because much of the advertising, perhaps most of it, was unpleasant, unattractive, unimaginative, repetitious, and uninteresting. Prof. Scott believes, and gives the reasons for his belief, that advertising, to be effective, must be constructed and designed with reference to the conditions and habits of the average human mind, and only through an understanding of psychology, the science of mental states, can a stable foundation be laid for a theory of advertising. Having published most of the chapters of the book in magazine form, and as contained the attention of many advertisers, he has had the gratification of observing many efforts to apply the psychological theory, with accompanying reports of the results made to prove its efficiency.

Prof. Scott does not assert that there have been much good advertising without formal application of psychological knowledge on the part of the advertiser. Good common sense is a valuable asset for a professional advertisement-maker to possess, and when he adds to a good familiarity with type faces and display a knowledge of the human mind that will enable him to appeal more intimately and surely to its susceptibility to suggestion, almost by rule, Prof. Scott's argument will undoubtedly be found to sustain the proposition that even the best advertisers will be benefited by a knowledge that psychology may be studied with profit to their new efforts. The author does not confuse the reader with technical terms, but in telling how to attract attention and hold it, to direct the tendency of the fickle mind to remember the things that have attracted its attention, to be affected by suggestion, command, and persuasion, illustrates his theory by examples of good and bad advertising, and by representations of desirable and instructive or injurious association that make clear the meaning of the text. An examination of almost any page in a newspaper or magazine will show to the reader of this book that some application of the theory he presents has been made to advertising, but that many more advertisers go on spending money in entire ignorance of the hard that science extends to them.

In seeking to attract attention—the first object of the advertiser—it must be borne in mind that the human mind is so constituted that it can only perceive a few things at a time—four words in a line, for instance. Illustrations may help to attract attention, and if there is striking display to hold that attention the reader may go on to study explanatory text. But the illustration should be self-explanatory and the text relevant to something. An advertisement that is intended to advertise pianos and only describes excellent qualities that could be truthfully attributed to bicycles is irrelevant. By judicious repetition of relevant advertising the eye of the reader is attracted, and the frequent impression made on the eye creates a habit of the mind that leads its possessor to pick, when he wishes to buy, to the institution established in it by repeated contact with the advertisement. Advertising of the irrelevant sort, which makes temporary or no lasting impression on the mind, may be found whenever one takes up a magazine or newspaper. To be effective, therefore, advertising must be skillfully conceived. The advertiser who forgets that the reader may not know that he is famous, lacks the psychological knowledge that he should possess and learn the opportunity that comes with effective attention of a plain fact. First of all, secure attention, then fix it by repetition, and do not let the reader and possible buyer get away by failing to hold him by interesting, informative, and progressive information.

Although the mind is sometimes considered fickle, it is so constituted that it likes to be commanded. It has been so persistently commanded to by a certain brand of soap that when it wants a cake of soap it is very likely to remember that command and ask for it. But command must be accompanied by persuasion, and it must be supported by the quality of excellence in the goods to be commercially considered. The "return coupon" with which everybody is acquainted, served a double purpose. It brought prompt answers from persons who were glad to be presented with a convenient way of answering a letter that called for co-operation on the part of the person addressed and gave him a chance to do something. It also gave the advertiser an opportunity to learn how valuable a publication might be as an advertising medium. The invention has proved valuable as a means of hurrying people to answer while it was vividly in their memory. A. E. W.

THE SCIENCE OF ADVERTISING. By Walter Dill Scott. 12mo. Pp. 145. Boston: Small, Maynard & Company. $1.50 net.

F. Berkeley Smith's "Paris."

"How Paris Amuses Itself," by F. Berkeley Smith, is published by Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls Company instead of James Pott & Co., as stated in our issue of Saturday, Dec. 5.

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JOHN LANE WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY LIST NEW YORK

THE HAPSBURGS.

Emperor Francis Joseph, His Family, and His Environment.*

DONE into purple and stamped on the back with the double eagle of Austria, this book celebrates the virtues of the dean of European Emperors and the pride of the House of Hapsburg, especially the pride of that formidable Archduchess Sophia, the mother of the royal and imperial Francis Joseph. The spirit of the author is one approaching idolatry of this the most perfect survival of the feudal age, and the story purports to be that of the inside of matters in the history of the last century, which involve the fortunes and tragedies of the rulers of Austria-Hungary. Much gossip there is and some free speaking about various imperial and royal personages, but only praise and apology for two of them, the Emperor and his ill-fated consort, Empress Elizabeth, already celebrated at length in the previous book by the same author. Here translated from the Wiener Zeitung is the announcement of the birth of the future Emperor, which took place on Aug. 18, 1830:

Her Imperial Highness Archduchess Sophia, wife of his Imperial Highness Archduke Franz Karl, and daughter-in-law of His Imperial Majesty Francis I., has been happily delivered of a son at the Imperial Palace of Schönbrunn. Her Imperial Highness and the Imperial Babe are both in a satisfactory condition. The christening will take place to-morrow at the Imperial Palace of Schönbrunn, and will be followed by a Cercle.

Much is told of the life and education and childish sayings of the youngster thus so imperially introduced to the world, more of the high and mighty ways of his ambitious and archducal mother. One of the boy's friends was a country priest, of whom the following is an anecdote: Herr Pfarrer Doppelbauer had just been told by "Franz" that his mother begged him to come to dinner.

"Atch-chew," sneezed the priest, "Atch-chew," and after blowing his nose vigorously on a gorgeous red and yellow handkerchief, he answered roundly:

"No, my boy, I won't come. I've got two fine sausages and some right 'schmeckhaft' (tasty) sauerkraut for my supper, and that's much better than the messes cooked by your grand chef; they do not agree with me at all. You can tell your mother that I'll come in for dessert. Your coffee is pretty fair, but for the rest—pfui."

Later, after what must have been a very happy boyhood in spite of the sternness of the mother, comes the account of the process of giving the young Prince his military training, making of him, in the French phrase, "de la chair à canon"—food for powder.

He was made to groom his own horse, to saddle and bridle and feed it, to serve and manoeuvre a cannon. He was put through the ordinary infantry drill, was taught to lay mines under the direction of a Colonel of sappers, to handle a pick and shovel shoulder-to-shoulder with the gray-uniformed men of the pioneer corps, and from 5 in the morning till late at night the lad labored almost unceasingly, dropping rifle or sword only to sit before a desk where his theoretical and classical education was pursued most industriously.

Then comes the glowing epic telling of the "baptism of fire." The resources of three languages are exhausted in describing the manner in which the boyish soldier behaved in the face of the enemy at Santa Lucia, the victory won by the Austrian Field Marshal Radetzky over the Italians in 1848. Then the enthusiastic author quotes a poem about it in the original German.

Following upon this warlike episode the story turns to the means by which the Archduchess Sophia literally pushed the Emperor Ferdinand off the dual throne in order to make room for her son. It is made plain that Ferdinand was not a Prince of heroic mold, but it also appears, in spite of the rhapsodies of the story teller, that her immaculate Franz Josef consented to a very shabby treatment of his uncle and sovereign—all the actual dirty work being done by the Archduchess, grimly figured as Fate. It is to be recalled, too, that all this time Francis Joseph's father, the Archduke Franz Karl, was alive, and that he also was pushed aside for his son. However, he seems to have been an amiable old gentleman, quite content to get out of the way and leave things imperial to his wife. Naturally much of the book is taken up with the doings and character of this very managing lady. The author has given countless anecdotes of her hardness and pride and ambition and lack of scruple—though she declines to call the terrible old lady "unscrupulous" in any ordinary sense. Hers, it appears, was an imperial conscience not amenable to ordinary rules. She was devoted to her son—but her son must do exactly as she wished while everybody else must stand aside and say "after you" or be pushed relentlessly off the earth. After the marriage of Francis Joseph with the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, the alliance contracted in spite of the disapproval of the Archduchess, we have this passage:

There may be accommodements avec le ciel, but there are no accommodements possible with a mother-in-law determined to do her worst, and perfectly convinced that she is in the right, and this is why Francis Joseph never interfered when his lovely wife, unable to put up any longer with his mother's despotism, would go away for a time upon those foreign travels or long sojourns abroad which made everybody assert that she cared naught for her husband and his Empire and still less for her duties.

One is regaled with verbatim reports of many curtain lectures delivered to the Emperor by his mother, several of the most highly worded having for text the shortcomings of the Empress, and after one such follows this from the author:

Never had the unfortunate Archduchess loved him more passionately than at that moment, when she felt in his whole attitude the severance of many of the tender ties which had bound him so strongly to her, but she was pitiless in her pursuit of her purpose, quite unchangeable in her opinions, and, as ever, absolutely unrelenting in her tyrannical meddlesomeness.

It may be noted that in these conversations which are accredited to the imperial mother and son, the son's remarks are frequently of such a feminine flavor that nobody in his senses can doubt one thing. Whatever their original form and whatever the faithfulness to the substance of the original, they have suffered strange sea changes of wording in passing through the minds and lips of feminine retailers of Court gossip. It would seem, by the way, that Austrian royalties are never so alone as not to have somebody in earshot, for some of the conversations are of the sort that one would suppose impossible except in a hermetically sealed privacy of two.

One cannot begin, of course, to relate a fifth or a tenth of the interesting Court gossip which may be found within these covers of purple and gold, but here is a few words in the picture of the Empress, behaving simply as a woman:

"A man, especially when he is a high and mighty and handsome sovereign, like my Franz, is assailed on all sides by temptation. It is the women who are to blame, the wicked temptresses!" and she clinched her little pearly teeth fiercely, as she thought of all those Circes pursuing him with their wiles and allurements.

In another place is a rehabilitation of the maligned Katharina Schratt, familiarly called "Katti," actress in the Burg Theatre at Vienna and dear friend of the Emperor and the Empress alike—not at all the kind of woman the wicked world has thought her. It is related, too, that the Empress Elizabeth wanted to come to America. "That," says she, "is the only republican country I ever admired. A race which produced Audubon surely cannot produce regicides and anarchists." And again there is the story of a young American who at a Swiss hotel accosted the Archduke Rainer, the Emperor's cousin, of whose identity the young man, naturally enough, was quite ignorant. "I'm going to do Europe thoroughly," says this young man.

From this place I'm going over to Austria; they say the Tyrol is fine. Well, we'll see. I'm curious to meet the big-wigs in Vienna; one of my best friends was Secretary of our legation there, and he told me that the aristocracy and the imperial family are extremely gay.

Archduke Rainer behaved very much like a gentleman, it is related, and when the young man found out who the stranger was from one of the horrified members of the suite, he rushed after the royal personage to apologize. The two came back to the hotel in a fashion not unlike that in which Thackeray said he would not mind walking up Pall Mall. Thackeray spoke, to be sure, of "a couple of Dukes." The young American had the felicity of walking up hill arm in arm with a real live Archduke. Glory enough for his children's children, one must think! While we are upon these matters, listen, if you please, to the name which was given in baptism to the lady known as the Archduchess Maria Theresa:

Maria Theresa de l'Immaculée Conception Ferdinande Eulalie Leopoldine Adelaide Isabelle Charlotte Michaella, Raphaele Gabrielle Françoise d'Assise et de Paule Gonzague Inez Sophie Bartholomee des Anges!

Toward the end of the book are dark hints about the so-called mysterious Family Statutes of the House of Hapsburg. The author says such statutes exist, but "cannot be disclosed," and she puts these last words in italics. However, she assured us that it was in conformity with the secret laws of the royal and imperial house that within recent years the Emperor reduced to the status of plain commoners the two Archdukes John and Leopold Salvator, who from their imperial highnesses descended to be simple John Orth and Leopold Wolfling. It is hardly necessary to say that the book is unboundedly enthusiastic of the wisdom, goodness, justice, and truth, as the Shorter Catechism has it, of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, though it seems also to show that as long as his mother the Archduchess Sophia was alive the Emperor was not the ruler of his polyglot States in any very real sense save as her representative. Yet it was made evident enough that his people of so many and divers races love Francis Joseph, and reasons enough are furnished why this should be so. For one thing the venerable head of the dual monarchy has learned the differing tongues of his Magyars, Austrians, Bohemians, Croats, Italians, Poles, Czechs, and what not, and talks to the men of each race in their own mother language. The book has besides many incidents to relate of the Emperor's kindness and the personal efforts he has made for his people in times, for instance, of the floods along the Danube.

*A KEYSTONE OF EMPIRE. FRANCIS JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA. By the author of the "Martyrdom of an Empress." Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.[illegible]

About Naval Officers.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SERVICE. By Edith Elmer Wood. Illustrated by Rufus F. Zogbaum. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 334. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The spirit which animates those officers whose object in life is to assist in the upbuilding of the navy of the United States is the spirit referred to in the title of this book, which tells of the sustaining force lent by this motive to a Captain of years and experience, who by his conscientiousness and devotion to duty incurs the anger of a political "boss" and for a time is misunderstood and consequently made miserable by the heads of the Bureau of Navigation. He is detached from the command of the navy yard in Brooklyn, secures command of a vessel only to lose it again, and comes to his own only when he distinguishes himself in active service during the war with Spain.

Two young girls, Sue Ballinger and Barbara Thornhill, who are guests of Capt. Cartwright at the time when most of his trials are encountered, are interesting studies introduced perhaps in order that the love interest may not be lacking. Their dressing-gown confidences and opinions on man and his methods are well worth reading. Each shows, as the story proceeds, how the spirit of service has become a reality to her. Sue goes to Cuba as a nurse during the war, and there again meets and becomes engaged to Lieut. McMasters, who knows her as a clever and high-spirited girl, by entering a convent.

Cruising Among the West Indies.

SHIPMATES IN SUNSHINE. By F. Frankfort Moore. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"Shipmates in Sunshine," by that very genial gentleman who wrote the story of Oliver Goldsmith in "The Jessamy Bride," the romance of Sheridan in "A Nest of Linnets," and a highly romantic novel in "Castle Omeragh," is neither biographical nor historical. Represented as a kindly gentleman bent on securing copy, the author takes a trip to the West Indies on board the steamer Avon, sailing from England. And since it is copy he is looking for, the amiable gentleman should be well satisfied, for he follows up to the end four separate and distinct romances—all of which endings are eminently satisfactory to all parties concerned. There was Miss Ormsby, a young lady from the Midlands who had very companionable eyes. Her father, a retired merchant, was taking the young lady on the trip in order to escape the fascinations of a young London barrister to whom she had surrendered her heart on a visit to her aunt. It was a matter of no importance that Mr. Ormsby had decided against the young attorney before he even heard his name, also that—well, sometimes if things are cleverly managed a young lady can have her own way without her father suspecting in the least that he is not having his.

Miss Ethel Hope, a young person well chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Krut, assisted by one Mr. Sowerby, nevertheless breaks her bounds, in spite of everything, and has her way, which is also the way of one Captain Wingfield, recently wounded at South Africa. And then there was Miss Crofton. Her romance was of much older standing than either of the other two. It dated far back, some ten years before the voyage, when a highly honorable young man broke his engagement to her because he lost a fortune and did not want to live on hers. In order to escape the temptings of love and the devil, he disappeared, and Miss Crofton, with a strand of gray hair over the temple that was not there at their parting, suddenly runs across him at Martinique—of all places. And even then he is obdurate, which makes one, even while respecting him as a most honorable gentleman, lose patience with him as a lover. Goodness knows what might have happened if one Aytoun, a worthy Scot, had not accidentally discovered him and restored the fortune to him, which after all had never been lost, and which the young man might have had long ago if he hadn't run away so fast.

Miss Croysdale and Mr. Conrad were the other two, and their love affair was no love affair at all, for Miss Croysdale came out to marry one Major Richmond, stationed at Trinidad, and Mr. Conrad—well, he might have loved her, but fortunately, under the circumstances, he didn't.

There are other passengers on board the ship besides these interesting couples. There was Professor Dughill, Major Heber, a stanch champion of Buller; also Mrs. Heber; one quiet but imaginative young man named Burling, whose wonderful stories of flying fish, tortoise, and other animals won him the title of de Rougemont, although it might just as well have been Munchausen, and a number of others quite as interesting and attractive.

As the voyage was mainly one for pleasure, the author does not hurry, but saunters through the groups of islands giving bits of descriptions that are very pleasing or repeating verbatim odds and ends of stories and adventures told over the cigars or in the saloon.

A Young Clergyman.

HOLT OF HEATHFIELD. By Caroline Atwater Mason. In one volume. Pp. [illegible]. 12mo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

"Holt of Heathfield" has a baronial sound, but this particular Holt is an earnest and eloquent young clergyman, much "run after" by the women, especially the young women of his congregation. He keeps a surprisingly "level head," just a little unbalanced upon one occasion by the purring [illegible] of a married "Oversoul"; and as soon as we are introduced to the one young lady of the flock who long refuses to meet him, and persistently turns toward him her thorny side, we are sure of the sequel. The maidens who

"—list to his pipes and gane in his e'en,
Especially Ellen McJones Aberdeen,"

i. e., Miss Cecilia Compton, are simply nowhere beside the scoffing girl, who, nearly destroys these same "e'en" with inadvertent ammonia!

Since a "mesh" is defined as "one of the spaces between the threads of a net," we are a little at a loss to know how "the transparent meshes" of "Mrs. Earle's" gown could possess "a certain classic distinction lent by her superb figure"; but we are very glad that the meshes achieve "classic distinction" only, and not the entangling of the young clergyman.

The little romance is pleasantly told, and is the vehicle of some thoughtful study of the old and ever new problem of rich and poor, and of the duty of the Church to each. Naturally, it solves no problems, but it is helpful and suggestive, and always on the right side.

Fleming Revell Books.

The Fleming H. Revell Company's announcements this season include several books that deal, in some manner, with the religious education of the child. They are "The Natural Way," by Patterson Du Bois; "The Pedagogical Bible School," by S. B. Haslett; "The Teacher and the Child," by H. Thistleton Mark; "The Child for Christ," by A. H. McKinney, and Dr. Schauffler's "Pastoral Leadership in Sunday School Forces."

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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In the world of letters, as distinguished—the distinction is not very definite—from the world of science, Herbert Spencer has claims to gratitude not usually recognized. He influenced George Eliot and he inspired Hippolyte Taine. The former as a creative artist, the latter as critic and historian, were strongly influenced by the stimulating and enticing philosophy which started all things from "indefinite, incoherent homogeneity" and traced their complex development by the interplay of inherent qualities and environment. It is true that the practically impenetrable intricacy of both these interplaying sets of forces left the vivid imagination of the novelist and of the critic a scope in which each delighted without really reaching solutions of the problems they took up, but it may be assumed that the philosopher gave them their initial impulse and set them the goal which they pursued, fascinated, to the end.

And it is a fair inference that it was substantially this influence on active minds that gave to Mr. Spencer the extraordinary vogue he had—greater, certainly, than that of any thinker after his kind in the latter half of the nineteenth century. His philosophy had a double attraction. It was destructive, and on its destructive side was pressed with much zest of militancy, with relentlessness, with a piquant touch of contemptuousness toward opponents, qualities which we all enjoy when exhibited on our side. It was also, in form and in purpose, constructive. It offered an explanation intelligible to a vast multitude of minds, if not conclusive to others, of the tremendous problems that beset the souls of all in whom "whence and whither" stir lifelong curiosity. On the one hand, Mr. Spencer challenged what seems to many the arbitrary demand of the orthodox in religion and philosophy that men shall accept for the mystery of human life and the world in which it passes solutions they cannot understand, on authority they cannot verify. On the other hand, he presented his own solution, which at least appeared comprehensible, and supported it with a great mass of evidence which probably few of his followers fully examined, but which was of such nature that they could examine it, and at any rate was not supernatural. Obviously, quite apart from the soundness of his philosophy, here were the elements of an immense vogue. Taking into account the noble sincerity of the man, his untiring intellectual energy, his rare mastery of the art of orderly exposition, his gift of personal appeal to those he addressed, and the extreme simplicity of his style, especially in the statement of generalizations, and remembering that these qualities were in active use for some forty years, and it is not surprising that he gained an influence so wide and strong.

One force also he exerted of great moment; as to which he was at one with the best and the most enduring feature of religion—not only of the Christian religion, which alone most English-speaking men think of in connection with that term, but of nearly all the religions that have shaped human conduct within historic times. He taught unceasingly, with fervor and with ingenuity, as a truth of science, as the generalization of greatest value from facts of the widest scope, the doctrine of the Golden Rule. Of the words to which he has given a place in the vocabulary of philosophic science—and they are not few—the one that has passed furthest beyond that domain and is oftenest on the lips and in the hearts of men is "altruism." The idea it embodies is, as we have intimated, older than the Sermon on the Mount and nowhere quite absent from human relations. He gave to it a kind of authority it did not before possess. He established it in a realm from which practically it had been excluded. He crowned it as the supreme truth, which the broadest investigation sustained and the acutest skepticism could not undermine. He showed it to be the conclusion of the ripest intelligence, the very test of sound sense as well as the suggestion of the purest spiritual aspiration. Much of his doctrinal philosophy is already disputed. The naturalists and the metaphysicians are ruthlessly gnawing at his demonstrations. This achievement will stand, and on the roll of benefactors of the race it entitles him to an honorable place.

MR., OR MISS, OR MRS.?

Presumably when a woman writer disguises both her identity and her sex by using either a masculine pseudonym or one that may denote either gender, she is flattered when reviewers call her "Mr." She must desire her writing to be taken for a man's work. We have known a thoroughly competent reviewer to call Miss Violet Paget, "Mr. Vernon Lee" or "Mr. Lee" a dozen times in the course of a review of moderate length. The author of "Pigs in Clover," who signs her work Frank Danby, and writes with masculine vigor, is frequently taken for a man. In the case of Violet Paget and Julia Frankau, however, the error is now uncommon; most professional readers of manuscripts and proofs are aware of the identity of the women behind the pseudonyms.

In the case of other writers, however, even the publishers seem to be in doubt of their sex. The publishers of Anne Macdonnell's "Life of St. Francis," for instance, speak of the author as "Mr. Macdonnell"; the publishers of the new translation of Cellini's autobiography call the writer of the introduction "Miss Macdonnell." "Who's Who" ignores the existence of both this prolific writer and S. G. Tallentyre, author of "Women of the Salons," and a new "Life of Voltaire." It is a matter of fact that this last-named writer is also a woman, but, speaking broadly, nobody knows her real name. In the London Literary Year Book the address of "S. G. Tallentyre" is given as "care of Macmillan & Co." The representatives of the Macmillan Company here know nothing of the lady. Reviewers generally write "Mr. Tallentyre," but it would be equally wrong to call her either "Miss" or "Mrs." Tallentyre. Her identity is carefully concealed, and the reviewers may call her whatever they please.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

In the article on "Parsifal" in the December Critic, A. I. Du Pont Coleman seems to side with those persons who object to the performance of the buhnenweihfestspiel out of Baireuth. His point of view, however, is aesthetic, or sentimental, and not commercial. The article is beautifully illustrated with reproductions of the Fantin-Latour lithographs. Other striking features in this number of the Putnams' entertaining magazine of art and literature are the reproductions of engravings of famous portraits by Watts and an article on "Fantin-Latour and Symbolism" by Frank Weitenkampf.

The Craftsman for December contains an article on "The Silversmith's Art: the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries," by Jean Schopfer, translated by Irene Sargent. It is well illustrated. Caryl Coleman writes of "The Sacred Ciphers," Harvey Ellis of "Sermons in Sun-Dried Bricks," and the usual departments are as interesting as ever.

Country Life in America has a colored pictorial supplementary sheet, "The Parson's Christmas," by E. Stetson Crawford, and an article on "Christmas Greens and Flowers" by Thomas McAdam, also illustrated in colors. In all other respects this number is noteworthy. The pictures of the country in the Winter are beautiful. Among the writers are Stewart Edward White, Charles G. D. Roberts, and J. Horace McFarland.

Mr. W. D. Howells, whose new novel, "The Son of Royal Langbrith," begins as a serial in the January number of The North American Review, has an uncommonly interesting article in the December number on "The Personality of Hawthorne," which serves as a review of Mr. Julian Hawthorne's recent book about his father, but is something more than that.

The December number of Biblia contains an article on the "New Sayings of Jesus Found in Egypt" and an abstract of lectures by Dr. Arthur J. Evans of the Ashmolean Museum, on "Pre-Phoenician Writing in Crete, and Its Bearing on the History of the Alphabet."

The December number of Outdoors, formerly The Golfer, contains articles on "Georgian Court," George Gould's Lakewood home; "The Development of American Country Life," "Pigeon Raising" and "Ice Yachting" and three articles on golf. The many illustrations are excellent.

Shakespeareana Sale.

At least four of the twelve items in the sale of Shakespeare relics, held in London on Monday of this week by Messrs. Sotheby, sold very well. The highest-priced lot in the sale was a copy of the Fourth Folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, 1685, with the rare imprint: "Printed for Henry Herringman and are to be sold by Joseph Knight and Francis Saunders." This brought the record price of £215, the former record being £142, given in December of last year for the Mackenzie copy. The measurement was 14½ by 9¼ inches; the condition was said to be unusually fine. There is a copy of this imprint in the Lenox Branch of the New York Public Library.

The much-advertised "unknown portrait" of Shakespeare, painted on a panel of oak measuring 23 by 14 inches, and said to have been taken when he lay on his deathbed, brought £121. The Sotheby cataloguer said: "There is every evidence, short of positive proof, that it is a veritable portrait of Shakespeare, taken from 'the life,' for the contention of its believers is that it would be impossible for the portrait, bearing as it does upon the features visible signs of illness, to have been painted from memory." Were this "positive proof" to be had, however, the sum of £121 would have been largely exceeded at the Sotheby sale. The portrait was reproduced and described in Walford's "Antiquarian" for October, 1885. Another reproduction was given in the Sotheby sale catalogue.

A casket made from the wood of the mulberry tree "planted by Shakespeare" sold for £120. It measured 9 inches in length, 5 inches in width, and 3 inches in depth, and was fitted as an inkstand. For a silver seal top spoon of the period of James I., on the bowl of which was engraved a full-length figure of Shakespeare, £75 was given. Beneath the figure was the date of Shakespeare's death, 1616, and on the seal were the initials of Shakespeare and of Anne Hathaway. The cataloguer said: "This was, no doubt, a memorial spoon made in 1616, either for a relative of the dramatist or one of his friends."

Autographs at Sotheby's.

Messrs. Sotheby's sale of Dec. 11-15 includes an unusual number of interesting literary autographs. There are three letters of Tennyson, one of them written to Gustave Doré in reference to the latter's illustrations for "Idylls of the King." Lot No. 357 is a portion of "The Princess," eight lines of the original manuscript, given by the poet to Mrs. Brookfield, beginning:

Fair daughter, when we sent the Prince your way,
We knew not your ungracious laws," &c.

There are three Lamb letters, two of them written to Mrs. Ayrton. One of the latter, dated April 15, 1833, is a very late letter of "Elia," his death occurring during the following year. Lot No. 963 is a copy of Sidney's "Arcadia," 1633, Lamb's own copy, with a full transcript of the title page of the eighth edition in his handwriting.

Several Thackeray letters are included in the sale. Two of the number are addressed to Fraser in relation to contributions to Fraser's Magazine. One letter, dated July 1, 1839, refers to the articles which were reprinted under the title of "The Paris Sketch Book." A copy of the first edition of "Pendennis," presented to John Elliotson, has inserted a friendly letter of the novelist.

There is a large original portrait of Thackeray in crayons, 16½ by 12½ inches, from the Fitzgerald and Chaloner Smith collections. Not No. 1,105 is the original pen-and-ink drawing of Thackeray's "The Headsman," depicting an executioner of the sixteenth century holding up the severed head of a woman by the hair. This is a characteristic example of Thackeray's artistic work, most probably intended to represent the execution of Mary Queen of Scots. There are nine other original drawings of Thackeray's in addition to an original study in crayons of an arm and humorous heads, with Thackeray's portrait below, dated March, 1832.

New Thumbnail Books.

New issues in the Thumbnail Series, tiny, well printed books in stamped leather covers, (the Century Company, $1 per volume,) are FitzGerald's "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," the text of the fourth, first, and second editions, with explanatory notes, and, by way of introduction, John Hay's address at a dinner of the London Omar Club; Goldsmith's comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," and "Socrates," (the Apology, Crito, and part of the Phaedo,) from Jowett's translation of Plato. The text of these charming little books may be relied upon, while type, paper, and binding are always excellent.

Plutarch.

"Plutarch's Lives of Caesar, Brutus, and Antony," (in Sir Thomas North's translation, or "Shakespeare's Plutarch," as Prof. Skeat calls it,) are published in one of the little volumes of Macmillan's Classics, (25 cents,) for the use of students of Shakespeare's Roman plays. The little book will be welcomed by others. The notes are satisfactory, and there is an explanatory introduction. Martha Brier of the Polytechnic High School, Oakland, Cal., is the editor.

BACHELOR MAIDS.

Bachelor maids have been in fashion so long that they ought to be getting old-fashioned. We all know all about them—how they defy conventions, ride in hansom cabs, and make short purses go a long way. We have heard, too, that they drink cocktails, use slang, smoke cigarettes, and sit in bootblacks' chairs to have their shoes polished. But such slanders we never did believe. A new book about bachelor maids and the way they talk (which is presumably just the way other maids of the twentieth century talk) is not attractive merely because of its subject. We are willing to admit that we took up "Merry Hearts: The Adventures of Two Bachelor Maids," with some misgivings. The title does not allure. But the book deserves another title. Anne Story Allen wrote it, and it is published by Henry Holt & Co. Bear it in mind, for in the mighty flood of seasonable books there's nothing brighter or better in its cheerful, dainty, trifling way.

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For a long while, when some of us were young, Blanche Willis Howard's "One Summer" was passed about from hand to hand, and talked about, until the topic grew stale, and other books took its place, but never one exactly like it, though nothing could be simpler in form and substance. "Merry Hearts" (one wishes it could have a more distinctive name) belongs to the category of "One Summer." It is a little simple story of young love and good-fellowship, with a touch of genuine and appreciable pathos here and there, with no reaching for effect, with no hint of "psychology," with no waste of words, true enough to life as far as it goes, and going as far as some of its miseries and privations, but without a touch of the base or the sordid.

The scene is New York and the time the present, as the playbills say, and "local color" is applied daringly enough, and successfully enough; though we should never think of calling this a typical picture of New York life.

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Nothing of this brief story of the life of two girls, one who writes and one who paints pictures and their pet dog, during an unspecified period of time, can be fairly told in noticing the book. Each chapter is a little story in itself, and the narrative is not continuous. The incident of the manicure's might be made the groundwork of a successful comedy. The chapter about reading the novels of "The Duchess" on a rainy day involves an example of sensible criticism which ought to put a conventional reviewer to the blush. The episodes of the widow's courtship and of the capitulation of the professor to the talkative girl he had so persistently avoided are good enough to be true. The account of the purchase of wedding gifts at the Japanese shop shows to what good use a perfectly sincere artist can put well-worn material.

As for the two girls themselves—the principal girls—one realizes, as the narrative closes with the wedding of one and the betrothal of the other, that they are just natural and attractive girls, not marvels of genius and wit, or even of dazzling beauty, though that is always cheap enough in fiction. They are nice girls whom the coarsest cynic would never dare to accuse of smoking cigarettes or getting their boots blacked in public places.

Prescott.

"Selections from the Works of William H. Prescott," (Boston: H. M. Caldwell & Co., $1,) is the title of a little book with purple leather covers, stamped with gold, containing a sketch of Prescott by the editor, A. D. Hall, and characteristic passages from "Ferdinand and Isabella," "The Conquest of Mexico," and "The Conquest of Peru." A vignette of the historian serves as frontispiece.

"The Comedie of Errors."

In what is called the First Folio Edition of Shakespeare, edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, (T. Y. Crowell & Co., 50 cents per volume,) a new volume is "The Comedie of Errors," with the First Folio text in modern typography, and an introduction, glossary, list of variorum readings, and budget of "selected criticisms." This edition, in 16mo volume, is admirably printed.

Story by Marie Corelli.

"Angel's Wickedness," a story by Marie Corelli, is published in a pretty little book, for the holidays, by Walter B. Beers, (75 cents.) Angel's story is sad, and Miss Corelli says it is true. Angel is a creature of the London slums, who is afflicted with poverty and tortured by moral reformers, who proves herself a heroine and sacrifices her life for the sake of others. The story is told in Miss Corelli's approved, flamboyant manner.

Why, Indeed!

London Outlook.

Why do popular novelists seek the House of Commons? Is it for local color or because the atmosphere reminds one of the British Museum?

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing a posthumous work of the late Bishop Stubbs consisting of essays relating to the history of Europe from the date of the retirement to his semi-religious seclusion in Spain of the great Emperor, Charles V. A large part of the book is devoted to a review of the Thirty Years' War.

A new illustrated edition of Shakespeare is being published in St. Petersburg. The whole range of Shakespearean pictures is being drawn upon, but English, French, American, and Russian illustrators will be chiefly represented.

A book called "Duchess Sarah," treating of the career of the famous first Duchess of Marlborough, Sarah Jennings Churchill, is announced. The author is Mrs. Arthur Colville, a descendant of the family of the Duchess.

T. Fisher Unwin publishes Monday Miss Mary Bateson's volume in The Story of the Nations Series, on the subject of "Feudal England: From the Norman Conquest to the Middle of the Fourteenth Century."

Messrs. Chatto & Windus publish in January a novel by David Christie Murray, entitled "V. C.; a Chronicle of Castle Barford and the Crimean War."

Batsford publishes next week a brochure by Walter Crane and Lewis Day, entitled "Moot Points." It consists of friendly disputes between the two authors on various phases of art and industry.

The Longmans are reissuing without pictures a book on "Charles II.," which Osmund Airy wrote for The Graphic Series of illustrated biographies.

J. S. Fletcher, best known by his pseudonym, "A Son of the Soil," is finishing a novel to be published early in the new year.

A "Dictionary of Slang and Colloquial English," begun many years ago by J. S. Farmer and the late W. E. Henley, is just being completed. W.

Classical Scholarship.

Dr. John Edwin Sandys writes in the preface to his "History of Classical Scholarship, from the Sixth Century B. C. to the End of the Middle Ages," published by the Macmillan Company in this country, that this volume is to be followed shortly by another, in which he will deal with the history of scholarship from Petrarch to the present day. The present book is divided into six sections: I., The Athenian Age, 600-300 B. C.; II., The Alexandrian Age, 300 B. C. to the Beginning of the Christian Era; III., The Roman Age of Latin Scholarship, 168 B. C. to 530 A. D.; IV., The Roman Age of Greek Scholarship, from the Beginning of the Christian Era to 530 A. D.; V., The Byzantine Age, or the Middle Ages in the East, 530 to 1350 A. D., and VI., The Middle Ages in the West, 530 to 1350 A. D. In the course of his introduction the author writes:

A knowledge of the general course of the history of classical scholarship in the past is essential to a complete understanding of its position in the present, and its prospects for the future. Such a knowledge is indispensable to the student, and even to the scholar, who desires to make an intelligent use of the leading modern commentaries on classical authors, which necessarily refer to the labors of eminent scholars in bygone days. And the study of that history is not without its incidental points of interest in so far as it touches on themes of such variety and such importance as the earliest speculations on the origin of language, the growth of literary and dramatic criticism at Athens, the learned labor of the critics and grammarians of Alexandria and Rome, and of the lexicographers of Constantinople. It also has its points of contact with the scholastic philosophy of the Middle Ages, with the revival of learning and the reformation of religion, and with the foundations of the educational systems of the foremost nations of the modern world.

The book contains numerous notes, facsimiles of documents, &c., a few illustrations, twelve chronological tables, and a copious index.

New Edition of "The Quiberon Touch."

The new edition of Cyrus Townsend Brady's novel, "The Quiberon Touch," published by D. Appleton & Co. in 1901, will appear late in the Winter under a new title, "Little France," retaining, however, the first name as an associate title. The edition will also have a new preface, in which Mr. Brady gives his reasons for changing the title. In the course of this preface he says:

* * * What a profitable reward awaits him or her who will furnish names for novels! Names, that is, that are striking in their appeal to the public; that are sufficiently descriptive and yet not too explicit; that stimulate curiosity and provoke discussion; names that have a subtle power of charming the unwilling coin from the depths of the cavernous pocket of the suspicious and reluctant purchaser; names [illegible] ought to do and the name ought not to do, in fact. To get such names is a part—and a very important part—of the gay game of writing books. I thought I had such a one in "The Quiberon Touch." Nay, let me be honest, I still think so. This, despite the fact that the publishers, the advertising men, the booksellers, the critics, and the general public say No! However, being a properly mild and biddable author, I have taken advantage of the opportunity of a new edition to substitute for that name, which seems to me everything that a name ought to be, another title for this book, which may perhaps be received with greater favor. * * * Why should we not have a Hawke Touch? Or, to associate the great commander with his most tremendous exploit, a Quiberon Touch? Alas, it won't do! The public is not educated up to this touch in names, so I rechristen the story and call it "Little France."

Jesus and His Friends.

R. C. Gillie's new book, "The Kinsfolk and Friends of Jesus," published by the Macmillan Company, is a sequel to his "Story of Stories," but, he says in his preface, each may be read independently. His aim is to present complete sketches of the companions of Jesus in a fashion attractive to children. The reason for the present publication is set forth by Mr. Gillie in his preface:

This book endeavors to give a clear outline and the color of life to the members of His apostolic circle in the confidence that as they emerge into distinctness the Master of them all will make a new impression of reality upon young readers. Secondly, the only part of the New Testament in which many intelligent children are interested is the Gospels. As a consequence the transformation of the Apostles through our Lord's resurrection and the Pentecostal gift of the Spirit is unnoticed and the Epistles remain sealed books. This volume is intended to convince the child mind that the heroes of the Book of Acts were once the weak disciples of the Gospels, and to make the whole of the New Testament interesting and intelligible by interweaving into the narratives the statements and hints of a personal character which are found in the Epistles.

The first part of the book deals with Jesus's kinsfolk—his mother, his brother James, and his kinsman, John the Baptist; then come his private friends—the sisters of Bethany, Lazarus, Mary Magdalen, Nicodemus, and his fellow-counsellor Cleopas and his comrade, and two others, and finally his Apostles—Andrew, Philip, Matthew, Thomas, James, John, Peter, Judas Iscariot—and with Paul. Of the sixteen illustrations in the book, seven are reproductions in the original colors of paintings by Rossetti, Francia, Mantegna, Giotto, di Conegliano, Dyce, and Raphael, while the other nine are reproductions in sepia of pictures by Rubens, Dürer, Carlo Crivelli, Van Dyck, Raphael, and Andrea del Sarto. On the purple cover of the book is a reproduction in color of the painting of "Two Apostles" by the school of Giotto.

Concerning Banks of To-day.

Amos K. Fiske, whose book on "The Modern Bank" will be added in January to D. Appleton & Co.'s Business Series, is the chief editorial writer for The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin. As he says in the preface to his book, he has some chapters on elementary principles and general methods and gives a rapid sketch of the development of banking and of existing systems. These are followed by such topics as trust companies, savings banks, private banking houses, foreign exchange, &c. For the historical part of the volume, he goes on, "free use has been made of the literature of the subject, with which the writer has long been familiar, and no particular authority is entitled to special acknowledgment," except Mr. Charles A. Conant's "History of Modern Banks of Issue." From the banks themselves he has derived information regarding the actual working of the American bank of to-day. His object is set forth in the first paragraph of the preface:

The main purpose of this volume is not to set forth or discuss theories and principles or to give a history of banking or an account of different systems, but to describe in plain terms the various functions of the present-day bank in the United States and the methods by which its work is done. It is intended to give as clear an idea as possible of what an up-to-date bank does and how it is done. For this it is necessary to take what may be regarded as a typical bank and deal with its mechanism and methods, as all others will be only variations upon it, and it would be confusing to attempt an explanation of differences of detail. A large commercial institution with a full variety of banking operations in the financial centre of the country has been taken as the model, and what it does and the manner of doing it fairly represent or suggest the business and methods of banks in general.

There are to be a number of illustrations in the book.

Fine Sale at Anderson's.

At least one record price was given at the fine sale of rare books held Friday afternoon and evening, Dec. 4, by the Anderson Auction Company, in West Twenty-ninth Street. The best price of the two sessions was $425, given for a remarkable copy of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," complete in the original parts, as first issued, with all the covers and advertisements. This was the genuine first issue. The purchaser was George D. Smith. The former record was £62 10s., given at a miscellaneous sale at Hodgson's October, 1902, for a copy in similar condition. A few of the plates were foxed, however.

The other items of interest were as follows:

Latin Bible, 1540, with autograph inscriptions of Melancthon, Bugenhagen, Ales, and other reformers, $150. Bought by V. G. Simhkovitch.

Keat's "Poems," 1894, Kelmscott Press, $100. Bought by George H. Richmond.

Portrait of Poe, painted from life, in water colors, half length, seated in chair, by A. C. Smith, (1843,) $70. Bought on "order." This is one of two authentic portraits of the poet which were executed. The other is in the possession of the New York Historical Society. This one was formerly owned by John Swinton.

Stevenson's "Story of a Lie," 1882, first edition, polished calf, by Rivière, $41. Bought by Walter Hill.

Stevenson's "Father Damien," Sydney, 1890, first edition, original covers, $42.50. Bought by George H. Richmond.

Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," 1855, first edition, original cloth, binding a little worn, $60. Bought by "S. J. R."

Whittier's "Legends of New England," 1831, first edition, original binding, uncut, with the label intact, (slightly stained in places,) $37. Bought on "order."

Réville's "Liberal Christianity."

The fourth volume in the Crown Theological Library, to appear early next year with the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons, will be "Liberal Christianity: Its Origin, Nature, and Mission," by Jean Réville of the University of Paris, translated into English by Victor Leuliette. The book deals with the genesis of "Liberal Protestantism," which, the author says, "is the modern expression of the principle of the reformation," "liberal Protestantism founded on religious experience," "liberal Protestantism founded on moral experience," "liberal Protestantism founded on social experience," "the ideal of liberal Protestantism and its missions in modern society." In the course of his preface, in which he speaks of his present attempt, the author says:

I do not claim (in this book) to teach anything new to those who are already familiar with the discussions which have been raised among Protestants by the religious problems of the present time. Still less do I presume to have renewed liberal Protestantism. My sole aim has been to collect into a co-ordinate whole its essential principles and conceptions on the points which are of the greatest importance for the religious and moral life of present-day society. Above all I have tried throughout to show the reasons for which, and the rational evolution through which, liberal Protestantism has been left to its present conclusions. The best way to account for any historical phenomenon is to trace out its growth. I have not attempted to exhaust all the items of the liberal Protestant programme; I deemed it enough to give a general sketch, dwelling at greater length only on the more salient features.

He has chosen "Liberal Protestantism" as the French title of the volume because, "the conception of religion and Christianity which is here set forth arose within the pale of Protestantism, where alone it took shape in regularly organized religious communities." What he says about liberal "Protestantism" applies to every similar conception outside the Protestant Churches.

Harper New Editions.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers are printing fresh editions this week, "Two Prisoners," by Thomas Nelson Page; "Dr. Lavendar's People," by Margaret Deland; "Mother and Father," by Roy Rolfe Gilson; "New Conceptions in Science," by Carl Snyder; Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna," and the third volume of Justin McCarthy's "History of the Four Georges."

Beveridge's Book in London.

"The Russian Advance," Senator Beveridge's book on the Far East, which was issued in this country yesterday by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, will be published almost immediately by the same house in London.

"Pilgrim's Progress."

Henry Frowde is publishing at the Clarendon Press an edition de luxe, in royal octavo, of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," illustrated with drawings on wood by George Cruikshank. These pictures, although they were made in the '50s, are now being published for the first time. They are twenty-five in all, varying in size, and each is printed as a full-page plate on Japanese paper. The text of the story followed is that edited, with a biographical introduction, by the late Canon Venables, since revised by Miss Mabel Peacock. The volume contains a new general index and an index of marginal references to the Bible. The edition is limited to 1,000 copies, all numbered, 950 being for sale in England and America.

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DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., 34 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

FROM READERS.

Mr. Herbert G. Wells Writes on the Relations of Authors and Publishers.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

MR. H. G. WELLS is in search of an American publisher, and understandably as has been his lot in dealing the general publisher of publishers and authors, he finds them, of course, very unsatisfactory, but he attributes perhaps from the majority of those who hold that opinion, in consideration way misapprehension to the system in vogue rather than to the mental and moral attitude of the publishing trade. "I am all for the dignity of letters," he says, "and the present system is just about as uncomfortable and undignified for authors as one could well conceive. And as I do not think it is my privilege, my publisher either just now I live in great hope that before very long we may see a new system coming into operation to replace it. My ideal of an author is a man or woman of an unconditional and believing out alone line of creative thought or writing and in its finest constitution a very transcendent. Such a person I hold will do best for the world when most relieved from the worry of commercial transactions and in an atmosphere of mental calmness. But our present system of selling it from bargain by each book and buyer on the regular system is not proportionate to the sale of the book makes the writer in spite of himself a commercial adventurer. For the earlier book he gets contemptible sums, and when at last he wins his way to a wide popularity he receives himself by doing nothing enormous royalties and checks on account. He or his agent goes from the publisher to another, scenting them up to the highest possible royalty. On publishers expected to retain an author permanently, and the market between authors and publishers becomes every year more and more an affair of uncertainties, exaggerating haggling, and fancy prices—like no other sort of dealing in the world except, perhaps, horse dealing. It is a thoroughly bad state of affairs; it does not encourage and dehumanizes our literature and poisons our intellectual atmosphere.

"And yet it is very hard indeed to organize any better arrangement. I suppose it is Utopian to suggest that the publisher should pay the author a fixed income for all he writes and take all the adventures of profit and loss upon himself, though that in many cases would be infinitely better for both parties. But the wary businessman would fail to see where the inducement to work came in! Why, however, should I not get something of this sort from an American publisher? Why should I not have an annual retainer fee, and in addition have a stipulated royalty to pay me b definite sum for every book I write? If it is objected that the author would, in this case, lose the publisher's view, so disposed to disregard publisher's interests, the objection might be met by giving the author a royalty of 10 per cent. for example) beyond a certain sale. The publisher would be free to sell the serial rights of the book, arrange popular or illustrated editions, &c., at his own sweet will. Under such an agreement one also the publisher would become the exploiter of his author's reputation, he would study his works and his mental tendencies and not as the intelligent intermediary between him and the public. (It is one of the minor annoyances of an author's lot to discover that the publisher of his books knows about as much of his mental peculiarities as a carefully engaged sub editor.) I get such a personal and permanent engagement and such an intelligent interest for my French and Italian translations," says Mr. Wells; "agreements of this sort are coming into popularity in England, and I do not see why they should not presently arise amidst the wreckage of wild-cat booming in America. I at least am tired of being shied out upon the market first by one American firm and then another; it is a method for which I find my work intercontinentally unsuited, and until I can find a publisher with whom I can have direct and permanent relations I shall simply copyright my books and wait for better days."

E.

London, Dec. 1, 1902.

Bibles in a Nook.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your correspondent "G. E. H." has written admirably of Mrs. Trask's wonderful book, "Free, Not Bound," in non-sentimentally a living book, a book with a soul, and, like all soulful things, it reveals a rare beauty. A deeper meaning, the more intimately it is known. We have become so accustomed to the disbelief in illustration, to unreliable argument, to crude colors, clearly laid on, that the Doric simplicity and proportion of Mrs. Trask's story are unspeakably refreshing to the mind. Amid the mass of present-day fiction, this book of perfect English, of vital characters, of philosophy broad and deep, shines out like a Greek temple among the inchoate architecture of a modern city. Every thought is clearly chiseled, every word "the inevitable word," the dream beside the reader is largely, indeed to be him so until the last page is finished; and the very difficult motif—the evolution of a great soul of a love—is operated with such triumphant ease that we do not at once grasp the marvel of the achievement. Had Mrs. Trask never written anything save the chapter entitled "Credo," she would have proved her right to a high place upon the roll of literary artists and profound thinkers.

But while we are in accord with "G. E. H." in his appreciation of this rare novel, we must needs take issue with him on the subject of the Shaw or Shakespeare—the author of her name, merely, "the greatest dramatic of the dramatic." The question refers to the old, old question of "the Baconian lie." We freely concede that not more in a million chances, perhaps, is a Shakespeare the mouthpiece of truth to be visited, yet there come times when Shakespeare is right in Shakespeare. What or who, during Shakespeare's "Hamlet" I myself? "The man—such a man—of all the men of Bacon's Shakespeare," was had never had in his life a thought of which Hamlet might utter, "O how quickly may that calculated be represented as deep as Paradise!" Yet what and there are two opposed with Shakespeare? With a "Bacon" of such moral trait "to extort, rob, steal his God-given mental of others, or steal the printed wisdom that shadows the earth, the book, the law, upon which it revolves. God has given mankind "a Justifiable lie," whereby to protect him. Shakespeare had that to prevent an conspiracy with whom this to neither. Has such a mental and penitentiary of his choice proves the attitude truth of an true A character as man ever creator. The "logic of the situation," to use Hamlet's fable, is irresistible. There needs not even the Searching angel's tear to that that Immanuel.

G.

Hoboken, Dec. 6, 1902.

"You All" and "We All."

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I wish to say again that the admirable Southerner "from you all" is admirable by the initiated or anyone any other question to the language than that of a composite plural, persons of the second and third persons, no matter what continuation marks may put upon it. Argument has never been my strong point.

My mention in the North during the past seven years has been to study microcosmically, for my own enlightenment, the speech, manners, and customs of some of the people of this locality. In order to carry out my plans I have met all classes, from the highest to the lowest, in all walks of life and under all circumstances. My interest, which I expect to say met with criticism, was written from the result of my careful studies of the subject.

Owing to the fact that my social status had to bearing on the question of "you all," I failed to mention it, and now hasten to say that another result of my observations here is that I have decided that I do not wish to be identified socially at all.

JOHN LE CLERC.

Brooklyn, Dec. 3, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have read in all of the Southeastern States and heard "you all" in conversational use by all classes, in continual use by some, frequently in the singular. "How is you girls doing to-day?" is not uncommon, and the possessive case points to the singular number.

C.

Brooklyn, Dec. 8, 1902.

III.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I think "A Southerner" in your issue of Nov. 29 satisfactorily covers the ground in showing the relations in which the expression "you all" is employed.

I might suggest that it is time to close the debate, after having been treated to the exquisite jest furnished us by John Le Clerc.

Of course, if there be "many negroes who speak more elegant English each Sunday than Mr. Le Clerc ever did in his life," there need be no comparison with whom this to neither. Has such a mental and penitentiary of his choice proves the attitude truth of an true A character as man ever creator. The "logic of the situation," to use Hamlet's fable, is irresistible. There needs not even the Searching angel's tear to that that Immanuel.

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G.

Hoboken, Dec. 6, 1902.

A Boer War Sonnet.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a review attributed me in your issue of Dec. 6 of my "Boer War Lyrics," your critic, after quoting and over disturbing and vouching his critic generally—or, whatever she if was that approved him—in the protest, and after having in the same complimentary vein delivered himself as to the rest of the book, goes on to say that my final effusion on De Wet, (there are two of them) I quote, "is entirely beyond the comprehension," finally implying that the rest of the pieces are cast of the same cloth.

Permit me to submit, for your judgment, this sonnet, but of course, it runs as follows:

CHEVERAIN DE WET

Thou hast lost very sore at Bin,
Yet old Boer Bantam, we, too, from the head,
In the Great Land, Heavy vision of her lady
Hast lost very sore at Bin, Bin, Bin.
Till within the Bay again, well-nigh on Maiden
Bin, Bin, Bin.
Thy, Bin, Bin, Bin, Bin, Bin, Bin, Bin, Bin.
Bin, Bin.
What some intimate chance in you not quite
Bin, Bin, Bin.
Whether that the Indian in such war fare dark?
Bin, Bin, Bin.
What wailed such other notes in one or two?
Bin, Bin, Bin.
Bin, Bin, Bin, Bin, Bin, Bin, Bin, Bin, Bin.

BOSTON NOTES.

Miss Carman's "Sappho"; Mr. Goodspeed's Forthcoming Publications.

THE Bureau of Equipment has added Mr. Hapgood's brief life of Paul Jones to the books supplied to the naval libraries, and Miss Edith Guerrier, the librarian at the North End Mission, has written the most original fairy book that Boston has seen for many a day, "Wapderfolk in Wonderland." It is illustrated by Miss Edith Brown, whom New York society will remember as the designer of the costumes worn by the bride and bridesmaids at one of the most beautiful weddings that New York has seen during the last ten years. The stories are charming absurdities, and, if the praise had not been applied to all manner of incongruous fun, it would be a pleasure to say that they recall "Alice in Wonderland."

⁂

The publishers of Miss Guerrier's book are Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co., who also issue "A Bunch of Roses," by Mrs. M. E. M. Davis, a book containing four plays, originally published in The Ladies' Home Journal, with two others, all perfectly adapted for presentation by amateurs. Four are very brief and the other two are not long.

A third book from the same firm is "The Theory of Advertising," by Walter Dill Scott, director of the psychological laboratory of Northwestern University.

⁂

Mr. Lorimer's "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son" has again come into prominence in the shops, the publication of Mr. Charles Eustace Merriman's parody, "Letters from a Son to His Self-Made Father," having awakened curiosity as to the original. The latter book naturally offends the generation pleased by Mr. Lorimer's, and the sons find that it puts their case crudely and rudely.

⁂

It was feared that Mr. Bliss Carman's "Sappho" would not be ready until January, but it will appear Saturday in a binding of white and pale green, foam and wave hues one may call them, remembering the Leucadian cliff. A Greek fret in green borders its title page and its end papers, and for the rest its paper and type are their own decoration.

In Mr. C. G. D. Roberts's introduction the story of the cliff of Leucas is dismissed as a myth, in spite of "the beauties which flowered out from its colored unreality," and of the several theories as to the disappearance of the poems the most plausible is said to be that which represents them as burned by St. Gregory Nazianzen in order that his own poems might be studied in their stead and the morals of the people thereby improved. "Of the efficacy of this act no means of judging has come down to us," adds Mr. Roberts. May such be the fate of every bard who strives to silence a rival! From a very hasty examination it seems that the most wonderful thing about the poems is that they are made to seem like translations. The occasional phrase that suggests the original is no more like a thing of the past than the imagined verse on the same page. One feels a Greek form beneath the English surface.

⁂

Mr. Charles E. Goodspeed, also fortunate, will be able to produce his beautiful volume, "The Poet Gray as a Naturalist," this month. The subject on which Mr. Charles Eliot Norton bases this book is Gray's own Linnaeus, and it is illustrated by reproductions of Gray's drawings and enriched with selections from his notes. The edition is limited to 500 copies, and as Ruskin, their former owner, approved the drawings and commended the Latin notes the appeal of four illustrious names is connected with it. "In the Dawn of the World," the volume of Burne-Jones pictures made for the "Biblia Innocentium" and meant to be printed at the Kelmscott Press, will not appear until next year. The drawings have been transferred to the wood and engraved by Mr. Catterson Smith. The text is the first four chapters of Genesis, with the Vulgate and King James version on opposite pages.

⁂

These books are printed at the Merrymount Press, like nearly all of Mr. Goodspeed's publications, and Mr. D. B. Updike, manager of the Press, announces its removal from the solitude of Chestnut Street, to the furthest outpost of the new publishing district, Summer Street, beyond L. C. Page & Co., Dana Estes & Co., and H. M. Caldwell, and opposite the South Station. This will greatly add to the usefulness of the Press and facilitate the production of the Merrymount Austin, in the production of which Mr. Goodspeed, as publisher, is united with Mr. Updike as printer.

⁂

There is one anecdote which the humblest author has a right to expect will form part of his biography, the anecdote of the person found reading one of his books and astonished when told that the author stood before him, but according to Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson that dear delight is no longer a certainty. He lived through part of such an anecdote in the children's room at the public library the other day, and had no difficulty in extracting an opinion from the boy who had been reading one of his books, but at the point where he should, by all precedent, have announced himself, the youth looked up, saying: "I know Who you are. You're the man who wrote this book. I've seen [illegible]

your picture." So much for illustrated catalogues and children's papers.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Dec. 11, 1903.

Boutmy's Study of Englishmen.

Elsie English's translation of Emile Boutmy's book on "The English People: A Study of Its Political Psychology," will not be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons until after the holidays. The book opens with the "Physical Environment" of the English people—their will, sensation and perception, creative imagination, and power of abstraction. In the course of his first chapter the author writes:

It is evident that for the English people Nature has been a school of initiative activity, foresight, and self-control, and, as always happens, these virtues have eventually become independent of the reasons for self-preservation and well-being which gave them rise. By a process easy of comprehension they have gradually acquired an individual value and character. To begin with, it was to the advantage of the community that the individual should practice them, and an instinctive mutual conspiracy was formed to render them indispensable, and to rank them high among the moral ideals of the race. * * * It is often said that the English Nation is, above all things, utilitarian. This is true in the letter, although not in the spirit, if it means that the primary motives actuating the race are necessity and self-interest, all other motives being secondary; it is the case with every form of moral obligation; historically it originates in a question of utility.

The author shows the influence of the climate of England on the sensibilities of the inhabitants and their capacity for experiencing sensations. Their sensibilities, he says, are not so acute and responsive as those of the Arab. "In these big, white-skinned bodies," he continues, "bathed in an atmosphere of perpetual moisture, sensations are experienced far more slowly; the 'circulus' of reflection takes longer to complete. Their impressions and perceptions are certainly less numerous and acute." In short, concludes M. Boutmy, "with the English it is necessary to strike hard, or repeatedly, in order to reach their perceptions; like a bell, the sound of which, deeper and more muffled than that of other bells, is the result of ampler and more prolonged vibrations."

Mezzotints.

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish this week the first volume on "Mezzotints," (octavo,) in the Connoisseur's Library, edited by Cyril Davenport of the British Museum. This is No. 13 and is by the editor. It will be followed by Volume XVI., on "Miniatures," by Dudley Heath; Volume IV., on "China and Porcelain," by Edward Dillon; Volume VII., on "English Furniture," by F. S. Robinson. Volume I. is on bookbindings, and others will deal with books with colored illustrations, bronzes, enamels, glass, ivories, jewelry, seals, and so forth, making in all twenty volumes. The authors will include C. R. Peers, H. B. Wheatley, Martin Hardie, H. B. Walters, Frederick Wedmore, Nelson Dawson, A. Maskell, F. Roe, A. W. Pollard, J. A. Herbert, and others.

There are forty full-page plates in the present volume, including engravings of the painting of Mrs. Davenport by G. Romney, Hondthorst's portrait of William, Prince of Orange; Spagnoletto's "The Large Executioner," Giorgione's "Standard Bearer," engraved by Prince Rupert; Paul Van Somer's engraving of Huysman's picture of the Coke family, Isaac Beckett's engraving of Kneller's portrait of Mme. Turner, the engraving by Thomas Frye of his drawing of Queen Charlotte, Chalon's picture of Queen Victoria, engraved by S. Cousins, and portraits of other people, scenes, and allegorical engravings of paintings by such artists as Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mercier, van Huysum, Titian, and others.

The book deals with mezzotint engraving on metal: what it is and how it is done; mezzotint engravers of the seventeenth century—Ludwig von Siegen, Prince Rupert, the Van Somers, Luttrell, Isaac Beckett, John Smith, and others; eighteenth century engravers—the Fabers, P. Pelham, C. Turner, John Dean, Valentine Green, MacArdell, Frye, and others, and with mezzotint engraving in the nineteenth century: the work of Reynolds, J. M. W. Turner, the Wards, Clouston, Hirst, Miss Gulland, and others. Mr. Davenport has provided a list of the more important works on mezzotint, a comprehensive index of the plates, and a general index.

A Rare Lowell Item.

One of the rarest of Lowell first editions is the little pamphlet, "The President's Policy," Philadelphia, 1864, a copy of which brought $56 at a sale held in the Anderson Auction Rooms Dec. 4. It is a reprint from the North American Review, January, 1864, of Lowell's review of Lincoln's message to Congress of Dec. 8, 1863. Slightly revised, this review appeared in "My Study Windows," 1871, under the title of "Abraham Lincoln"; elaborately rewritten, it was given in No. 32 of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s "Riverside Literature Series," together with Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, and also in the revised edition of Lowell's "Political Essays," 1890. Lowell referred to "The President's Policy" in a letter of Jan. 16, 1886, written to Richard Watson Gilder, regarding the "Commemoration Ode." "The passage about Lincoln," he said, [Part VI., beginning "Such was he, our Martyr-Chief,"] "was not in the Ode as originally recited, but added immediately after. More than eighteen months before, however, I had written about Lincoln in the North American Review an article which pleased him. I did divine him earlier than most men of the Brahmin caste."

The Organ.

The third book in Charles Scribner's Sons' Music-Story Series, edited by Frederick J. Crowest, to be published next week, is "The Story of the Organ," by C. F. Abdy Williams, M. A., Mus. Bac. The object of the book, writes the author in the preface, is to give an outline of the history of "that wonderful outcome of human ingenuity and skill known as the organ, from documentary evidence, apart from the vague speculations of Kircher and others." In the first organ made by Ctesibius of Alexandria, air was forced into a [illegible] by the [illegible] of water so "[illegible] to its own level."

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Miss Deland's new book will be hailed with delight by her many friends, for it is the first work of this author for some time. Its principal characters are three young ladies, and the basis of the story is their many and varied experiences during a trip abroad.

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This story is based on a period of English and French history, but it is history which reads like a romance, for in it Richard the II., King of England, takes a little princess of but seven years of age, who belonged to the royal house of France, as his Queen. It is one of the sweetest stories of its kind that has ever been written.

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IT IS NOT so much the past in Syria and Palestine as the present to which Mr. William Eleroy Curtis devotes his attention. In a prior volume, "The Turk and His Lost Provinces," Mr. Curtis showed his acquaintance with Eastern Europe. The work under notice, "To-day in Syria and Palestine," cannot be called optimistic. The feeling it leaves on the reader is fairly depressing. In his preface Mr. Curtis writes:

> A journey through Palestine destroys many illusions and disturbs one's confidence in mankind, and especially in many of the professional teachers of Christianity, but it confirms the faith of conscientious and thoughtful readers in the Bible and its teachings.

It is in Jerusalem that the main interest of the religious world is centred. Alas! that in the sacred city "so many illusions are dispelled, so many ideals are shattered, so many cherished memories are violated, so much confidence is shaken. * * * The mercenary spirit pervades every part of the community, which makes its living off pilgrims and tourists, and will find holy places and arguments, and confiding people are willing to pay for the privilege of seeing them."

Mr. Curtis takes special notice of the Germans in the Turkish territory and welcomes their advent. They have certain advantages, he thinks, supposably derived from the friendly relationship between the Kaiser and the Sultan. There is great jealousy between the Russian and the German. Our author writes that "there always has been a feeling that every Russian who enters Turkey comes as an enemy, but the Germans are received as friends." What predominates in the country is the filth. If "cleanliness is next to godliness" then the inhabitants of Syria and Palestine stand no chance in Paradise. When at Beirut some of the remarkable ways of the Turkish censor were discoverable. No maps, English or American, or translations of the Bible with the name "Armenia" were admissible." Kurdistan was the substitution. Brazil as a "republic" was scratched out. On the chart of northern Africa it is the Sultan who still rules over the whole coast, including Egypt and Algeria.

Damascus is visited. Here for the last forty centuries the East and the West have met as traders. There never has been a census taken of Damascus, but the population is estimated to be all the way from 250,000 to 500,000. There are many Christian establishments in the city. Mr. Curtis does not write in flattering terms of the Moslems of Damascus. He says, "while foreigners are safe in Damascus if they observe the proprieties, they are not allowed in several parts of the city and are apt to be insulted wherever they go. The Mohammedan of Damascus is most observant of his religion." His piety is measured by the number of times he says his prayers. "You see men sitting before the cafés counting their beads and moving their lips silently, with coffee cups at their sides, and the more dignified the man the more suspicious you are of him." We are not to forget, it is in fact impossible to forget, the massacre of Damascus in 1860, when it is said 14,000 Christians were murdered.

In a chapter with the heading "By Railroad to the Grave of Noah" we are informed that in 1903 the French company owning the Damascus line will carry passengers to Homs and the Lebanon Range. What! will the trolley ever pervade the most sacred of places on earth? Mr. Curtis writes:

> There are sentimental objections to all innovations in Palestine. People consider this holy ground, and archaeologists, artists, Biblical students, and others interested in its antiquities and historical features are accustomed to deplore the construction of railroads and the introduction of modern conveniences. They would prefer to preserve all the ancient conditions and features and to restore the land as far as possible to the condition it was at the time of Moses, or at least at the beginning of the Christian era.

Is Palestine to be converted into a Biblical museum? Who, then, would be the custodian or custodians? Religion would have less to do in that guardianship than politics. There is Mecca, sacred to the followers of the Prophet. A German company has offered to build a railroad from Damascus to Mecca. Would there be good business in the transportation of 300,000 pilgrims per annum? The Sultan would never permit such an enterprise. At Nazareth Mr. Curtis is unwilling to accept all the stories told him—that is, by the priests in charge of the sacred sites. He writes: "They give details that are not only unnecessary, but which none save simpletons or fanatics can accept." As to the innumerable holy places the author says: "All the places are problematical and located by guesswork, some of them accurately, perhaps, but nobody knows, for there is not the slightest tangible evidence that any of them were consecrated by actual association with the Redeemer of Men." Mr. Curtis is apparently wanting in that most desirable quality—faith. Saddening it is to know that near the Mount of Beatitudes, where Christ spoke the words of peace and love, there was fought by the Crusaders and Saladin the cruelest of battles. The date of that contest was 1187, and it was Saladin who triumphed, and from that time until to-day the power of the Franks in Palestine came to an end.

Considering Syria and Palestine statistically, it is officially calculated to have 114,000 square miles, with a population between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000. From 45 to 50 per cent. of the land is unproductive. Palestine has to-day some sixty-two persons to the square mile. With better methods of cultivation it could of course feed a very much larger population. But the area of ground capable of cultivation is limited, and does not exceed 7,000 square miles. Studying the Zionist movement, Mr. Curtis doubts very much whether it can ever be successfully carried out. He asks:

> Who will crowd out the fierce Arabs and persuade them to sell their land, and where will they go; and the Syrians and the Greeks, who will also be displaced? Who will stay the hands of the Druses and Maronites? They hate the Jews more than any other sect, and are the most fanatical of the believers in Christ. The Jews get along better with the Moslems than with any other of their neighbors.

Examining the efforts made to help the Jews in Palestine, Baron Edmond Rothschild expended ten millions of dollars, and he admits that the result was a failure. The author writes that the few Jews who remained occupying themselves with agricultural work are not contented with their labors. As to the subject of missions in Jerusalem, Mr. Curtis writes: "I was not able to learn of a single Moslem convert to Christianity and of only two Jewish converts to Christianity, although I asked pointed questions of all the Catholic, Protestant, and Orthodox Greek missionaries I have met." Our author recommends that there should be a mission directly interested in street and house cleaning in Jerusalem. As to the people, "three-fourths of them get their living off pilgrims and tourists, who meet with swindlers and impostors on every side. The sale of bogus relics is one of the most extensive and profitable industries."

Irrespective of creed, it is distressing to read Mr. Curtis's final opinion of Jerusalem. "Jerusalem is altogether an unlovely, uncomfortable, and repulsive place, and no one comes here without regret." It is not the Moslem, apparently, who makes so much trouble in Jerusalem. "The bitterness of the envy and rivalry of the sects is so great that none of them could be trusted to treat the others fairly if a Christian sect were in control, and, although their manners are often offensive, the Moslems for a thousand years have always acted impartially and kept the scene of the burial and of the resurrection of the Saviour open to all on equal terms." The ugliest of the recent disturbances occurred not long ago and was between the Greek monks and the Franciscans. It arose from the use of a broom used by a Franciscan. There was an ugly collision, the Greek priests using fireballs. But, as Mr. Curtis writes: "The fight has been going on since the fifth century." To the Greek monks is given the credit of being "aggressive and vindictive," and predominating as to numbers. At the conclusion of the volume the Jordan and Dead Sea are described. Mr. Curtis declares the river to be an ugly and muddy stream.

*"TO-DAY IN SYRIA AND PALESTINE. By William Eleroy Curtis. Illustrated. With a map. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 5[illegible]. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.

College Men and Courses.

PRESENT COLLEGE QUESTIONS. Six Papers Read Before the National Educational Association at the Sessions Held in Boston, July 6 and 7, 1903, by Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University; Andrew F. West, Dean of the Graduate School, Princeton University; William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago, and Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

The question of the length of the college course, whether it shall be four years or three or two, was, it will be recalled, much threshed out last Summer. These are the papers in which the various sides of it were stated by men in authority. President Eliot explains the then Harvard system and theory of three years, Dean West stands up for the traditions of the old four-year course, and the other gentlemen advocate such modifications which have seemed to fit conditions as they are discovered in the great centres of education situated, respectively in Chicago and New York. President Harper and President Butler seem to agree in this, that while the four-year A. B. course ought to be retained for such as have the time for it, there should be a two-year course for the others who must pass with as little delay as possible into professional schools.

President Eliot goes upon the theory that the complete college course for the A. B. degree is the proper and normal stepping stone to the professional school, and considers the college, it appears, exclusively as a place serving as such a stepping stone. Such a view is, as the others point out, essentially a university view. They call attention to the fact that it is after all only a small minority of college students who pass on to schools of medicine, and law, and the like, and argue that the normal college course should be arranged for the majority.

Preliminary papers by President Eliot and Dean West are concerned with the definition of the "cultivated man," or modern college product as he should be, and the perils which in this country threaten what it has been traditional to call a "liberal education." A reading of the papers in sequence will be apt to give any man interested in "higher education," so-called, food for thought and something of an idea of the exceeding breadth of the interests involved. The book ought at least to be read by all college men who have not already followed the matter in the papers.

Fruits and Nuts.

"The American Horticultural Manual" is published by J. L. Budd, emeritus Professor in Horticulture in the Iowa State College of Agriculture, and Prof. N. E. Hansen, who heads the same department in the South Dakota Agricultural College. (New York: John Wiley & Sons. $1.50 each.) Part I. included the leading principles and practices connected with the propagation and improvement of fruits, nuts, shrubs, and plants in the United States and Canada. "Systematic Pomology" is now out as Part II. of the Manual, and describes the fruit in cultivation. The word pomology is practically synonymous with fruit growing in its broad sense as given in Part I., but systematic pomology, as now used, is confined to the classification and description of fruits, and by usage it also includes the nuts. Concentration of effort, the modern watchword, is applied here, too. Where such a work formerly gave every known variety, including many not known to nursery lists any longer at all, this book has taken advantage of the sifting process by which the various district, State, and National horticultural societies have reduced the old lists to "the few sorts of most priceless value." Hence the plan of this work is to include only the varieties recommended at this time by societies and growers, including those of special value locally. For the benefit of amateurs the relative hardiness of varieties is given with what is known of their adaptation to given soils, exposures, and altitudes. The text is illustrated with many outline drawings, and is arranged in groups. The orchard fruits, the small fruits, sub-tropical fruits, &c., are kept together. Under each kind of fruit the different species are arranged and described alphabetically. Nearly one-half of the work is devoted to the apple alone; it is a revision by Prof. Hansen of a part of the standard work by Charles Downing, "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America."

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE ENGINEER IN SOUTH AFRICA. A Review of the Industrial Situation in South Africa and a Forecast of the Possibilities of the Country. By Stafford Ransome. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 2[illegible]. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

The "Special Commissioner" sent to South Africa by The London Engineer is an eminently practical personage, and his volume is a review of engineering and industrial work as carried out south of the Zambesi River. Conditions are changed in South Africa to-day. The importance of Cape Colony in a political sense may be considered in a certain way to be of the past. Mr. Stafford Ransome declares that it was parochial of its kind. Much was expected when there was an end to Boer rule. There was to have been "a boom," but the recovery of business has been comparatively slow. As the author has it: "Trade is, however, increasing surely and steadily, and we may look upon this country as an important and permanent market for our products." The importance of Cape Town, we can understand, is declining, and is now but a trading port. It is Johannesburg which is the industrial capital of South Africa. As to the retardation of Cape Colony, Mr. Ransome writes that it is due:

> To the fact that it has always been, and now more than ever, Dutch; Dutch in numbers, Dutch in sympathies, Dutch in theory, Dutch in practice, and above all Dutch in government. Let no one run away with the error that recent events have done anything toward weakening the Dutch preponderance in Cape Colony.

Only looking at boilers, shafting, and rivets, the author insists that South Africa can never have any agricultural importance. It might be that in the time to come it could feed its own Afrikanders, but nothing more. It is its mineral wealth which is to bring about wonders. "Owing to the geological accident which placed gold mines in territory which was out of our control, we found it necessary to go to war to insure a reasonable Government in that particular locality." That is at least a frank confession, and Mr. Ransome adds, "without mining South Africa, as an asset to the British Empire, would be valueless."

The writer's method of treating the question of black labor in South Africa is utterly devoid of sentiment. When you put to the front the "man and brother" theory and set the black man to dig, it does not turn out to be satisfactory. Experience shows, as Mr. Ransome writes, that you cannot employ a large number of Africans unless they are subjected to a certain control. A Kafir has been known to gulp down diamonds worth $5,000 at a single swallow. In the gold mines such morsels are not obtainable, "for a native never sees the gold at all, and to get $25 worth of gold he would have to eat several hundred pounds of uninviting mud."

Certain political or racial peculiarities are shown in the volume under notice. One is the dislike the Boer has for the German. This is carried so far that he rejects the goods "made in Germany." The idea entertained is that there would have been no war but for the belief that Germany would espouse the cause of the Boer. So there has come about a slump in the use of German goods and machinery, and the United States is the only competitor England has.

The chapter on diamond mining is of exceeding interest. The world wants about seven and a half millions of dollars' worth of diamonds every year, and South Africa can supply that demand. The De Beers Company pays a dividend of 40 per cent. The company controls the output. The methods of mining and the after processes for securing the diamonds are all clearly defined. In the blue earth each carload of sixteen cubic feet ought to contain diamonds worth 25s.

As to the possibilities of the Rand, Mr. Ransome writes that "the resources of the Rand are vastly in excess of the largest estimates of a few years ago, and that, as far as exhausting the supply is concerned, we have hardly yet done more than make a start in the business." Well-boring is constant in South Africa, for it has been found that, not far below the surface there is plenty of water. In Cape Town, for pumping purposes, the average sale of windmills is one every day in the year, and what is pleasant to learn is that they all come from the United States.

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FACT AND FICTION.

Some Recent Views of Their Frequent Lack of Relationship.

THE WORLD OF W. W. JACOBS.—I wish that one might enter the Jacobs world now and then, instead of going to Switzerland, or Scotland, or the other dull countries where one makes formal holiday. But I fear it is not to be; I fear that the difference between fact and Mr. Jacobs's presentation of it will never be bridged. I have met with ancient villagers of country inns, and have filled their pipes and mugs with more spontaneity than the travelers in those stories, but I have heard no yarns resembling in point of humor "The Persecution of Bob Pretty" or "Odd Charges." I have listened to night watchmen, but they have told me no tales like "The Money Box" or "Bill's Lapse" or "The Third String." A lighterman at Rotherhithe (on the green balcony of the Angel) once told me a good story, but it is quite unfit for print and belongs peculiarly and painfully to our own world. I have heard the Captains of barges and wherries exchanging sarcasms, but they were for the most part merely beastly. It is sad, but true—the Jacobs world is not accessible. Even if one followed Mr. Jacobs about, I doubt whether one would come to it. If I had to name in a single word the difference between Mr. Jacobs's world and the world we are condemned to live in, I should say resourcefulness. In real life there is no such resourcefulness as among Mr. Jacobs's characters.—London Speaker.

HOW IT WOULD STRIKE A MARTIAN.—If we were to study the literature of some unknown country and were to discover that all the characters were described as possessing three legs and as preferring the happiness of their uncles to every other consideration, we should be decidedly interested; but if, on subsequently visiting the country in question, we found the inhabitants bipeds like any others, and their feelings toward their uncles quite normal and unimpassioned, our interest would be changed to bewilderment. It would seem to us incredible that a sane people should read vast masses of fiction which showed them as possessing qualities and feelings which they could not help knowing that they never had possessed, and should praise it for so misrepresenting them. We should simply consider those who tolerated such books stark mad. Yet we should but be looking at our own situation as it would appear to an intelligent Martian visiting this extraordinary planet. Take any normal English novel at random, and you will find that it misrepresents life not merely incidentally, but as systematically as if it assumed that men had three legs. The actions of its characters proceed unvaryingly on certain fixed axioms about human nature, of which no man can live in the world for ten days without discovering the entire falsehood. And yet those who read these novels seem never for an instant to feel the incongruity, though they know perfectly well that these axioms are nonsense, and would generally no more think of acting upon them, or expecting any one else to act upon them, than they would think of flying. Let me take an obvious example. There is no subject so constantly dealt with in novels as love. How do they treat of it? In nine-tenths of them it is tacitly or explicitly assumed that a man's whole future invariably depends on whether his love for a particular woman is returned or no. If it is, he lives happily ever after; if it is not, his life is blasted for all time. Yet those who read such tragedies and weep copiously over them would be puzzled to find one single example in real life where an unsuccessful love affair had meant more than about six months' depression to the sufferer.—Cecil Chesterton in The Outlook, London.

WOMEN AND ROMANCE.—Women are usually credited with a taste for romance, but facts hardly bear out this assumption. The division between the sexes is, indeed, practically that constituted by the old romantic controversy—so far, of course, only as their literary tastes are concerned. Where men lean to romance, women lean to a domestic realism, which is as obvious a realism as that of Zola. * * * When women lose the footing of realism, it is "what we dream" attracts them. Women have written tales of adventure and historical novels, but it is safe to say that their heart is not in such work, but in the domestic novel, with its photogravures of actual life, or in such stuff as dreams are made of; even to the extent and summit of, say, "Fiona Macleod." The relation is obvious. Writer and reader together can walk comfortably into those drawing rooms aforesaid, and feel that they are sharing the plot with the characters; while the subjectivity of "dreams" is palpable. It all works back to the old theory, that woman is subjective, and man objective. Woman's incursions into romance, therefore, are occasional, and usually of a personal color.—London Daily Chronicle.

SANE IF CRUDE FICTION.—This predominance of the novel fills the pessimists with alarm. Some of their deductions are positively terrifying. They say, in so many words, that reading to-day, if confined to fiction, contains, when undirected by wise selection, "all the elements of mental decay and deterioration." The chiefs in the fiction world have "taken to cap and bells." In the book world we are called to watch "the desperate evolutions of men and women who vie with one another in an effort to produce the odd, the grotesque, the salacious, or the exciting."

A good deal of such a contention is arrant nonsense. There is no harm in a novel because it is a novel. There are few better books than a good novel. In these days, when it is sure of its audience there is no limit to the lessons it may teach—moral, religious, educational, and industrial. Moreover, the undirected reader is quite as apt to stumble upon a good novel as a poor one—and more so, thanks to the good advice of the hard-working book reviewer and to the fact the publishers who advertise most heavily seldom put out a really inferior book.

One would think that the presses were throwing off bad novels by the ton. There are bad novels—bad in the sense that they are crude and false to life [illegible]

moral—they are practically unknown in our American literature of to-day. Admitting the worst—that the American novel of to-day is "the apotheosis of the insignificant" and that our fiction is a dead level of mediocrity—it certainly is true that the American novel is sane, healthy, and clean.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

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The title page calls attention to the fact that "character is the poor man's capital," and throughout the work high ethical standards are insisted on as a contributory cause of success. The following extract from the closing chapter sums up this side of the argument:

A man of the best type may see his property swept from him, his hopes blasted, his ambitions thwarted, but his spirit remains undaunted. His success is beyond the reach of mere accident of fire, of panic, or of temporary disaster; the foundation of his success is laid upon the eternal rock of truth, of justice, of probity, of high thinking, and square dealing, and no floods or misfortunes, of commercial devastations can reach him. They do not touch the real man, for his investments are in himself.

International Encyclopaedia.

The new International Encyclopaedia (Dodd, Mead & Co.) is now almost complete; in the last few weeks Volumes XII., XIII., and XIV. have been issued, and only three more are planned. This set is full of valuable information and biographical data.

Maximilian, Holy Roman Emperor from 1493 to 1519, ancestor of the Austrian house of Hapsburg, often called "The Last of the Knights," opens Volume XII.; the last entry is the New Jerusalem Church, the Swedenborgians. In discussing meat, diagrams are given showing what cuts there are and their names, in beef, veal, mutton, and pork; a table is added showing the average composition and food values of each cut of each of these meats, and of sausage, poultry, and game. The ten pages on mechanics mention most of the formulae needed in its study, with brief explanations, and illustrations of half a dozen of the most important. Metal-working machinery, only three pages long, has a full-page engraving and ten illustrations. Mexico, with its several sub-articles, archaeology, literature, war with America, State, City and Gulf of Mexico; its double-page map, and its picture of the Cathedral that cost $2,000,000 for the walls alone, and whose elaborately carved choir is valued at $1,500,000, fills nearly fifty columns, or twenty-five pages. Michelangelo Buonarroti's five-page biography is illustrated by full-page engravings of his heroic statue of the horned Moses and of a portion of his fresco in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican, representing the "Creation of Adam." There are nearly forty pictures for the article on microscopes, showing all the latest elaborations of the instrument and many characteristic slides. An exhaustive story of the Christian missions fills over a dozen pages. Mohammedanism requires more than twenty pages; music gets twenty-five pages. The letter N begins on page 809 with "Naha or Nafa," a port of Japan. The history of Napoleon is condensed into a dozen pages.

The thirteenth volume begins with New Kensington, an iron town in Pennsylvania, contains the whole of text under the letter O, and ends with the Phigalian marbles taken from the temple of Apollo in Arcadia in 1812 and transferred to the British Museum. The most important entry in this volume is New York; of the twenty-seven maps there is one of New York State, one of Greater New York, a folding map of Manhattan, and one each of Brooklyn and the Bronx; two of the thirty-eight engravings and several woodcuts illustrate the fifteen pages devoted to the city, while the article on the State is of equal length. Special references tell of the City College, the New York Academy of Sciences, Historical Society, Public Library, and New York University. Of the other maps, eight are State maps, three are for provinces in Canada, eight are foreign countries, such as Orange River Colony and Palestine; Paris has a map, and one shows the ocean currents of the world and one the gas and petroleum fields in the United States. Niagara Falls, the Nile, the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, and the Mount of Olives are some of the engravings. Of the seven colored plates, those showing peacocks and parrots are almost a blaze of color; that of the passion flowers is startlingly unusual.

The letter P is finished in Vol. XIV., which contains also the letter Q and R down to James Rice, the author, with Walter Besant, of "Ready Money Mortiboy." [illegible]

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PHILIP SCHUYLER.

Bayard Tuckerman's Biography of the Revolutionary Soldier.*

GEN. PHILIP SCHUYLER was not a lucky man, and it is a large part of the business of the present biographer to set forth the difficulties with which his hero had to contend as commander of the Northern Department during the earlier years of the Revolution. The chief of these difficulties, as appears, was that Schuyler, a New Yorker and a Dutch aristocrat, had to command New England's troops, intensely democratic and anti-Dutch. The instrument in the hands of fate and Gen. Gates, whereby at the last Gates won Schuyler's laurels at Saratoga was this enmity. Mr. Tuckerman devotes himself, it may be explained, almost entirely to the public part of Schuyler's life, touching but lightly upon the private and domestic. Philip Schuyler had only Dutch blood in his veins.

Fourth in descent from Philip Pieterse, he was grandson of Capt. Johannes and son of Johannes, Jr., Indian Commissioner and Mayor of Albany. Born Nov. 11, 1733, he lost his father when eight years of age, and was brought up by his mother, Cornelia Van Cortlandt, partly at her house in Albany and partly at the Flatts, the country house of an aunt.

The family of Schuyler, beginning with the Philip Pieterse above mentioned, who came from Amsterdam in 1650 and settled in Rensselaerwyck, had intermarried intricately with the Van Rensselaers and the Van Cortlandts, and so the young man had all the advantages of social position which New York could give. Moreover, he inherited wealth and a sort of unofficial influence over the Iroquois, though the Indian Commissionership, formerly a Schuyler perquisite, had now been given to Sir William Johnson. Naturally, too, the boy had all the advantages of training in the woods and on the river which the time and country provided, and of "the education derived from books" he had more than most of the colony. He studied for three years with the Rev. Mr. Stoupps, the pastor of the Huguenot Church at New Rochelle, and learned there to speak French, an unusual accomplishment in English-speaking America then as now. It was this same school to which some years later went John Jay. Of Schuyler's pursuits as a young man little is said, but here is a hint in an extract from a letter written by him at the time the first theatrical company came to New York:

> After paying our respects to the Governor and his lady, we bought our tickets for 8 shillings apiece at Parker & Weyman's printing office in Beaver Street on our return. We had tea at 5 o'clock, and before sundown we were in the theatre, for the players commenced at 6. The room was quite full already. Among the company was your cousin Tom and Kitty Livingston, and also Jack Watts, Sir Peter Warren's brother-in-law. A large green curtain hung before the players till they were ready to begin, when on the blast of a whistle it was raised, and some of them appeared and commenced acting. The play was called "The Conscious Lovers," written, you know, by Sir Richard Steele, Addison's help in writing The Spectator. Hallam and his wife and sister all performed, and a sprightly young man named Hulett played the violin and danced merrily. I was not better pleased than I should have been at the club, where last year I went with cousin Stephen and heard many wise sayings which I hope profited me something.

This letter with its frivolous subject and serious comment was written in 1753 to "Brom" or Abram Ten Broeck of Albany. In the next year Philip Schuyler came of age, and though he was the eldest son, ignoring the English law in favor of the old Dutch custom, he divided the family estate equally among his mother's children. In 1755 he took part as a Captain in the expedition to Crown Point in which Sir William Johnson defeated the French under the Baron Dieskau, and in the same year he was married to Catherine, daughter of John Van Rensselaer of Claverack, the lady, like himself, a descendant of old Philip Pieterse Schuyler. The young officer's courtesy and kindness to the Baron Dieskau as a prisoner is the occasion of letters from the Baron's aide de camp, which Mr. Tuckerman quotes. A little later Schuyler took part in another expedition against the French, led by Col. John Bradstreet, and again in the expedition of Gen. Abercrombie against Ticonderoga. In this ill-fated campaign it was Schuyler who brought back the body of that gallant Lord Howe, who perished there—the elder brother of the British General and Admiral of the Revolution. A singular experience resulted from Schuyler's mission in 1761 to England, where he was dispatched on official business by Col. Bradstreet.

It was in February that he sailed in a packet called the General Wall. His mathematical tastes were applied at once to the study of navigation, and soon after, the Captain dying, the proficiency he had acquired resulted in his being requested by passengers and crew to assume command. Schuyler was then but twenty-eight years of age, but experience had given him the habit of authority and self-reliance. He navigated the vessel successfully until the coast of England was near. Although the war was over in America, it was still raging between England and France, and the General Wall was captured by a French privateer, which put a Lieutenant and a prize crew aboard. Schuyler's knowledge of French now stood him in good stead, and he had become on friendly terms with his captor, when as the privateer and prize were approaching a French port they were both taken by an English frigate. Thus Schuyler reached London in safety with his papers.

In the years immediately preceding the Revolution, New York, a colony with a more aristocratic structure of society than any other except Virginia, was much divided in sentiment. Philip Schuyler was then a member of the Provincial Assembly, and Gov. Tryon reported that "Col. Schuyler was in violent opposition" to the Government measures. Another of the violent was George Clinton. It was during this period, too, that Col. Schuyler won the abiding ill-will of the New Englanders by representing New York in her disputes between that colony and New Hampshire over the possession of the so-called "Hampshire Grants," later erected into the State of Vermont. Meantime also he was interesting himself in real estate and the improvement of the countryside, and steadily growing in wealth.

Such a life, not very different from that of the young surveyor upon the banks of the Potomac, was the preparation of Philip Schuyler for his part in the war of the Revolution. When the Continental Congress resolved to fight, that body assigned to each colony two posts of general officers in the army to be collected. For Major General the New York Provincial Congress selected Schuyler, with Richard Montgomery as Brigadier General. Then with the attempt to make an army of New England raw material began the troubles of this honest, Dutch-descended gentleman, handicapped by the prejudices of his men and his own imperious and aristocratic temper. Washington was having the same kind of trouble with his raw material—also mainly New Englanders—before Boston, and the two officers exchanged commiserations. Washington could only commend to Schuyler the same patience which he was himself practicing. Schuyler replied that he would follow his chief's advice to the best of his powers, but he was not so well fitted for the rôle as the Virginian. Here is what the Rev. Cotton Mather Smith, whose name is his warrant, says about the New York officer in those days:

> Gen. Schuyler is as earnest a patriot as any in our land, and he has few superiors in any respect. I do grieve that so many of our New England men should fail to do him justice. Yet they are not quite without excuse, not for their suspicions, but for their dislike. The General is somewhat haughty and overbearing. He has never been accustomed to seeing men that are reasonable well taught, and able to give a clear opinion and to state their grounds for it who were not persons of some wealth and rank, and our blacksmith, C., came up to the General without any preliminaries to offer him some information and advice, but withal not disrespectfully. The General, albeit the information was of importance and should have speedy attention, spoke very sharply to the poor man and bade him begone. He could easily have seen that the man meant no harm and was far more intelligent than the most of his "stupid Dutchmen," (as I grieve to say that our New England men are apt to call 'em,) even when they are officers, but it was not till I had explained to him that the man was well descended and only a blacksmith by reason his grandfather's English estates had been forfeited to the Crown, that the General could be prevailed upon to listen to him.

On the other hand, to show the opinion of New Yorkers of their neighbors in Connecticut Mr. Tuckerman quotes the will of Lewis Morris of Morrisania, who wrote, in 1762:

> It is my desire that my son, Gouverneur Morris, may have the best education that is to be had in Europe or America, but my express will and directions are that he never be sent for that purpose to the Colony of Connecticut lest he should imbibe in his youth that low craft and cunning so incident to the people of that country, which is so interwoven in their constitutions that all their art cannot disguise it from the world, though many of them under the sanctified garb of religion have endeavored to impose themselves on the world for honest men.

It may be observed that many of the troublesome army came from Connecticut. Then Schuyler had the gout. He fell sick and could not march with his army into Canada. Richard Montgomery led a part of it thither, as we all know, and when he fell, on the Plains of Abraham, Arnold kept up the siege of Quebec. At Montreal, on Montgomery's forward march, many New Englanders grew homesick for their harvest fields and deserted southward. They arrived at Ticonderoga, where Schuyler was, and the General wrote to Congress:

> About 300 of the troops raised in Connecticut passed here within a few days. An unhappy homesickness prevails. These all came down as invalids, not one willing to re-engage for the Winter's service; and unable to get any work done by them, I discharged them en groupe. Of all the specifics ever invented by any, there is none so efficacious as discharge for this prevailing disorder. No sooner was it administered but it perfected the cure of nine out of ten, who, refusing to wait for boats to go by way of Lake George, slung their heavy packs, crossed the lake at this place and undertook the march of 200 miles with the greatest good-will and alacrity.

It is not pretended by Mr. Tuckerman for a moment that the New Englanders declined to fight or were afraid to fight; it was the fitfulness of discipline of the army, the idle waiting, the expedition into Canada, their work at home—and above all the fact, as Mr. Tuckerman hints, that New England did not find itself threatened at other quarters. At Bennington, when Burgoyne's German dragoons were within England borders, affairs were very different, indeed. And it is emphatically added that these strictures do not apply to regular Continental troops drawn from New England—only to the militia. There is record, you may remember, of some Virginia and North Carolina militiamen who ran away at one of the battles in the Southern country where Mr. Gates commanded.

From this point on the book is largely the history of the campaigns against Carleton and Burgoyne, with much of the intrigues of Mr. Horatio Gates, who was most of the time in Philadelphia, whispering into the ears of the honorable members of the Continental Congress—especially those from New England. Then comes Gates to the North as commander in Schuyler's place, his intrigues having had successful issue in the nick of time, and next Gen. Schuyler is for a space Gen. Burgoyne's host in Albany, where Mrs. Schuyler is most hospitable and gracious. Later Schuyler, after being handsomely cleared of blame as to his own campaigning, resigns from the army and appears in Congress as member from New York and a sort of Acting Controller of Supplies for Washington.

The history of the honest Dutch-descended gentleman after the Revolution is that of an ardent Federalist much interested in the politics of his son-in-law, Alexander Hamilton, and in the scheme of building canals and waterways in the State of New York. He was elected to the United States Senate along with Rufus King when the State of New York adopted the Constitution. Then he was defeated by the gentleman whom Mr. Tuckerman calls "the wily Burr," but at the expiration of Burr's term was unanimously sent back to his seat. The death of Alexander Hamilton by the hand of Burr very much shattered the old man, who was devoted to his brilliant son-in-law, and soon after, in November, 1804, Philip Schuyler died, at the age of seventy-one. As his biographer says, very fairly:

> His career, honorable to himself and useful to the community in which his lot was cast and to the Nation which he helped to found, owed its success to sterling qualities of head and heart. Without genius, without extraordinary talent in any particular, he had that combination of ability and character which makes a trusted leader. A genuine love of country lay at the base of all his public actions.

*THE LIFE OF GENERAL PHILIP SCHUYLER. 1733-1804. With a Portrait. By Bayard Tuckerman. 8vo. Pp. 282. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

A Thief's Chance.

THE CAPTAIN'S DAUGHTER. By Gwendolen Overton. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

"The Captain's Daughter," by Gwendolen Overton, will be highly recommended as a book for the young person, for not only is it eminently proper reading, but it conveys also a most excellent moral to young ladies rather overconfident of their own judgment in matters of importance. And this is not saying that the book will not be enjoyed by an older reader. The Captain's daughter Miriam discovers a thief in the act of taking some of the troop funds. She does not call for help, but makes her presence known, for the very womanly reason that, in spite of the fact that she is a soldier's daughter, she is very much frightened. Afterward it seems to her how noble it might be to give the misguided young man—he was a raw recruit—another chance, which she does—and thereby hangs the tale.

The chance involves Haggerty, a loyal soldier and devoted slave to Miriam, herself, in no end of trouble. All circumstantial evidence absolves Creighton, the raw recruit, and points to Haggerty as the criminal. However, things turn out well in the end—but just the same it is a good object lesson.

There are two dogs in the story—[illegible], a mongrel cur of Haggerty's, and Peggy-Wiggy, a homely but aristocratic pug belonging to Miriam, and [illegible] and Peggy-Wiggy help to develop the plot of the story. Also, there is a nice young civilian, Louis [illegible], who unconsciously advised Miriam to give the thief a chance. They are only boy and girl, it is true—even when the story is ended—but the far-seeing reader can feel pretty certain that when they both grow a little older Louis will probably undertake to advise Miriam for life, and she will probably do it better than on the first occasion.

Cattle Raisers.

The "Proceedings" of the sixth annual convention and the "Annual Report" of the National Live Stock Association, held at Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 13 to 16, 1903, have been officially compiled by Charles F. Martin, Secretary of the association, whose headquarters are in the Quincy Building, Denver, Colo. The financial statement shown covers a little more than a year, and receipts and expenses were each about $32,000; the major portion of the expense is due to the salaries of the Secretary, $[illegible], and of the attorney, William H. Springer, $[illegible]. John W. Springer, the President, received $1,000 for expenses; another firm of lawyers and the court costs in the "hide inspection case" cost over $1,000. Since the association watches legislation closely it made gains in various respects; an attempt was made to extend to forty hours instead of twenty-eight the time that cattle may be confined in cars, the Inter-State inspection of animals was fought, and a bill put through Congress to transfer the Bureau of Animal Industry from the Treasury to the Agricultural Department. A bulletin of legislative work of the year was issued by the association, and during the convention Mr. Springer asked $[illegible] for a legislative fund. The book will be useful as a reference volume of prominent stock men, as there are very many photographs inserted, though the biographical details are almost nil. The set papers read are given complete, and many of them are of permanent value. Prof. C. F. Curtis of Iowa, one of the best-posted men in the United States on his subject, spoke of the benefits resulting from the work of the Government experiment stations. The Hon. Jerry Simpson discussed infectious diseases of farm animals, and also told how he had evolved from a Populist into a stockman. Francis E. Warren, United States Senator from Wyoming, delivered an address on what Congress should do for the live stock industry, and the necessity of the duty on wool and hides was defended by Col. John F. Hobbs of New York. The association is bitterly opposed to the merger of packing plants attempted by the Beef Trust, and the chief paper of the session was the report of Judge Springer on the result of the year's fight against it.

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BOOKS THAT SELL WELL.

Hugh Black, in a letter to Fleming H. Revell Company, the American publishers, writes that his new volume, "Work," is going there (in Edinburgh) very well. The first edition was 7,000, and they have been printed a second edition. The "Friendship" is said to be doing even better in this country.

Dr. David Gregg's "Individual Power as a Working Force," recently issued by Fleming H. Revell Company, is already of its second edition.

Henry Holt & Co. report that recently they had to send, on the same day, fresh sheets "American Politics" to press for its forty-ninth time, and Butler's "Greek Philosophy" for its seventh.

Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," is reported to have reached its seventy-fifth thousand in America, while in England the first edition was all sold in advance of publication. The publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., report a sixth edition of Olive Logan Sheehan's "Jewel," bringing the book into its twentieth thousand; the eighth edition of Andy Adams's "Log of a Cowboy," a seventh edition of "Schools, College, and Character," by President Briggs of Rochester College, formerly Dean of Harvard, and the second edition of Miss Sherwood's "Dorine."

A short time ago Dodd, Mead & Co. announced that they had received the third subscription from England for the fourth edition of Helen Keller's autobiography, "The Story of My Life." A week later the English publisher called for the fifth edition.

Among the novels that are selling steadily, although not a year or two, is the late Frank Norris's "Octopus," which is the story of the struggle of wheat growers and the railroads, and which preceded "The Pit."

"The Leonard's Spots," Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s, "twentieth century counterpart to the nineteenth century 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,'" is reported to be in its one hundred and twenty-fifth thousand. Dr. Dixon's "One Woman" has reached the ninetieth thousand copy.

The orders they received by A. S. Barnes & Co. this season for Goldsmith's "History of Rome" have brought the book up to its eleventh edition. The work treats of architecture, sculpture, painting, and music in one amply illustrated volume at a popular price and is a boon for use by students.

The J. B. Lippincott Company reports that "Pigs in Clover" has gone into a sixth edition and that the demand for it continues to be larger than when it first appeared.

The demand in the South for Prof. Guy Carleton Lee's "True History of the Civil War" is said to be very large. The book bears the imprint of the J. B. Lippincott Company.

Scribner's list of recent publications includes a number of splendid sellers. John Luther Long's "Madame Butterfly," which was brought out in October, is now in its 30th thousand; "Gordon Keith," by Thomas Nelson Page, which appeared in June, is now in its one hundred and twentieth thousand; F. Hopkinson Smith's "Colonel Carter's Christmas," was published late in October in an edition of 20,000, and the second edition of 10,000 books is nearly exhausted; Senator Hoar's "Autobiography of Seventy Years" is now in its third edition, although out only since Nov. 11, while the third edition of Gen. John B. Gordon's "Reminiscences of the Civil War" is half gone.

Memorial to an Indian Woman.

The Sacajawea Statue Association of Portland, Multnomah County, Ore., whose object is to commemorate the services of Sacajawea to Lewis and Clark on their expedition in the Pacific Coast, is to erect a bronze statue to the Indian Princess who led the expedition through the passes of the eastern slope of the Rockies, safely past the retreats of the Blackfoot Indians. The statue will be of heroic size, and the entire cost is not to exceed $7,000. It will be executed by a Western sculptor, Miss Alice Cooper, of Denver. The memorial will be erected temporarily on the Lewis and Clark centennial grounds, and later will be given a permanent place in one of the parks. Admirers of Sacajawea, those who have read Mrs. Eva Emery Dye's narrative of the expedition of Lewis and Clark, "The Conquest," will recall the character of the Indian woman. The book, by the way, which was published by A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago, in November, has gone into its third edition. This has a new frontispiece reproduced in color from a painting in oil by Ch. Weber. It portrays the session of St. Louis. The French Governor stands on the steps of the Government House. Near him are Capt. Lewis and Major Stoddard, to whom he has just handed over the keys on behalf of France.

The English Colonies.

Noah Brooks Spencer, author of a "Short History of British Colonial Policy," &c., has written an introduction to C. P. Lucas's "Historical Geography of the British Colonies," which is published at the Clarendon Press under the title "The British and Dutch of the English Colonies and of Other Spots of Government." This introduction has been written at the request of Mr. Lucas, the author's friend, who was killed in the recent Boxer troubles, in Pekin, and he has made it part of a new edition, the second, of his work. In view of the great interest centered in the colonies at the present time, this volume should find a ready sale.

Brooks Adams's "Law of Civilization and Decay," which was brought out in October, is now in its 20th thousand; "Gordon Keith," by Thomas Nelson Page, which appeared in June, is now in its one hundred and twentieth thousand; F. Hopkinson Smith's "Colonel Carter's Christmas," was published late in October in an edition of 20,000, and the second edition of 10,000 books is nearly exhausted; Senator Hoar's "Autobiography of Seventy Years" is now in its third edition, although out only since Nov. 11, while the third edition of Gen. John B. Gordon's "Reminiscences of the Civil War" is half gone.

Bryan's Artists.

"Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers" has been the standard source of information on the dates and lives of the artists with whom it deals for almost a century. First revised in 1849 by Stanley, and again in 1889 by Gilbey, it was almost rewritten and doubled in size by Graves and Armstrong, who finished their revision in 1903. A new edition has been begun under the supervision of Mr. George C. Williamson, which will be a complete revision in five large quarto, full of illustrations, bound in part-colored canvas. (New York: Macmillan. $6.40 net each.) During the fourteen years since the last edition many new names have become eligible for inclusion, and further researches and the preparation of numerous pictures have made many alterations necessary in the text.

The two volumes which have appeared so far bring the biographies down through the letter G. In Volume I. more than 100 changes have been made and seventy-two new sketches added. The first volume of the new edition out shows as Bangs, Gentile, and Giovanni Bellini, the famous Venetian, and his equally famous sons, established by Roger E. Fry; Gelée by F. Morris Perkins; Gerard Dou, by F. Burton, and others by Malcolm Bell; Boucher, Fred Madox Brown, Cambiaso, Children, Bramley, and others by the editor. There are shorter sketches of many others, such as Bandinelli, Blanchard, Blake, Bandini, Camuccini, Cammarano, &c. The volume ends with the name of Ludovic Cagnacci, an Italian painter of note, who died in 1620.

The second volume, which includes the letters D-G, has 150 new names, seventeen that were entirely rewritten, and nearly 200 separate corrections. Among the English artists who have died since the issue of the last edition, and whose lives appear in this volume, should be mentioned those of De Morgan, written by F. W. Wheylhe; Kate Greenaway, by G. Somes Layard; Sir John Gilbert, Birket Foster, and others. The long biography of Giorgione has been entirely rewritten by John Cartwright, the life of Dürer has been revised by Campbell Dodgson, that of Botticelli (Filipepi) by Miss Brewster, Sir Anthony Van Dyck by Lionel Cust, the Van Eyckes by Mr. Weale, &c. Of the many new additions the most important is that of Gerard, the great Frenchman, two specimens of whose work are given.

The type is large and clear, the two columns to the page make the lines short enough to be read with the greatest comfort, the wide margins and rough edges look very well. The binding is so good that the book stays open easily in spite of its thickness. But a marginal index would add greatly to the ease of reference.

Our State Government.

"The Government and Civil Institutions of New York State" is a textbook for children in the higher grades of school, written by Robert Lansing, an attorney at law, and Guy M. Jones, Principal of the Watertown (N. Y.) High School. The union of a lawyer and a teacher has resulted in a book that is easy to study and distinctly practical. Starting with the assumption that the student is already familiar with the general principles of government as well as the power of the Federal Government and the rights of the individuals, all discussion of these subjects is omitted here. In the main, the book is a critical and analytical study of the present Constitution of the State. The origin and growth of local government institutions are minutely considered; counties, municipalities, &c., treated, and the rules and purpose of judicial institutions thoroughly discussed.

A chapter is devoted to the growth of political parties and their place and importance in popular government, together with the ends of conducting primaries, conventions and elections; a concise discussion follows of ballot reform and carried into the book, a copy of the one used in the city during the campaign of McClellan against Hearst and the direct nomination ballot ticket. Pictures and diagrams are also given. The town government substitute is especially noteworthy, it is so compact and clear; the index, too, is thoroughly done. (New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 48 cents.)

The Book of Children's Parties.

This is a book that ought to appeal to mothers who are compelled at intervals to output their brains to think up something to do at birthday parties, Christmas parties, St. Valentine parties—or any one of the numerous other effairs that must be made arrangements for this season. ("The Book of Children's Parties," by Mary and Sara White. New York: The Century Company. $1.) Here are all your parties arranged according to the seasons and to the months. The chapter on miscellaneous parties gives instructions concerning the Christmas tree, Santa Claus, St. Valentine's Day, Washington's birthday, Easter, Fourth of July, Hallowe'en, and Thanksgiving, also out-of-door parties for Summer, and lastly come the Arbutus parties, and for all of these are given the invitations to use, and with a list of the accessories to use, and menus adapted to youthful digestions. A very suggestive and valuable addition to the nursery outfit in this little volume.

Fox-Duffield Books.

The receipt of a holiday catalogue from Fox, Duffield & Co. of this city causes us to consider that this firm, which only began business last April, has had some notable successes. Its first book was a reprint of the amusing play, "Everyman," which is reported to have gone through several editions. This was followed by "The Adventuresome Age," a novel of a "Maid," revealed by Hutchins Hapgood. The third book was "The Man with the Wooden Face," a love story. The other books on their list have been described in these columns. These include "Rhymes of Real Children," illustrated by Jessie Willcox Smith; "The Forerunner," a novel by Helen Bayne, (Miss Fletcher Harper); "The Consequences of Life," by Old, Henry Wallgreen of Kansas City; "In Beverly Station," a collection of G. Allen Gilbert's portraits of women, and three or four other volumes. The holiday lists include all the books on the lists issued by this firm, as well as a number of calendars for 1904. The little pamphlet is illustrated with reproductions of pictures in the volumes.

Louis Tracy at Home.

The author of "The Wings of the Morning," Mr. Louis Tracy, has just returned from India. He is busily engaged in writing a new romance, which may be looked for in the Spring. It will bear the imprint of his American publisher, H. J. Clode.

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Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

FREDERICK A. STOKES Company announce the publication of a new Library of Standard Biographies. The first volume presents the whole ten books of Bourrienne's "Memoirs of Napoleon" in a condensed form. It contains an appendix, notes, an index, and a chronological list of events in the life of Napoleon. The second volume is to be "The Life and Times of Oliver Goldsmith," by John Forster, and will be the early form and book which was praised by Dickens and Carlyle, who thought Forster spoiled it when he extended it into "The Life and Letters of Oliver Goldsmith." The third volume will be Robert Southey's "Life of John Wesley." Other volumes are in preparation.

Charles Scribner's Sons have imported this month "Samuel Pepys, Lover of Musique," by Sir Frederick Bridge of the University of London and organist of Westminster Abbey. This is an account of music in England in Pepys's time, showing the various points at which he touched the music of the day, and containing much curious historical information. There is a frontispiece portrait of Pepys in the book.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are publishing this week the new book by Miss Esther Singleton, author of "A Guide to the Opera," and a number of other volumes, on "French and English Furniture." It takes up all the distinctive styles and periods of furnishing and decoration in France and England, including the Jacobean, Louis XIII., Queen Anne, Louis XIV., Louis XV., Early Georgian, Chippendale, Louis XVI., Sheraton, Hepplewhite, Empire, and Adam. The seventy-two full-page engravings in the book are by H. D. Nichols. They are the result of much research among rare volumes on cabinet-making and of study from original pieces.

The convenient popular edition of the Lewis and Clark Journals, which A. S. Barnes & Co. are publishing, will be ready next week in time to be available for those who are seeking standard holiday books of permanent value.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are publishing a new illustrated edition of Michael Fairless's "Road Mender," which appeared in February, 1902, in a small 16mo volume. This makes the eleventh impression of the celebrated little book, the contents of which first appeared in The Pilot. The new edition has six woodcuts by Will G. Mein. It is 12mo in size, and printed from the same plates as the first edition. The green cover has a design in white and gold of the "White Gate."

McClure, Phillips & Co. are publishing John La Farge's book, "Great Masters." It contains biographical and critical essays on Michelangelo, Raphael, Rembrandt, Rubens, Velasquez, Dürer, and Hokusai. It is illustrated with sixty-seven full-page engravings, entirely covering the field of classic art.

Charles Scribner's Sons are bringing out in this country a new revised and much enlarged edition of Lewis F. Day's "Anatomy of Pattern," under the title "Pattern Design." The first edition was issued fifteen years ago. According to the subtitle of the present volume this is a "book for students, treating in a practical way of the anatomy, planning, and evolution of repeated ornament."

J. B. Lippincott Company are issuing a holiday edition of W. Jay Mills's illustrated volume entitled "Through the Gates of Old Romance." The new edition is bound in three-quarters levant.

Frederick A. Stokes Company publish "Foxy Grandpa's Mother Goose," the latest production of the well-known artist, Mr. Schultze. In it Foxy Grandpa acts as the philanthropic good friend of unfortunates like "Mother Hubbard" and "Little Miss Muffet." There are many illustrations in color.

Charles Scribner's Sons are importing "Forerunners of Dante," by Marcus Dods. This is an account of some of the more important visions of the unseen world from the earliest times, and contains references to the Babylonian literature, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Apocryphal literatures and early Christian and mediæval legends.

The Macmillan Company is publishing a collection of "Tales of St. Austin's," by P. G. Wodehouse, author of "The Pothunters" and "A Prefect's Uncle." The tales for the most part have appeared in The Captain and in the Public School Magazine, two English publications, but "A Shocking Affair" has never before been printed. The other tales are "How Pillingshot Scored," "The Odd Trick," "L'Affaire Uncle John," "Harrison's Slight Error," "Bradshaw's Little Story," "The Babe and the Dragon," "The Manœuvres of Charteris," "How Payne Buckled Up," "Author," "The Tabby Terror," "The Prize Poem," "Now, Talking About Cricket—," "The Tom Brown Question," and two essays—"Work" and "Notes." The background of the tales is school life. There are twelve full-page pictures in the book by T. M. R. Whitwell, R. Noel Pocock, and E. F. Skinner.

The Clarendon Press is issuing in this country a new and revised edition, in large type, of Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell," originally arranged by Dr. C. A. Buchheim. The new edition is edited by Prof. Hermann Schoenfeld, of the Columbian University. The volume contains a biographical sketch of Dr. Buchheim prepared by his daughter, Miss Emma S. Buchheim. It also presents a number of illustrations and a map, and Dr. Buchheim's introduction and notes.

The Macmillan Company is issuing an illustrated catalogue of its holiday books. Full descriptions of the books and their general make-up are given, besides pictures that appear in them. There are books on art, history, biography, travel, theology, specially illustrated books, fiction, juveniles, &c.

Henry Holt & Co. will add immediately to their English Readings Series "Macaulay's Essays on Milton and Addison," edited by Prof. James Arthur Tufts of the Phillips-Exeter Academy.

Henry Frowde of the Clarendon Press is publishing "Plant Geography Upon a Physiological Basis," by the late Dr. A. F. W. Schimper, translated into English by William R. Fisher, revised and edited by Profs. Percy Groom and Isaac Bayley Balfour. The book is in four parts. As the author says in his preface, it is "chiefly of a tentative nature, and attempts by a precise statement of pending questions to stimulate further research." The translation was just begun when Dr. Schimper died, and it appears without the modifications and improvements which he had intended to make. A portrait of the author and a sketch of his life and work have been prefixed to the present publication. There is also an index by Prof. Fisher. There are five collotypes, four maps, and 497 other illustrations.

The new and revised edition of Dr. William Hand Browne's history of Maryland contains new matter, including the treatment of the civil war. The author puts the case for the South with much force.

The Macmillan Company is issuing a new edition, called the Little Folks' Edition, of Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." There are thirty-two colored illustrations in the book by John Tenniel. Only those portions of the text and pictures suitable for very young children have been used. The story is one-sixth the length of the original, but it reads continuously. The book is printed in large, clear type, and in size is a small 16mo, bound in red cloth. On the cover is a picture of White Rabbit.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are issuing a holiday bulletin, with a number of illustrations from the books described. The make-up, price, &c., are given of over forty books in this little brochure of forty-four pages.

A new edition of "A Brief History of the Indian Peoples," by the late Sir William Wilson Hunter, is being issued by the Clarendon Press. The new volume has been revised and continued to the Coronation Durbar of 1903, by the Rev. W. H. Hutton. In writing the last part of the book Mr. Hutton says he has "adopted the words of distinguished public servants in describing the events of the last few years" where it was possible.

Henry Holt & Co. will shortly issue in their Temple School Shakespeare edition the dramatist's "Richard II.," edited by C. H. Scott, M. A., and illustrated; "Julius Cæsar," edited by F. Armitage Morley, with a thorough glossary, and "As You Like It," edited, with a glossary, by Flora Masson.

Ginn & Co. are publishing "Bacteria, Yeasts, and Molds in the Home," by Prof. H. W. Conn of Wesleyan University. The book is intended for practical use and is a popular, not a scientific, discussion. It is adapted to the needs of the housewife, the student of domestic science, and others interested in home economics. In an appendix are given directions for a series of experiments which will give the student some knowledge of the most important properties of micro-organisms.

The Clarendon Press is bringing out the second edition of "Cicero: Pro Milone," edited, with introduction and notes, by A. B. Poynton, M. A. The text of the speech is that made for A. C. Clark's volume in the series of Oxford Classical Texts.

Albert Brandt of Trenton, N. J., announces the publication of the first of two volumes on "Elegies: Ancient and Modern, with an Introductory Study of the History of Elegiac Poetry, From the Earliest Days Down to the Present Time," by Miss Mary Lloyd. This is said to be the only anthology of this form of verse in the English language. It is the result of over fifteen years of study and search among the literatures of all peoples and of all ages. The introduction is a critical as well as historical study. Its plan is to trace the history of elegiac poetry back to its beginning as a part of the nature worship of primitive peoples; to show its development in Greek literature; to discuss Alexandrian elegies and compare them with others for which they have been the model.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are issuing a new edition of "The Children's Book," edited by Horace E. Scudder. The new cover design is by Adrian J. Iorio. The artists of the many full-page pictures now added are Reynolds, Cruikshank, Gustave Doré, and Boutet Monvel.

The Clarendon Press is bringing out an "Introductory Treatise on Lie's Theory of Finite Continuous Transformation Groups," by Prof. John Edward Campbell. The book deals with the fundamental theorems of group theory; with the application of the theory to complete systems of linear partial differential equations of the first order; the invariant theories associated with groups; the divisions of groups into certain great classes, with isomorphisms, with the theory of differential invariants, &c.

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Where Truth Is Stranger Than Fiction.

The Churchman in this week's issue says: "One of the most interesting and valuable monographs on early American affairs is a 'History of the Mississippi Valley from Its Discovery to the End of Foreign Domination,' (A. S. Clark, 174 Fulton Street, New York City, $5,) by John R. Spears, in collaboration with A. H. Clark. The title page, giving in a good, old-fashioned way a tabular view of the contents, describes the book as 'a narrative of the founding of an empire, shorn of apparent myth and enlivened by the thrilling adventures of discoverers, pioneers, frontiersmen, Indian fighters, and homemakers, with fac-simile illustrations of historic places, maps, and portraits.' The narrative passes over the venturesome quests of the Spaniards and begins with the French coureurs de bois, who, as we are reminded, in the days when Massachusetts settlers were pushing northward into New Hampshire and the Virginians were sending out an exploring expedition to find out whether a river really flowed into Delaware Bay, were already negotiating with the Indians of Wisconsin; and while the Dutch of New Amsterdam were trading with the Indians at Albany, were bartering with the Sioux on the banks of the Mississippi; and a little later, when the English were taking New York from the Dutch, were, under La Salle, stretching a line of forts from the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi. It is a story full of romance and of heroic effort, though it is a story of failure. This account of French exploration follows naturally Parkman's classic narrative; then a chapter is given to the Spaniards in the valley and another to the effect of Pontiac's war on the settlements there. The rest is the story of the gradual Anglo-Saxon invasion, with full justice done for perhaps the first time to the Quakers and Moravians of Gnadenhutten, though George Rogers Clark is naturally the central figure. With the Louisiana Purchase the story ends, though we hardly need the publisher's assurance that the book was written as a permanent contribution to history and not with an eye to the centenary of that event about to be celebrated at St. Louis. This brought the Mississippi Valley at last into the control of a people who knew what to do with it. 'The all of things,' says Mr. Spears, as the final word of his introduction, 'is an infinite conjugation of the verb To Do.' Where the French had sent fur traders the Americans came with their farmers and their mechanics. They first made the country their home. Even the English, during the brief interim of their control, still accounted the country, in Franklin's words, 'beyond the reach of profitable commerce.' It was, as he says at the close, 'because a new race had been originated on the American Continent—a race of whom it could be said "the thing that is given it to do it can make itself do"—the period of foreign control was limited. With a "blizzard dazzlement and staggerings to and fro" as "of a man sent on an errand he is too weak for by a path he cannot find," this race had reached out and grasped the mighty valley from brim to brim.' These words illustrate Mr. Spears's style, they explain his spirit, and also the dedication of the volume to the author of the 'Winning of the West' and of 'The Strenuous Life,' President Theodore Roosevelt."

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SKETCHES BY RIIS.

CHILDREN OF THE TENEMENTS. By Jacob A. Riis. Illustrated by C. M. Relyea and others. 12mo, cloth. Pp. [illegible]. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

All of the stories in this collection have been published before, either in one or the other of the magazines or in the newspaper on which the author served as a police news reporter for many years. They are essentially newspaper "stories," written by a newspaper man from the newspaper point of view, in that all of them contain a large element of news and each records some happening in the daily life of the city. But most of them are what in newspaper parlance are known as "human interest" stories, which of necessity depend for their effectiveness upon the knowledge and the sympathy for the subject of the reporter.

Mr. Riis knows that district sometimes rather vaguely referred to as "the east side"; he has shown in ways other than the writing of stories his sympathy for those who live there. As a consequence this collection between covers of what otherwise might have been lost to many in the files of a newspaper is not without value to those whose willingness to help in one or another of the many agencies for improving the conditions in the tenements is greater than their actual knowledge of the circumstances and the environment which need improvement.

As literature, pure and simple, to be judged solely by literary standards, the stories are not in any degree remarkable; as chronicles of the life of a certain section of a large community they have, perhaps, more right to preservation than Arthur Morrison's much more literary collection, "Tales of Mean Streets."

A Very Rude Book.

THE LITERARY GUILLOTINE. An Authorized Report of the Proceedings Before the Literary Emergency Court Holden in the District of North America. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: John Lane. $1.

In the nature of things, this book of somewhat daring literary personalities is chiefly interesting to a class. The class in question is the little army of those who make a living by writing books and other things in this City of New York. We may call them, for convenience, authors and critics. Parts of the present elaboration of pseudo-legal "fooling" will bring smiles to the visages of most people who read current books and magazines, other parts of it are understandable only to the members of the craft or the hangers-on to the skirts of it—those who sit in editorial sanctums in this metropolis or those who stand outside and wait timidly, hat and typewritten masterpiece in hand, people whose faces are more familiar to the office boy than their works are to the public.

Yet there are in the "Literary Guillotine" some fine sparklings of malice, some eye-kindling half truths about the writers of books, some hittings of the critical nail on the head in a manner of accuracy which may cause spectators to applaud and philosophers to smile, yet give pain to imaginable men and women with evil literary practices or tender literary consciences. Assuming no censorship of authors, it may suffice here to quote some stray bits whose wit is ample apology for any possible or positive injustice or unkindness. Thus, when three gentlemen whose pursuits embrace both literature and theology are before the judgment seat, where perches Mark Twain with Oliver Herford and the unnamed, a Brooklyn clergyman is made to define genius as "infinite capacity for faking brains." In another place, where the "'Tarkative gentleman from Indiana'" and many other heroes of historical romance are gathered together with Hugh Wynne, there is quotation of one who sows superfluous negatives broadcast in his text, and this is said: "A negative well in hand is worth two in a sentence." It may be invidious to say wherein and when a book like this one has hit the truth, but it is the essence of fair play to "up and say" boldly that [illegible] that it is, in spots, exceedingly witty.

An Inhuman Father.

JOHN MAXWELL'S MARRIAGE. By Stephen Gwynn. In one volume. Pp. [illegible]. 12mo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The unfeeling father who is willing to sell his daughter to a man holding a mortgage upon the paternal estate is an ancient and well-used piece of fiction-furniture, but too much worn, however, to fail of doing yeoman service in John Maxwell's marriage—the one he didn't make, and the one he did. In this case the father is more than unfeeling; he is the type of man to whom power meant tyranny; who insults, despoils, crushes everything that comes between him and his purposes; who makes the lives of his family and dependents one long terror. Such men, though happily rare, are not impossible, but the extent of James Nesbit's brutality does seem rather beyond the bounds of belief. He belonged, however, to the North of Ireland and to the eighteenth century, and Mr. Gwynn sets him so vividly before us that we have no choice but to accept him—and to loath him accordingly.

All the characters are clear-cut and very much alive, and all command interest in themselves and their several fates. The outraged Isabella is well portrayed as her father's daughter, and one recognizes in her a difficult piece of workmanship cleverly done. The author may not have intended Mary to be equally the daughter of her mother, but the reader is quite aware of more than a modicum of the maternal timidity. "John Maxwell's Marriage"—and its results—is a story told from the outside; there are no psychic analyses, no subtleties. To give any idea of the plot would be a [illegible] wrong to a novel [illegible] the situations are wholly original, the tale strong and stirring, gripping the reader from the first and not letting him go until the last word is reached. A single scene is almost too repulsive; the same end might have been reached without the physical realism which the author employs. The romance itself is, however, thoroughly sweet and clean, and the evolution of character in John Maxwell, dating from his abhorrence of himself, is a fine conception. Incidentally, one learns something of the condition of Northern Ireland during the latter half of the eighteenth century; and, should the reader be a Protestant, he is in way of gaining a wholesome religious humility.

Love Requited at Last.

THE KEY OF PARADISE. By Sidney Pickering. In one volume. Pp. [illegible]. 12mo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The key of paradise is mutual love, and this fascinating story of Roman life tells of a child of fifteen, married from her convent school, who, loving from her first timid glance the man chosen for her, learns to know "the bitterness of love disdained, the cruel wrong, the scornful ways, the patient patience in delays," and finds the key in her hand, the barred gates opening before her, her kingdom won, only after long years of misunderstanding, of suspicion, of things only less hard than that of the patient Griselda.

Why her romantic love did not crumble into dust is a mystery, and it really seems as though, even in Italian society, just a little plain speaking might have saved some painful years, but the drama is well played, the Italian setting admirable, and the trials of "the little Princess" only too thrilling for the reader's tranquillity. One doubts whether her Prince was worth it all, and whether her paradise did not prove a mirage in the end. But these are pessimistic reflections. Certainly we trod enough thorny and difficult paths with the Princess to be willing to yield ourselves to the belief that we have seen the end of her loneliness and trouble.

As a picture of society in Rome in the Winter of "eighteen two," when the peace filled the city with English, and when feeling for and against the French ran high, the story is at once picturesque and vivid. Altogether, it is full of action and of passion, and will be read with much interest.

A Book of Aspirations.

THE LIFE RADIANT. By Lilian Whiting. 16mo. Pp. [illegible]. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.

The doctrine that the mortal body is no more than a temporary instrument in the hands of the spirit is one which has more theoretical adherents than practitioners. The "life radiant" of the title is that which the author conceives will result from the practical recognition of the fact that the real man is rather a creature of spirit than of flesh. Naturally it is the religious aspect of this conception which is presented. The spiritual life is God, it interpenetrates the fleshy life as the ether does the grosser elements of the universe. Spirit speaks to spirit across the fullness or the void, and, incidentally, telepathy is the future medium of all communication whether of an intellectual, social, or business character.

So much the author states in terms. Talk will presently be as obsolete as chain armor, writing instruments will be relegated with flint arrow points to the Metropolitan Museum. For illustration of its spiritual teachings the book relies chiefly upon the two things—quotations from Emerson and Phillips Brooks, and rather highly colored allusions to the latest scientific effects of transcendental tendency. Much is made of the wonders of "thermite," of radium, of wireless telegraphy, and scientific gentlemen of repute are quoted indiscriminately with the daily papers. It may be added that the result is the citation of a medley of facts of acknowledged standing and other things of a very dubious scientific value. However, as has been said, the science is used merely as illustration. The "Life Radiant" is the life which regards the little troubles of this world as unworthy of serious thought, or else as means of refinement for the spirit. In time men will so develop his spiritual sight as to see far into the future.

A Ruffled Heroine.

THE CUBAN TREASURE ISLAND. A Romance of Adventure. By William Patrick Kelly. With four plates by Ivor I. J. Symes. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

It is plain that this author is not afraid to challenge comparisons, or he would not have chosen the title he did choose. However, his book is, one fancies, intended for what the manufacturers of clothing have dubbed "youths." The story is all about a search for hidden treasure upon an inlet off the Cuban coast and the complications which ensue from having the celebrated New Orleans Mafia mixed up in the business. Random items are the vendetta, a bluff sea captain, honest Anglo-Saxon seamen, treacherous Italians in slashed caps, and a storm at sea in which a ship lies on her beam ends, with all sails set and these flat on the water, long enough for the hero to crawl from one end to the other of the deck, cutting the lashes with his knife as he goes. This hero is a "fillibuster" and a seafaring man. The heroine is described as "a tall brunette, about twenty years of age, with a gentle, refined expression of countenance." This lady "accepts the attentions of the youngster officers with becoming modesty and maidenly reserve" and [illegible]

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QUERIES

G. HOWARD, 616 Third Avenue, New York City: "Can you give me a list of the works of Thomas Love Peacock, with dates of first editions?"

"The Monks of St. Mark," 1804; "Palmyra," 1806; "The Genius of the Thames," 1810; "The Philosophy of Melancholy," 1812; "Sir Proteus," 1814; "Headlong Hall," 1816; "Melincourt," 1817; "Nightmare Abbey," 1818; "Sir Hornbook," 1818; "Rhododaphne," 1818; "Maid Marian," 1822; "The Misfortunes of Elphin," 1829; "Crotchet Castle," 1831; "Paper Money Lyrics," 1837; "Gryll Grange," 1861; and "Gli Ingannati" and "Aelia Laelia Crispis," (translated,) 1862.

J. F. LLEWELLYN, Mexico, Mo.: "Where can I get in full, outside of the Congressional Record, Charles Sumner's speech, May 19 and 20, 1856, which led to the assault by Brooks?"

In his "Complete Works," (Lee & Shepard, Boston.)

F. J. ROOT, 83 North Eighteenth Street, East Orange, N. J.: "Will you kindly tell me in what esteem the novels of Bulwer Lytton are held by critics, and which are the three best ones?"

He is not seriously regarded to-day, although he once seemed "a genius of the very highest order." His latest books are probably his best, but his most popular novels are doubtless "The Last Days of Pompeii," 1834; "Rienzi," 1835, and "Ernest Maltravers," 1837.

"AMATEUR," 77 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New York City: "Who was 'the Chartist Poet?'"

Ebenezer Jones. Of Welsh parentage and descent, he was born in Islington in 1820 and died in London in 1860. Much has been written upon the poet, both in his relation to the Socialistic movements in which he participated and in literary criticism of his two—at one time much-discussed—volumes, "Studies of Sensation and Event," 1843, and "Studies of Resemblance and Consent," 1849; but the best critical summary of his lifework is that of William J. Linton, in Miles's "Poets and Poetry of the Century," Volume 5. After the publication of these works he devoted himself to prose writing on political subjects.

"E. W.," 145 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who was the author of the lines:

"'Twas all very well to dissemble your love,
But why did you kick me down stairs?'

"Where can I find the phrase, 'making the judicious grieve?'"

"The Panel," (Act I., Scene I.,) by John Philip Kemble, contains the lines:

"Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love,
But—why did you kick me down stairs?"

They are altered from Isaac Bickerstaff's "'Tis well 'tis no worse." The second quotation is from Hamlet's speech to the players, "Hamlet," Act III., Scene II.: "Now this, overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the unskilful laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve."

"F. G. D.," Charlotte, N. C.: "Where can I get complete information about Hull House, Chicago? Where can I get a history of the University of Oxford, England?"

Jane Addams's "Hull House Maps and Papers," (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $2.50;) the Hon. G. C. Brodrick's "University of Oxford," (Longmans, Green & Co., 60 cents.)

"GEORGE L.," 25 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Dr. Johnson said that 'a ship is a prison in which one has the additional chance of being drowned.' In which of his works can I find it? Whence comes the title of Mrs. Moulton's 'Swallow Flights'?"

Johnson said: "A ship is worse than a gaol. There is, in a gaol, better air, better company, better convenience of every kind; and a ship has the additional disadvantage of being in danger." See Boswell's "Life," under date of March 18, 1776. The title of Mrs. Moulton's book of poems is taken from Tennyson's "In Memoriam," XLVIII.:

"Short swallow flights of song, that dip
Their wings in tears."

JOHN FALLON, Deer Park, Md.: "Can you direct me to a practical book on Oriental rugs?"

"Oriental Rugs," by John Kimberly Mumford, (Charles Scribner's Sons, $7.50,) also "Oriental Rugs," by W. D. Ellwanger, (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50.)

F. A. KIERNAN, 562 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "From whom and at what price can I obtain a copy of Prof. Perry's 'Spinning of Tops,' an English scientific publication of some years ago?"

"Spinning Tops," by John Perry, (E. & J. B. Young, New York City, $1.)

"H. T. M.," 251 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, New York City: "I should like to obtain the address delivered by Hon. Edward J. Phelps at the dedication of the Bennington monument several years ago. Have Mr. Phelps's addresses ever been gathered together?"

See his "Orations and Essays," edited by J. D. McCullough, (Harper & Brothers, $2.50.)

"T. H. J.," 229 Broadway, New York City: "Who was 'A. W. Farmer,' author of the Revolutionary Tory pamphlets?"

H. B. Dawson and Dr. Trumbull attributed the "Farmer" writings to Isaac Wilkins, one of the leaders of the Tory majority in the Provincial Assembly of 1774-5 and the probable author of "A Friendly Address to All Reasonable Americans" and "The American Querist," as well as of the anti-Revolutionary pamphlets referred to by our correspondent, which were so extensively circulated in New York and Connecticut during the Winter of 1774-5. Soon after the battle of Lexington, Wilkins, with other prominent Tories, escaped the fury of the New York patriots by taking refuge on board a British vessel of war, in which he sailed for England. The "Farmer" pamphlets were once attributed to Samuel Seabury, resident of Westchester before the Revolution and later Bishop of Connecticut, this impression, together with some positive proof of his Toryism, leading to his arrest and imprisonment in New Haven in November, 1775.

E. WITT, 55 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, New York City: "Where can I get a book describing the history of Germany from the beginning of the Middle Ages to the present time, with special reference to the small principalities?"

Read Charlton T. Lewis's "History of Germany," (founded on Müller,) published by the American Book Company, $1.50; Baring Gould's "Germany, Past and Present," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50;) "Germany," by Gould and Gilman, (Story of the Nations Series, Putnam's, $1.50;) Menzel's "History of Germany," long called the best work for the general reader, (Bohn's Library, the Macmillan Company, three volumes, each $1,) &c.

"F. B.," Montclair, N. J.: "Kindly tell me something about Jack London?"

Jack London was born in San Francisco Jan. 12, 1876. From his fourth to his ninth year he lived on California ranches. His family then removed to Oakland, Cal., which, with the exception of some time spent in traveling, has continued to be his home. His travels have been mainly of an adventurous nature, and have extended over the United States and Canada by land, and as far as Japan by sea. He has tramped with tramps in search of sociological data, and he spent a year in the Yukon region, (1897-8;) a Summer in the slums of London, (1902,) &c. He attended the University of California for a short time, but most of his studying has been done at home. His books include: "The Son of the Wolf: Tales of the Far North," 1900, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50;) "The God of His Father, and Other Stories," 1901, (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.50;) "The Children of the Frost," 1902, (the Macmillan Company, $1.50;) "The Call of the Wild," 1903, (Macmillan, $1.50,) and "The Children of the Abyss," 1903, (Macmillan, $1.50.) "The Kempton-Wace Letters," of which he is said to be part author, is also issued by Macmillan, 1903, $1.50.

"R. M. M.," Williamstown, Mass.: "In writing an essay on the present younger generation of writers in England (such names as appeared in The Yellow Book, for instance,) what men, supposing your number to be limited to six, would you choose? I have been asked to write such an article and I am at a loss to know whom to choose, and, having chosen, where to glean material regarding them."

Among the "younger" writers the following names might be suggested: Kenneth Grahame, Lionel Johnson, Richard Le Gallienne, Stephen Phillips, Arthur Symons, and W. B. Yeats. See William Archer's "Poets of the Younger Generation," (John Lane, $6;) the English "Who's Who" for 1904, (the Macmillan Company, $1.50,) &c.

"J. M. W.," New York City: "Kindly name some books on poultry raising for profit."

"American Standard of Perfection," (Orange Judd & Co., $1;) G. C. Watson's "Farm Poultry," (the Macmillan Company, $1.25,) &c. See also the various poultry journals, and "The Poultry Book," now being issued in parts by Doubleday, Page & Co., of whom inquiries concerning this work should be made.

"M. A. K.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I obtain the works of Rochefoucauld?"

Rochefoucauld's "Reflections; or, Sentences and Moral Maxims" can be had in any large bookstore.

"V.," Cheshire, Conn.: "Between 1859 and 1864 essays by A. O. Kellogg on Shakespeare's insane characters were published in The American Journal of Insanity. Were these essays ever reprinted?"

They were published in New York City in 1866 under the title of "Shakespeare's Delineations of Insanity, Imbecility, and Suicide."

A. L. LEE, Peekskill, N. Y.: "Please give me a list of Walter Pater's earliest works."

He contributed to The Fortnightly Review and other periodicals from 1866. His essay on "Winckelmann" was published in The Westminster Review for January, 1867, but attention was first drawn to him by his essays in The Fortnightly in 1869, 1870, and 1871, on Leonardo da Vinci, Botticelli, Michael Angelo, and others. The latter were reprinted in the memorable volume entitled "Studies in the History of the Renaissance," 1873. After a silence of twelve years came, in 1885, his romance of "Marius the Epicurean," the work by which Pater will pre-eminently be known to posterity. Then came "Imaginary Portraits," 1887; "Appreciations," 1889, &c.

"S. D.," New Bedford, Mass.: "Where can I get Balzac's 'Adieu' and 'La Grande Breteche' in one volume?"

In "The Best of Balzac," ("Best Writings of Great Authors," edited by Alexander Jessup, L. C. Page & Co., $1.25.)

ALEXANDER H. ROSS, 450 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.: "Where can I obtain Felix Dahn's historical novel relating to the early struggle for the possession of Rome? I notice it is mentioned favorably in 'The Rulers of the South,' by Marion Crawford, who omits to state the title."

This is Dahn's chief romance, "Der Kampf um Rom," ("The Struggle for Rome,") published in 1876 in four volumes. We are not aware of any available English translation, but German editions are easily obtainable.

T. S. AFFECK, 29 Ackroyd Avenue, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.: "Which poem contains these lines:

"'Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Views from thy hand no worthy action done'?"

Friswell notes that these lines are to be found in an old scrapbook in the British Museum, ("Album Amicorum David Krieg,") circa 1699. It has been stated that the author was Jacob Bobart, an English writer of the latter part of the seventeenth century. A correspondent of The English Notes and Queries noted in 1872 that the thought was "evidently borrowed from the well-known lament of the Emperor Titus Vespasian, 'Diem perdidi.'"

"J. S. S.," Port Huron, Mich.: "Is Jacob Riis a naturalized American citizen? Can you refer me to any article or book containing critical discussion of Robert Browning's 'Caliban upon Setebos'?"

(1) Yes. (2) See the paper by J. Cotter Morison in "Browning Society Papers," (the Macmillan Company, $2.)

F. J. CHAPMAN, Ingram, Penn.: "Can you give me some account of Thomas Miller, 'the basket maker,' as he was called? He was the author of several books, mostly, I think, of a rural or juvenile character. Where and when was he born, when did he die, and what are the titles of some of his works?"

Thomas Miller, the English poet, novelist, and writer on rural life, known as "The Basket Maker," was born at Gainsborough, England, Aug. 31, 1807, and died in London, Oct. 24, 1874. At an early age he was apprenticed to a basketmaker, and while thus employed in 1832 made the acquaintance of Thomas Bailey, who encouraged him to publish a volume of verses, which appeared the following year under the title of "Songs of the Sea Nymphs." Among his other works are: "Royston Gower; or, Days of King John," 1838, (a novel;) "Rural Sketches," in verse, 1839; "Gideon Giles, the Roper," and "Godfrey Malvern," novels, 1840 and 1842-3, respectively, and "History of the Anglo-Saxons, from the Ear-

THE BOOKMAN, EDITORIAL ROOMS, Fifth Avenue, New York.

April 16th, 1903.

My Dear Mr. Fischer:

I have read with care the two volumes of your PRIVATE LIVES OF WILLIAM II. AND HIS CONSORT, and have derived from the reading a great deal of information and pleasure. Of course I know nothing as to the authenticity of the entire narrative; but assuming it to be above question, I would say that no book of the kind has so interested me since the publication of the Memoirs of Madame de Remusat. The present Kaiser is such an enigma to the world at large as to give especial value to anything which can throw light upon his personality.

I have seen in the press the statement that objection has been made to this book upon the ground of the alleged impropriety of certain portions of it; but after having read it through I cannot understand how such an objection could be sustained. Here and there certain passages might perhaps be modified; but, if so, it would be done as a matter of taste and not at all as a matter of morals, for I do not see that the question of morality can be raised in connection with anything that you have written down. The book, in fact, is simply a minutely detailed intimate and curious delineation of the life and immediate environment of one of the most interesting figures in contemporary history. Very sincerely yours,

HARRY THURSTON PECK.

To Henry W. Fischer, Esq., Fischer's Foreign Letters, Inc., Vanderbilt Building, New York.

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[illegible] Puritan in the Norman Conquest," 1868. The latter went through five editions. In all he wrote forty-five books. In 1861 he became a bookseller, and continued in this business until his death.

Mrs. THOMAS E. VAN AUSDALE, [illegible] West [illegible] Street, Dayton, Ohio: "What is considered the best English translation of Boccaccio's 'Decameron,' and also the best [illegible] Italian dictionary?"

John Payne's translation, first issued by the Villon Society; perhaps F. C. Meadows's "Italian-English Dictionary" (D. Appleton & Co. $[illegible])

"[illegible]," [illegible], Mass.: "Please mention several of W. E. Norris's earliest novels."

"Heaps of Money," 1877; "Mademoiselle de Mersac," 1880; "Matrimony," 1881; "No New Thing," 1883; "Thirlby Hall," 1883; "A Man of His Word," 1885; "Adrian Vidal," 1885; "My Friend Jim," 1886; "A Bachelor's Blunder," 1886; "Major and Minor," 1887; "Chris," 1888; "The Rogue," 1888; "Miss Shafto," 1889, &c.

"MARY E.," Fall River, R. I.: "Please give me a short sketch of the two Howitts."

William Howitt, born in Derbyshire, Dec. 18, 1792, died in Rome March 3, 1879; his wife, Mary Howitt, was born (Mary Botham) in Gloucestershire March 12, 1799, and died in Rome Jan. 30, 1888. They were married April 16, 1821, and worked together in a kind of literary partnership, 1823-'74, although each wrote and edited a number of books alone. William Howitt's first book was "Commemorative Verses," anonymous, 1806; his second was "The Forest Minstrel," written with his wife, 1823. Among his best-known works are "The Book of the Seasons," 1831, and "The Homes and Haunts of the British Poets," 1847. Mrs. Howitt translated the works of Frederika Bremer into English, and wrote many books for young people. After her husband's death she was granted a civil list pension of £100. See her "Autobiography," 1889.

PHILIP SMITH, Bedford Park, New York City: "Do you know of a book called 'The Golden Bough,' and where it can be obtained?"

[illegible]

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

RICHARD DALLAS," who relates "the story of a crime," entitled "A Master Hand," which is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has now confessed that he is N. Winslow Williams, a Baltimore lawyer, clubman, and society man. Mr. Williams has written from experience in the office of the late Charles G. Kerr, who was State Attorney of Maryland. He has contributed a number of short stories to Southern magazines. He is a graduate of Columbia Law School and senior member of the law firm of Williams, Thomas & Williams, attorneys. He is also a member of the Maryland Club, the Elk Ridge Fox Hunting Club, the Bachelors' Cotillion Club, and other leading Baltimore social organizations. "A Master Hand" has been printed in German.

N. Hudson Moore, author of "The Old China Book" and "The Old Furniture Book," published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, is a woman—not a man, as seems generally to be taken for granted. Mrs. Moore was asked recently what was the most exciting part of a writer's life, and immediately answered that it was "the arrival of the postman!" However, she continued, "the most interesting part is the traveling about visiting private and public collections, finding an unexpected rarity here and unearthing some choice bit there, reading old manuscripts, town records, wills, and letters, which are the most trustworthy records we have of Colonial days and ways."

George Cary Eggleston has just finished a new story, described as peculiarly fresh and timely in its interest, which will be published early in the year by A. S. Barnes & Co.

Lewis Saxby, author of the verses in "The Life of a Wooden Doll," a book for children published by Fox, Duffield & Co., must have derived much amusement from that book by gathering into groups for illustrations the miniature sofas, automobiles, telephones, dishes, chickens, dolls, &c. Incidentally, the pictures are suggestive to a bright boy or girl.

Dr. Morton Grinnell, the naturalist, whose book, "Neighbors of Field, Wood, and Stream," has been very successful, according to the Frederick A. Stokes Company, has three very young wild animals who, from the latest accounts, climb over him and show evidences of affection. He found them in a hole which he discovered recently. The creatures were new-born with closed eyes. They were thought to be otters, coons, minks, woodchucks, and polecats. They were nursed by a cat, and after Dr. Grinnell had them a month he learned that they were gray foxes.

Ernest Crosby's recent article in The Craftsman on "Shakespeare's Attitude to the Working Classes" has been translated into Russian by Count Leo Tolstoi. The Russian novelist told a visitor recently that he had never sympathized with the Avon bard, and that Mr. Crosby's article had for the first time disclosed the reason to him. Mr. Crosby is the author of "Tolstoi and His Message," published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company.

T. Jenkins Hains, the author, arrived in Norfolk, Va., on his yacht, the Edna, a few days ago. Mr. Hains is on a voyage to the West Indies, and expects to visit all the principal ports on the way down.

Leon H. Vincent is writing a volume that will be of interest to lovers of our native literature. It will be entitled "American Literary Masters" and will be published next year by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Edwin Markham, in the introduction to Miss Alice Jennings's collection of poems, "The Fruit of the Spirit," just published by the Fleming H. Revell Company, says: "It is good to know that this volume of selections is going out to the world. Here are rich stories of the heart's wisdom gathered from all realms of poesy. So far as I know, this book is unique; and I dare say it will appeal to a widening circle of readers alive to the serious interests of the spiritual life."

Andy Adams, author of "The Log of a Cowboy," has sent to Houghton, Mifflin & Co. a romance of old Texas, to be called "A Texas Matchmaker."

Samuel L. Bensusan will have in the January Harper an illustrated article on "The Slave Market at Marrakesh," in Morocco, where slave trading still goes on as it did years ago.

Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., author of "Essays on Great Writers," is now at work upon a life of Francis Parkman, which will be added shortly to the American Men of Letters Series by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Dr. Denis Wortman, author of "Reliques of the Christ," will issue soon through the Fleming H. Revell Company an epic poem entitled "The Divine Processional." It is said to be elaborate and scholarly. In it the author scouts pessimism as infidelity, and is insistent on the divine in any creed or philosophy.

In spite of the fact that a number of works on Greek history, literature, or art have appeared since the publication by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of "The Mycenaean Age," by Tsountas and Manatt, in 1897, that work is still considered the standard. In the most recent book dealing with Greek literature W. C. Lawton, the author, calls "The Mycenaean Age" "better than Dr. Schliemann's own books."

The newly elected Mayor of this city, George B. McClellan, will have his essay, "The Oligarchy of Venice," issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. early in the Spring. In it the author, the publishers say, will be revealed as "a scholar and political thinker." He has been well known to the public for many years as Congressman and member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, while his friends know him as a linguist and as being familiar with European history.

Speaking of Christmas books in his essay in the current Literary World, Bliss Carman says: "And Christmas books, mark you, should always be gay books, glad, bright, human, joyous, beautiful, kindly, and heartening. * * * I would rather have Euclid than Zola in my Christmas stocking, and I would rather have the 'Bab Ballads' than either. * * * It is the season of the pantomime; let me have a free foot for my fancy; let me have the careless gladness which belongs to children and born artists."

In the revised edition of his history of New York, in Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s American Commonwealth Series, Ellis H. Roberts of the United States Treasury Department devotes much attention to the commanding position New York now occupies. He shows that the daily transactions on the New York Stock Exchange during 1902 were 50 per cent. greater than those of the London 'Change for the same period. Of the State, moreover, he says: "Save only Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, the Commonwealth of New York heads all nations in value of manufacturing products and aggregate wealth."

Henry Harrison Lewis has written a paper for a near number of Harper's Magazine, in which he tells of the derelicts—the half-sunken wrecks which imperil ocean travel—and of the methods by which these derelicts are destroyed.

Prof. Charles S. Sargent, whose new work on "Trees and Shrubs" is in course of publication by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., spent the Summer in Siberia studying the flora and fauna of that country. He is now in Hawaii and expects to be back in Boston by Christmas.

M. Paoli, the celebrated French special Commissary of Police who accompanies Kings, Queens, Princes, and other great personages during their tours through France, is about to publish in Paris the first volume of his memoirs. In this volume he confines himself to narrating everything interesting relative to the visits of the late Queen Victoria to the South of France. The volume, it is said, will be first submitted to King Edward VII. before its appearance in public.

R. E. Young, author of "Sally of Missouri," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is Miss Rose E. Young, well known to magazine readers by her short stories. She has written a new book, "Henderson," the scenes of which are also laid in Missouri. It will be published early in the Spring.

Prof. Rutherford of McGill University, one of the foremost living scientists, has written an interesting article on "The Disintegration of the Radio-active Elements" for the January number of Harper's Magazine.

Dr. Samuel M. Crothers, author of "The Gentle Reader," recently issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is writing the "Life of Lowell" for the American Men of Letters Series.

Nina Rhodes, the author of "Silver Linings," the story of a blind girl's fortunes and misfortunes, published by McClure, Phillips & Co., has been blind since infancy. She is said to be a born story teller, having written since early childhood. Her first novel was written when she was sixteen, but her first published story came out three years ago as "Only Dollie." Miss Rhodes says that "Silver Linings" is not the story of her life, as has been suggested, although the heroine's experiences during her childhood were suggested by some of her own.

Dr. David Gregg, author of "Individual Prayer as a Working Force," announced to his congregation last week his acceptance of the Presidency of the Western Theological Seminary, to which position he was elected a short time ago.

Gelett Burgess, author with Will Irwin of "The Reign of Queen Isyl," published by McClure, Phillips & Co., was born in 1866. He was educated in the public schools and attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After he was graduated he was for three months instructor in topographical drawing in the University of California, and then turned designer of furniture; then editor of The Lark; then he became famous through "The Purple Cow"; later he started two more periodicals, Le Petit Journal des Refusées and Phyllida, the latter a bi-weekly on the lines of The London Spectator. He served a term on The London Sketch, and has written continuously in New York magazines. His most serious effort is a volume of essays entitled "The Romance of the Commonplace." As an artist he is known by his "Goops."

Clarence Ludlow Brownell, author of "The Heart of Japan," which McClure, Phillips & Co. are publishing, lived in the Island Empire five years, principally as a teacher in little villages on the west coast, where he met no other man of his own color. After he left Japan he returned to America, doing newspaper work on the Pacific Coast and in New York, finally sailing to London, where he now lives. He was born in Hartford, Conn.

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